The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1873—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 244.

REAL ESTATE.

10 Acres

FOR SALE

On Chicago-av., near Western-av., that can be subdivided and retailed at a profit of 100 per cent. Apply to
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.

Boulevard Property.

30 Acres on the main Boulevard, connecting the great Parks on the South and West Sides, only half a mile south of the Brighton House, are for sale. One-third cash, balance on 5 years' time at 8 per cent interest. Inquire of WM. L. OGDEN, Cashier Tribune Office, 2 to 4 p. m.

South Evanston.

Corner of Chicago and Lincoln-avs., a large and elegant brick house, 12 rooms, besides the bath-room and closets; large grounds.
Corner of Judson and Kearney-avs., a fine 2-story brick house, 14 rooms, large cellar, bath-room, tower, etc.
Corner of Wheeler and Kearney-avs., a large and beautiful two-story brick house, 12 rooms, bay-window, observatory, etc.
The above houses are new, elegant, and complete. Arranged for both gas and water. Also, several other new frame houses, with brick cellars, from 8 to 10 rooms each, just finished after model plans, and all arranged for water and gas. Fine, beautiful lots, near to the depot and to the Lake Shore drive. These lots, surrounded as they are by most excellent improvements, are sure to have a large advance. Come now and select for your future home. We are selling on very easy terms.
WARREN, KENNEY & CO.,
138 Dearborn-st.

An Elegant Home.

The house, with large brick barn, No. 57 Calumet-av., next north of the residence of Senator Logan, is for sale on easy terms. The lot is 45 feet by some 350 feet. One of the finest locations in the city. Inquire of WM. L. OGDEN, Cashier Tribune Office, 2 to 4 p. m.

West Side Residences.

MARBLE FRONT BLOCK, two-stories and basement. One or all the Buildings.
WEST WASHINGTON-ST., No. 690, two-story frame, single house.
FIRST-CLASS BRICK, two-story and basement, finish COMPLETE in ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.
For sale by B. F. CULVER,
147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

Two fine Residences on Prairie-av., north of Twenty-second-st. Prices low.
No. 1250 Indiana-av.; only $12,500.
A. J. GALLOWAY & SON,
corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE.

West Washington-st.

An Elegant Residence, west of Union Park, two-story and basement brick, twelve rooms, besides laundry, bathroom, closets, etc. House in thorough repair and elegantly finished throughout. Brick stable, &c. Apply at 134 & 136 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

Washington Heights.

I am authorized to offer for sale, for a few days, 100 acres of choice timbered land, located on the Ridge at Washington Heights. A rare opportunity for a speculative investment. HENRY E. MARBLE,
Room 6, No. 79 Dearborn-st.

VALUABLE

Real Estate for Sale.

Business and Residence Lots fronting on Milwaukee-av., North-av., Wood, Elk Grove, and Girard-sts. The prices are such as to make them a profitable investment for the purchaser. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years. The block pavement on Milwaukee-av. and all other improvements on said street, including sidewalks on all the other streets, paid by the present owner. Inquire of
JACOB WELL & CO.,
Northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts., for further particulars and maps of this property.

SEVEN LOTS

In Oakwood Subdivision,
Fronting on Cottage Grove and Colfax-avs., between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-ninth-sts.
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 1½ o'clock p. m., at our office, 126 East Madison-st. Sale positive and without reserve. Terms at sale.
C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

Forty Acres,

Sec. 32, T. 39, R. 13, fronting east on Boulevard, for sale by B. F. CULVER,
147 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

Washington Heights.

A 40-acre tract in this suburb, suitable for subdivision, for sale at a bargain. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 3 Dearborn-st., Sole Agents for Owner.

FOR SALE,

Acre property in S. W. 1-3 of N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 29, 40, 14. Well located for immediate subdivision.
PHELPS & RICHL,
126 South Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE.

Cottage, barn, and lot, situated at 43 Winchester-av. Price, $4,500. Apply on premises, or at 122 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE.

AN IMMENSE BARGAIN.

Three feet on Calumet-av., west front, south of Twenty-fifth-st. To CASH customers, before May 1, 1873, a BARGAIN will be given. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 181 East Madison-st.; Room 5.

For Sale.

House and lot 315 Michigan-av., 14 rooms, all modern conveniences, barn and carriage house. Will sell furnished or unfurnished. Great bargain. Easy terms. Apply on premises, or to R. M. CANNON,
Board of Trade.

FOR SALE.

AT A BARGAIN—Only $13,000 usual terms. The two-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, bay window, &c., No. 1203 Indiana-av., cor. Twenty-sixth-st. Brick barn, with carriage-house attached. Must be sold this week. Apply at the house, or at office, 1 Wabash-av.
CHAS. V. MARSH.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES! HOUSES! HOUSES!

And Lots of all classes, to suit either the laboring man or the millionaire, for sale cheap and on easy terms of payment.
Also unimproved residence property on the AVENUES and BOULEVARDS, below the market price, in several cases.
PROPERTY BY THE ACRE on the West Side, near the new car-shops, and on the South Side fronting on the Park and Boulevards.
CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
120 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

AUBURN.

This is one of the very best located suburbs near Chicago, having excellent railroad accommodations, school facilities, &c., &c., situate near Englewood, and within a few moments' drive, over graveled roads, of South Parks and Boulevards.
We are offering large handsome lots at 33 per cent less than the property will sell for before the season is over.
Payments will be made extremely easy to suit all.
Those wishing to build can buy all on time.
Extensive improvements will be commenced at this point within ten days.
Next week the Rock Island Railroad Company will add four Suburban Trains per day to their already liberal accommodations.
Parties wishing to visit this property should call at our office at 9:30 a. m., 12 m., and 4 p. m.
SMITH, WOOD & CO.,
163 LaSalle-st.

ACRES. ACRES.

Where constant inquiries for Acre Property, Sections 13, 23, and 24, in R. 13, are PARTICULARLY INQUIRED FOR.

HOUSES. HOUSES.

We have a long list of Residences at all prices and on easy terms, TO RENT and FOR SALE. See list in FOR SALE column of Sunday's Tribune.
JACOB C. MAGILL,
81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN

in North Side Residence Property. 50 feet on a corner, east of Rush-st. and south of Chicago-av.
F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
46 E. Harrison-st.
After May 1, 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

Elegant Residence on Ellis-av., and large Lot for less than the improvements cost.
F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
46 E. Harrison-st.
After May 1, 146 Dearborn-st.

THREE LOTS

EACH 26 1-2x125 FEET,
ON DOUGLAS-PLACE,
Between Prairie and Indiana-avs.,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 2 1-2 o'clock p. m.,
At our office, 126 East Madison-st. Terms at sale.
C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

FOR SALE,

Residence on Michigan-av. near Twenty-fifth-st., 35 feet front, 10 rooms. The greatest bargain on the South Side. Must be sold immediately.
TOWNSEND MAC COUN,
190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

I will sell my residence and lot, northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st. The lot is 97 feet front, full depth, to alley. The house is marble front, three stories, basement, and sub-cellar, and in good order, with burglar alarm, range, and all modern improvements, furnace and gas fixtures included. This is one of the best locations in the city. Terms reasonable and possession given the 1st of May. Title perfect.
Address A. E. SHEPPARD.
Inquire at the residence, or at the office of Sheppard & Streeter, Room 3, No. 130 East Madison-st., Phœnix Block.

FOR SALE,

Fine Dwelling House, 483 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., two-story and basement brick, 12 rooms; contains all modern improvements; lot 30x178 to alley; good barn, &c. Will be sold very low if taken this week.
W. J. ONAHAN,
58 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE.

A 2-story and basement stone-front residence on Twenty-fifth-st., near the lake. The greatest bargain on the market. Must be sold immediately. Inquire at
13 Chamber of Commerce.

Wicker Park Lots.

40 lots in the beautiful Wicker Park tract, to close out an interest; pavement and horse-cars to Northav. soon.
H. C. MOREY,
77 Clark-st.

CARPET CLEANING.

KING CARPET CLEANER

Boston Carpet Cleaning Co.,

44 & 46 West Adams-st.,
Branch, 33 1-2 Twenty-second-st.
This is the only place in Chicago to have your Carpets thoroughly cleaned. We use the Rope-Beating and Brushing Machine, and guarantee to clean cheaper and better than any other establishment. Carpets taken up and relaid. No charge for cartage. This is the only machine of the kind in Illinois. WE DO NOT USE ANY STICK MACHINES. A. N. HANKINSON & CO.

TO RENT.

BOARD OF TRADE

Members and others desiring comfortable Offices, conveniently situated, with fire-proof vaults, at reasonable rents, are invited to examine Rooms in
GREENEBAUM'S BUILDING,
ON FIFTH-AV.,
Between Washington and Randolph-sts.
Also, on Second Floor in the Building southwest corner of LaSalle and Lake-sts.
For particulars apply to
HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.

FOR RENT.

Fine Offices in the New
DORE BUILDING

Southwest corner of State and Madison-sts. Steam Passenger Elevator and Heat. Upper floor will be divided to suit Tenants, for Offices, or other suitable business. Apply to
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

To Rent,

Two of those elegant stone front dwellings; three stories and high basement. They are replete with every convenience of modern times, finished in the best style; halls elegantly tiled with English tiles; plate-glass windows from top to bottom. Possession 25th inst.; situated on Rush-st., near Ohio.
Apply to GEO. E. STANTON,
146 Madison-st.

TO RENT,

Stores and Basements in marble-front block on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.
Stores under Continental Hotel, corner State-st. and Eldridge-court.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT

Well-lighted Offices, finished in first-class style, on LaSalle-st., near Randolph, corner of alley.
First Floor, $30 to $35.
Second Floor, $15 to $35.
Third Floor, all to $20.
WM. H. CONDON,
Room 2, 47 LaSalle-st.

FOR RENT,

Cor. State & Washington-sts.
2d Floor, Room 45x90, with vault.
3d Floor, One Suite Offices.
5th Floor, Large Rooms.
Passenger and Freight Elevators.
Apply to W. E. HALE,
On Second Floor of Premises.

FOR RENT.

Five Stores, to be finished May 10, corner Adams and State-sts., 16x40, $1,500 per year each. Apply to
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT,

Second Floor, 242 East Madison-st., size 60 by 20, opposite Field, Leiter & Co. Key on third floor. For particulars apply to
SEAVEY, FOSTER & BOWMAN,
10 & 12 East Madison-st.

To Rent, for the Summer

One of the finest residences in the State, furnished or unfurnished, with large grounds, beautiful grove, fruit, &c. Situated at Geneva, Kane County, Ill. Inquire of
M. T. COLE, Geneva, Ill.

STORES TO RENT.

Six Stores under the Clifton Hotel, corner of Wabash-av. and Monroe-st., ready for occupancy May 1. For general retail trade these stores are unsurpassed in point of location and arrangement. For particulars inquire of
J. HUTCHINSON,
At Manufacturers' National Bank.

TO RENT.

A new three-story and basement house on North LaSalle-st., near Oak; all modern improvements. Apply to
JOHN McEWEN,
243 North Wells-st.

FOR RENT,

Store No. 34 River-st.,
Formerly occupied by Dane, Hyde & Co. Inquire of
JEWETT & ROOT, 30 River-st.

TO RENT,

DESIRABLE STONE FRONT, all modern improvements, on Ashland-av., CHEAP. W. J. DURHAM, 70 State-st.

TO RENT,

Desirable Offices in the Metropolitan Block. Inquire of A. A. MUNGER, Office No. 8.

HALL TO RENT.

The fine hall known as the Halsted Street Opera House, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts., can be rented for society meetings three or four nights in each week during the year. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 165 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT.

Four rooms in Block 30 and 32 West Madison-st., suitable for offices or light housekeeping. Apply to
WM. H. THOMPSON,
220 West Madison-st., or to the owner, 585 West Adams.

TO RENT.

Store No. 32 West Madison-st., opposite the Sherman House. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON,
220 West Madison-st., or to the owner, 585 West Adams.

To Rent.

A Three-Story and Basement Marble Front House, elegantly furnished, and with all modern improvements; location one of the best in the city; rent $300 per month. Address S 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT.

The factory and basement marble front house No. 125 North LaSalle-st., complete, with all modern improvements, by
WM. C. DOW,
No. 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

One-half of store and nice light front office, with storage in loft and basement if desired.
CHAPIN & MITCHELL,
23 South Water-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

J. P. STONE & CO.,
Upholstery,
CURTAIN GOODS,
AND BEDDING,
Have Removed to
No. 135 LaSalle-st.
NEAR MADISON.

REMOVAL.

GREAT WESTERN
TYPE FOUNDRY
(BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Prop'rs),
REMOVED TO
Nos. 105, 107, 109 & 111 East Madison-st.
We have complete stocks of English and German Body Display and Fancy Type, Presses, Paper and Card Cutters, Inks, Wood Type, and, in short, everything needed in a Printing Office. Our new quarters, having been constructed with special reference to requirements of Type Founding, enables us to turn out orders of any size promptly and satisfactorily. For convenience of our customers we have put in a large Cabinet, in which we carry extra Fonts Nonpareil to Pica of type of our manufacture. Orders for Electrotyping promptly filled.

REMOVAL!

J. H. PERRY & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
REMOVED TO
NO. 129 DEARBORN-ST.,
ONE DOOR NORTH OF MADISON.

REMOVAL.

P. L. HANSCOM & CO.,
PRINTERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
100 & 102 East Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

Frederick Edler,
DEALER IN
LUMBER and BRICKS,
Has removed his Office and Yard to northeast corner of Division-st. Bridge, on North River.
His friends and patrons are solicited to call.
ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF BRICKS
For sale at lowest market figures.

REMOVAL.

JAS. P. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Crystal Lake Ice,
Have removed to their New Office, No. 161 LaSalle-st., Republic Life Building, bet. Madison and Monroe-sts.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE H. ROZET,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, has removed his office to 125 LA SALLE-ST., Rooms 2 and 3.

SHURLEY & CO.,
Watchmakers and Jewelers, have removed to No. 85 South Clark-st., opposite the Sherman House.
Chronometers and Fine Watches adjusted and warranted as usual. Mariners' and Spiral Compasses, and Nautical Instruments repaired.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN MIDDLETON & SON,
Carpenters & Builders,
50 and 52 Third-av.
GENERAL CONTRACTING,
STORE & OFFICE FITTING.

KUEGEMANN & RICHTER,
236 West Madison-st.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Looking Glasses, Picture Frames,
Chromos, Engravings, Prints, &c.

STOVES AND RANGES.

CLEVELAND STOVES.

THE COMET COOK.
With low copper iron-clad reservoir and cast-iron warming oven.
THE SWEET HOME
Range, with water-back and warming oven.
THE BEST CHEAP STOVES.
ROCKET, GRANITE, BAKER, HAPPY HOME, Etc., Etc.
Largest assortment made in the West, comprising 178 different styles and prices of stoves. Every stove warranted. Every Range warranted.
Retailed by prominent dealers. For sale to the trade by
CHAS. BALDWIN, Agt.
Office 24 Union-st., corner Washington.

WANTED.

WANTED,
A position in a wholesale or retail establishment, where industry, ability, and integrity will be appreciated, by a good business man of gentlemanly habits and pleasing appearance, as salesman, or to attend to general business. Would not object to travel a portion of the time. Has had large experience, and can furnish first-class testimonials. Has extensive acquaintance both here and in Eastern cities. Responsible houses requiring services of such a person, will please address Q 36, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED,

By a well-established house of good financial standing. Capital not so much an object as a man of ability and superior character to assist in the business. Address N 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SITUATION.

A gentleman who has for a number of years held a responsible position in this city is now open for an engagement as Collector, Agent, Correspondent, or in any outdoor business where part or whole of his time can be occupied. Real estate preferred. Will use his own horse and buggy if wanted. Highest references and ample security can be given. Address K 48, Tribune office.

WANTED TO BUY OR RENT.

Dock and ground for a lumber yard. Apply to
HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO.,
355 Archer-av.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL

623 WABASH-AV.
Mrs. Burgwyn Mellard, Principal. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls. The Easter vacation terminates, and the duties of the School recommence on Monday, April 21. Classes will be formed for those desiring to enter the school at this time.

MUSICAL.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.

NEW BEST FIVE first premiums awarded to HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.
20,000 have been manufactured and are now in use.
Franz Liszt, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.
☞ These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Wabash-av. & Thirteenth-st.
A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT.
Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

For the first time since the holidays we are enabled to offer a complete assortment of

STEINWAY

PIANOS, including Grand, Parlor Grands, Cabinet Grands, Uprights, Square Grands, and Squares. Purchasers will improve the opportunity and examine our stock while it is unusually complete.
SMITH & NIXON, 162 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son,

Bankers,
First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,
Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated forms, for mechanical purposes.
Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.
Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.
Checks upon us pass through the Clearing House as if drawn upon any other bank.
Interest credited, and accounts current rendered monthly.
Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

FOR EUROPE.

Circular Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of Europe, issued by
HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
BANKERS.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.
Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.

PIERCE & BROWER,

BROKERS,
98 MADISON-ST.
Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

DIG.

Creditors of the United States will find it to their interest to investigate us. Debtors, ditto. We collect or no charges, without attorney's fees in suits; and publish the names of no boys. We press business.
FRAZIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY,
148 Madison-st.

Real Estate Loans.

Money to loan in sums of $5,000 and upwards on improved property, at reasonable rates.
SHELDON & WATERMAN,
20 Nixon's Building.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR
Purchase of School Fund Land in Towns of Calumet and Hyde Park.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, 44 and 46 LaSalle-st., till Wednesday, May 7, 1873, at 12 m., for the following described property belonging to the School Fund of the city of Chicago, located in the towns of Calumet and Hyde Park, to wit: The e. ½ of the s. ½ of sec. 2, section 37, town 37, range 14 east, of 3d p. m.; the w. ½ of the s. ½ of section 31, town 38, range 14 east, of 3d p. m.; and the s. ½ of the s. ½ of the s. ½ of sec. 31, town 37, range 14 east, of 3d p. m., all of the above three described parcels of land being together in one plat, making 161 acres, and located east of and immediately adjoining the Sharpshooters' Park, in the town of Calumet; also, an undivided half interest in the s. ½ of section 11, range 14 east, of 3d p. m., situated in the present town of Hyde Park, north of, and near, Calumet Lake.
Terms of Payment—One-fourth cash, and the balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, to be secured by deed of trust on the premises.
All proposals to be addressed to the "Committee on School Fund Property of the Board of Education," to be indorsed "Proposals for School Land," and to be accompanied by a $300 bond, with surety.
The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any one or all of the proposals submitted.
S. JOHNSTON,
Clerk of Board of Education.

IRON FOUNDRY.

SCHILLO, COSSMANN & SENN,
IRON FOUNDRY,
87 TO 95 WEST POLK-ST.,
Furnish HEAVY and LIGHT BUILDING and MACHINERY CASTINGS on short notice. Call for estimates. Counter Brackets, Coal Hole Covers & Baker Furnaces for sale.

HAIR LUXURIANT.

Mann's Hair
Mann's Hair
Mann's Hair
LUXURIANT

MINERAL WATER.

BETHESDA MINERAL WATER,
of
WAUKESHA, Wis.
Natural cure for LIVER AND KIDNEY complaints. For Sale at Wholesale or Retail by R. F. CURTH, Agent, 219 Wabash-av., corner Harmon Court. Orders by mail attended to.

LADIES' GOODS.

NOVELTIES, STYLES & ELEGANCE.

BICKERTON & JEFFERY,

36 East Washington-st.,
Will offer, on MONDAY, April 21, the most perfect stock of
Ladies' Suits,
Costumes, & Cloaks,
Ever offered in this city, in beautiful shades of Silk Challies, Cashmeres, Serges, and many other new fabrics. Embroidered Batiste and Tasso Cloth Suits, in new designs. Large and varied assortment of Linen and Grass Cloth Suits, Drap d'Ete and Cashmere Cloaks, Talmas, Polonaise, Dolmans, and Pichu Mantles. New designs in Robe de Chambre. Full assortment Ladies' and Children's Underwear, of every description. Infants' Outfits, in great variety.
We have also opened a very choice assortment of Parasols, in latest styles. Also, a great variety of Ladies' Neckwear.

DRESS GOODS.

Closing-Out Sale.

MANNHEIMER BROS.,

NO. 892 STATE-ST.,
Having decided to close their store at above location on May 1, will offer, during this week, the entire stock, consisting of
Housekeeping Goods, Linens, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery & Gloves, &c.,
FOR LESS THAN ACTUAL COST.
This is a Splendid Chance to Obtain Bargains.
We will be happy to see our South Side customers at our New Store,
Nos. 224 & 226 West Madison-st.,
Where we can show them one of the finest stocks of Fashionable Dry Goods in the city.
MANNHEIMER BROS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Don't Fail

TO CALL ON
HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,
107 STATE-ST.,
And see the largest and most complete stock of Paper Hangings, Decorations, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Bedding, &c., to be found in the city—all New and Beautiful Designs.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE HORIZONTAL ENGINE,

Diameter of Cylinder, 12 inches; length of stroke, 36 inches; two boilers, each 42 inches diameter, 36 2-inch tubes, and 12 feet long, with fronts, steam, and mud-drums, grate-bars, and connections complete.
The above can be seen working in good order, and will be delivered as soon as our new Engine and Boilers are completed. Apply to
CHICAGO WHITE LEAD AND OIL CO.,
Corner Green and Fulton-sts.

SHIP GLASSES,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, OPTICIAN,
32 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

Proprietary Stamps!

In large and small quantities, sold at
THE CHICAGO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Northwest cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

TRY THE
MAIZE FLOUR,
For sale by all Grocers.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
HARDWOOD LUMBER.
Also, Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Cedar, Veneers, &c.
Particular attention paid to filling bills for any kind of Hardwood or Fancy Lumber.
OFFICE AND YARD—No. 211 South Market-st.

SODA WATER.

SODA WATER.

Agency for G. D. Dows & Co.'s Apparatus, Generators, Copper Fountains, Tumbler Washers, Ice Shavers, etc. Large assortment of samples on hand.
BLISS & TORREY,
Wholesale Druggists' Sundries,
171 and 173 Randolph-st.

STEEL PENS.

Gillott's, Warrington's, & Esterbrook's
STEEL PENS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

TO LEASE

TO LEASE,

For a term of years, the southwest corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st. Very choice location; fit any kind of business. Will rent very low to a good tenant. Inquire of C. H. & G. O. WALKER, 12 Chamber of Commerce.

Dock to Lease

at Bridgeport (540 feet); railroad facilities; immediate possession. Apply to S. SCHOENEMAN,
corner Archer-av. and Ashland-av.

THE MODOC AFFAIR.

Exciting Intelligence from Tule Lake.

Capt. Jack Takes Refuge in the Lava of His Country—Procures an Injunction Against Gen. Gillem—Is Arrested for Murder.

Probabilities of the Defense—A Change of Venue Likely—Exculpatory Plea of Intoxication and Insanity—But is Discharged on a Point of State Jurisdiction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINKVILLE, NEAR TULE LAKE, April 19—10 a. m.

Yesterday afternoon developed a new phase in the painful affair at Tule Lake, the particulars of which later developments I hasten to give your readers. It is known to them that the late imprisonments in the vicinity of the Lava-Beds reached a startling culmination in the death of Gen. Canby and Rider Thomas, where by this community has been greatly excited.

JACK APPEALS TO THE COURTS.

Early yesterday it became a matter of rumor that Capt. Jack had nobly resolved to abandon the retreats of paganism and resort to the sublime ægis of civilized law, and this your correspondent finds to be true. He has retained as his counsel Messrs. Wickersham, Waggoner, and Steiner, well-known attorneys of this country, who have already initiated measures to secure the rights of their client in the painful position in which he finds himself placed. I have just returned from their office, No. 11 Klamath street, where I had a full and frank interview with three gentlemen, and am able to indicate something with regard to the line of defense, although these lawyers have the customary reticence as to the precise course to be pursued.

A WRIT OF INJUNCTION.

As a necessary preliminary, they have procured an injunction against Gen. Gillem, commanding the United States forces, restraining him from further acts of hostility against Capt. Jack's present quarters.

A TOUCHING SPECTACLE.

In this appeal from turbulent and inconclusive contest in the field of Mars, to the quiet courts of justice of his newly-found country, there is something sublime and touching. Mr. Wagenseller, who is from a large criminal practice in the lower courts of New York City, says he never saw a more affecting proof of the power of civilization, and he shed tears as he portrayed the spectacle of this untutored savage bending to shield himself under the buckler of our civil law. Of course it has made a powerful sensation among the friends of the Peace Policy, who say the end is near. I saw a people's procession last evening in which one of the prominent friends of Peace was being borne through the streets on the shoulders of his fellow-citizens, four at each end of the rail. So quick is the community to recognize moral triumphs.

THE REMAINING PEG.

As a minor fact in proof of Capt. Jack's honorable intentions, it deserves to be noted that his retainer with his lawyers was a box of jewelry and trinkets. A jeweler who was asked to appraise their value asserts that he saw among them a gold watch and chain and sleeve-buttons that were on the person of the unfortunate Canby, and a set of teeth on a full gold plate, such as it is declared Elder Thomas was known to wear. This imputation, however, Capt. Jack's attorneys deny, and insist that the deposit is made up of family relics, and is left in pledge for a specified sum. They declare they will carry the case to the highest courts.

LATER.

12 M.—I am now able to state definitely the fact that Judge John C. Bunny issued his writ of injunction against Gen. Gillem yesterday.

THE WRIT SERVED.

It was served at the Lava-Beds, at an early hour this morning, amid great excitement, by Constable Wiggery and his posse. Gen. Gillem was at the time measuring a port-fire for a bomb intended for Capt. Jack. It is pardonable that the commander was somewhat disturbed, though he dropped but a single curt remark. When asked by the Constable where any future process would find him, he answered "Yuba Dam," so the officer reports, but thinks it a mistake, or, if so, unfortunate, since Oregon processes cannot run into California.

At all events, the injunction must be respected, or contempts of court, and other consequences too serious to contemplate, might follow. A fine of $300 might be troublesome to Gen. Gillem, so far away from his bankers, and the Paymaster has just gone.

STILL LATER.

2 P. M.—Retaliatory proceeding have begun. Capt. Jack is to be met on his own grounds. He is not to have his own way in the courts. Immediately after service of the injunction, Capt. Jack came out from the Lava-Beds, with Shacknasty Jim and Boston Charley, and, protected by the panoply of the law, went freely among the camps.

WHAT CAPT. JACK REGRETS.

He says he regrets the death of Canby, but declares that he was not responsible at the time, for he had been drinking too freely of Peace Commission whisky, furnished to his squaw for medicinal purposes. He has been accustomed to suttler's whisky, and was not aware of the strength of the former. He has been freely imbibing, and offered to bet two to one that he could not be convicted in any court in the land.

CAPT. JACK ARRESTED.

At this point the new phase before referred to was developed, and Capt. Jack was arrested for the murder of Gen. Canby and Elder Thomas on a writ sworn out by Prosecuting-Attorney Dingler, in the name of the people of Oregon. Much satisfaction was expressed even among the Peace people. The prisoner was taken into custody in a state of deep indignation and placed in jail, strongly guarded. His cell was supplied with religious reading and change of underclothes.

THE DEFENSE.

Your correspondent has conversed with Capt. Jack's lawyers on this new aspect of affairs. They do not open very freely, but are willing to be understood as ready to meet every demand of the case. They state that the line of defense is not fully decided upon.

A CHANGE OF VENUE.

One thing they insist upon, that it will be impossible for Capt. Jack to have a fair trial in this community in its present state of excitement, and unless the panel can be extended to include our Modoc brethren, and a rigid rule rejects every talesman who has read anything about the case, they will demand a change of venue east of the Mississippi River. They hint an attempt to bring the hearing to Chicago, where, if worse comes to worst, a supersedeas at the last moment could be secured from Judge McAllister. Besides, in the event of the charge being modified to admit of bail, some leading Chicago dealer in Indians blankets on Peace principles might become surety for the prisoner.

THE LINE OF DEFENSE.

It is certain that the defense will set up a plea of insanity under intoxication as to the killing of Canby, self-defense as to the shooting of Meacham, who is known to have fired twice before he was shot, and justifiable homicide in the case of Rider Thomas, who was severe, abusive, and very profane in his manner, a point Shacknasty Jim and Boston Charley will swear to on the stand.

THE VERY LATEST.

5:30 P. M.—The gentlemanly operator allows me to

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send a supplementary dispatch, and to look over all the private official dispatches forwarded to and from Washington in the new and startling issue of to-day's proceedings.

CAPT. JACK SET FREE.

His counsel, who have associated with them Judge Buckleberry, of Poquanno County, one of the shrewdest lights of the bar of Oregon, this afternoon procured a hearing in Judge Hunny's court, demanding the release of Capt. Jack from custody on the ground that he cannot be held by legal proceedings instituted in Oregon for an offense committed in California. In his argument Mr. Huckleberry cited with great power the case given in 14th Georgia Reports, 148, *People vs. Killem*, in which it was shown that defendant shot Binkle across the line of South Carolina.

He conceded that there might be a doubt in this case but does not the law give the party on trial for his life the benefit of the doubt? There was no demand for extradition in this case. He demanded the instant release of the prisoner, which, after a full review of the case and a searching discussion of legal principles, Judge Hunny granted.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PROSECUTION.

The wires have been kept busy with dispatches to Washington. Gen. Sherman telegraphs that the Surveyors must at once re-establish definitely the boundary line of Oregon and California, and fix Capt. Jack's legal status, and as this will be a work of some months, and runs through a portion of the Lava-Beds held by Capt. Jack, it is not easy to know how soon the civil law will know in what State to bring proceedings against him.

I shall keep you posted in any future developments of this interesting case.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

SPRINGFIELD, April 19.—In the hurry of last night's session, the House passed a bill to amend Sec. 9 of the act to provide for the exercise of the right of eminent domain, approved July 1, 1872. The bill, as passed, reads as follows:

Sec. 9. Said jury shall, at the request of either party, go upon the land sought to be taken or damaged, in person, and examine the same, and after hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel in relation thereto, and the said verdict shall be subject to amendment by the jury, under the direction of the court or the judge, as the case may be, so as to clearly set forth and show the compensation ascertained to each person thereto entitled, and the said verdict thereupon be entered of record.

This omits from the present law the following:

Provided, That no benefits or advantages which may accrue to lands or property, shall be set-off against or deducted from such compensation in any case.

Thus meaning that the old right between special assessments and general taxation was resumed.

Mr. Massie moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed.

Mr. Shaw denounced the bill as violating all principles of justice, by paying a man for taking his property, and telling him that what remained was increased in value by the improvement.

Mr. Armstrong defended the bill, and believed it was equitable that the property-owners should bear the burden of improvements that increased the value of their property.

Mr. Hay said the bill simply left the matter where it was before the present law passed, where it had been for years.

Mr. Cassedy favored the bill, and moved to table the motion to reconsider which was lost. The bill was reconsidered and postponed for future consideration.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

The Sub-committee of the Senate Railroad Committee have reversed the action of the full Committee, by rejecting the Donahue bill, and taking to their bosom the House bill, which Senator Whiting has made a motion to that effect. Mr. Whiting favored it, and Mr. Donahue could not consistent with his modesty too urgently push his own bill, so he rather inclined to give way, and the House bill was taken up. Mr. Lee and Mr. Steele fighting the movement to the last. There there was a big talk on the bill, and it was decided to strike out the eighth section, providing that the Railroad and Warehouse Board shall be a Board of general supervision, developed an opposition to the fifth section, providing for recovering the fines provided in the fourth section, in an action of debt, and to the new definitions and classifications. Some other minor alterations were suggested, and the bill referred to Mr. Sanford to prepare amendments. The bill will be apt to undergo a complete metamorphosis before it comes back, and will be much improved, if not mutilated, cut out, and lopped, and pruned into more compact compass. It will be linked into shape so like the Donahue bill that they will be a pair of twins. The rejection of the original Donahue bill, by the Sub-committee was a stroke of policy, a tub thrown to the whale, as the House, which is afflicted with a sense of its own dignity, would deem it an insult, were the Donahue bill, as such, pushed. There are some stubborn members who will be against receiving anything but the House bill complete from the Senate; but on the other hand, there is a large number of the latter who will be willing to obey the will and of their constituents, who will jump for joy if the Senate amends it. What the result will be is exceedingly dubious.

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San Miguel, Santa Anna, and other towns, which did not feel the effects of the earthquake, immediately forwarded liberal supplies of money and provisions, which were very scarce here for a couple of days."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A Panama letter of the 11th inst., just received, says: A revolution took place here on the morning of the 8th inst. headed by Senor Aizpuru, commander of the 3d Battalion, and Senor Brother of Arcadius. Gen. Prestan, Governor of Panama, was deposed without bloodshed. The revolution commenced in Arabal, where the revolutionists declared in favor of Demaso Cervera, former prefect of Aspinwall, as provisional President. Cervera is a brother-in-law of Corroseo. The Revolutionists entered the city and arrested President Medra in the Government House without opposition. It was known the evening before that a revolution would take place, and word was sent to the interior by steamer on the 4th. On the 5th a collision took place between the National and State troops arising from a demand made by Col. Vasal, of the National forces, for the custody of President Medra. One on each side was killed.

Cervera has issued his proclamation as President, backed by the State troops. Aizpuru, who, as commander of the 3d Battalion of national troops, proclaims himself President. Corroseo, now Minister to Central America, resides in China. He will return on the 4th to Panama, when, no doubt, he will declare himself President, and he will be declared the Constitutional President.

The United States steamer Kansas has arrived here from Guaymas.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Panama *Star and Herald* says families are packing up and looking for places of refuge from the city, believing that the party outside the walls will execute the threats of fire and slaughter, so freely indulged in by their leading orators.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 19.—The Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, has resigned his seat in Commons, and for some time member of the Cabinet, has withdrawn therefrom, and leaves to-day for his own Province, to enter upon his duties as Lieutenant-Governor. It is understood that his successor will be the Hon. James Macdonald, of Pictou.

The Legislative bodies of Manitoba and the North-west Territories have presented the Governor-General with an address.

The Senate has at length disposed of the Pacific Railway question, and adopted the following amendment to Senator McPherson's resolutions, by a vote of yeas, 44; nays, 13:

Resolved, That under the powers conferred by Parliament at the last session, the Governor in Council having granted a charter and contract to a company to construct the Pacific Railway, which charter and contract is in full force, it is inexpedient, with a view to the early commencement of the railway and keeping of faith with British Columbia, having regard to the terms upon which that Province united itself with the Dominion, to consider any of the resolutions now before the House, and that the House therefore proceed to the order of the day first after said resolutions.

The Honorable Tilley's motion to legalize the issue of $1,000,000 of Dominion notes was carried. Mr. Blake, of Lake St. Peter, near Montreal, receives much opposition from the Quebec interest.

The Grand Trunk arrangements act meets with strong opposition.

OTTAWA, April 19.—The Governor-General has been petitioned for a Commission of Inquiry of the facts submitted to the Court of Queen's Bench regarding the condition of Edward Coates for arson, the petitioners believe will establish his innocence.

TORONTO, April 19.—A woman named Armstrong, yesterday, shot a servant girl, who was in child interest with her husband, in the head. It is likely to die, though she has lost her eye, and is suffering considerably.

The Canada Air Line Railway is closed to frame for the present to permit of ballasting.

The Dominion Government have abolished the tolls from Prescott to Kingston ranged from the Burlington Bay Canal at the head of Lake Ontario.

A dispatch to the *Globe* from Fort Garry, Manitoba, announces that the Sioux Indian scare report was got up by the Hudson Bay Company, to profit their own trade.

Seeding has commenced in the western part of that province.

HALIFAX, April 19.—The two banks which suspended, as reported, yesterday, S. & A. are expected to resume business shortly.

MONTREAL, April 19.—Lower part of this city is submerged, also the greater part of Griffintown, the side streets and basements and boats are plying in the streets. Several conversation carriages an opposition to the fifth section, providing for recovering the fines provided in the fourth section, in an action of debt, and to the new definitions and classifications. Some other minor alterations were suggested, and the bill referred to Mr. Sanford to prepare amendments. The bill will be apt to undergo a complete metamorphosis before it comes back, and will be much improved, if not mutilated, cut out, and lopped, and pruned into more compact compass. It will be linked into shape so like the Donahue bill that they will be a pair of twins. The rejection of the original Donahue bill, by the Subcommittee was a stroke of policy, a tub thrown to the whale, as the House, which is afflicted with a sense of its own dignity, would deem it an insult, were the Donahue bill, as such, pushed. There are some stubborn members who will be against receiving anything but the House bill complete from the Senate; but on the other hand, there is a large number of the latter who will be willing to obey the will and of their constituents, who will jump for joy if the Senate amends it. What the result will be is exceedingly dubious.

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San Miguel, Santa Anna, and other towns, which did not feel the effects of the earthquake, immediately forwarded liberal supplies of money and provisions, which were very scarce here for a couple of days."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A Panama letter of the 11th inst., just received, says: A revolution took place here on the morning of the 8th inst. headed by Senor Aizpuru, commander of the 3d Battalion, and Senor Brother of Arcadius. Gen. Prestan, Governor of Panama, was deposed without bloodshed. The revolution commenced in Arabal, where the revolutionists declared in favor of Demaso Cervera, former prefect of Aspinwall, as provisional President. Cervera is a brother-in-law of Corroseo. The Revolutionists entered the city and arrested President Medra in the Government House without opposition. It was known the evening before that a revolution would take place, and word was sent to the interior by steamer on the 4th. On the 5th a collision took place between the National and State troops arising from a demand made by Col. Vasal, of the National forces, for the custody of President Medra. One on each side was killed.

Cervera has issued his proclamation as President, backed by the State troops. Aizpuru, who, as commander of the 3d Battalion of national troops, proclaims himself President. Corroseo, now Minister to Central America, resides in China. He will return on the 4th to Panama, when, no doubt, he will declare himself President, and he will be declared the Constitutional President.

The United States steamer Kansas has arrived here from Guaymas.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Panama *Star and Herald* says families are packing up and looking for places of refuge from the city, believing that the party outside the walls will execute the threats of fire and slaughter, so freely indulged in by their leading orators.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 19.—The Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, has resigned his seat in Commons, and for some time member of the Cabinet, has withdrawn therefrom, and leaves to-day for his own Province, to enter upon his duties as Lieutenant-Governor. It is understood that his successor will be the Hon. James Macdonald, of Pictou.

The Legislative bodies of Manitoba and the North-west Territories have presented the Governor-General with an address.

The Senate has at length disposed of the Pacific Railway question, and adopted the following amendment to Senator McPherson's resolutions, by a vote of yeas, 44; nays, 13:

Resolved, That under the powers conferred by Parliament at the last session, the Governor in Council having granted a charter and contract to a company to construct the Pacific Railway, which charter and contract is in full force, it is inexpedient, with a view to the early commencement of the railway and keeping of faith with British Columbia, having regard to the terms upon which that Province united itself with the Dominion, to consider any of the resolutions now before the House, and that the House therefore proceed to the order of the day first after said resolutions.

The Honorable Tilley's motion to legalize the issue of $1,000,000 of Dominion notes was carried. Mr. Blake, of Lake St. Peter, near Montreal, receives much opposition from the Quebec interest.

The Grand Trunk arrangements act meets with strong opposition.

OTTAWA, April 19.—The Governor-General has been petitioned for a Commission of Inquiry of the facts submitted to the Court of Queen's Bench regarding the condition of Edward Coates for arson, the petitioners believe will establish his innocence.

TORONTO, April 19.—A woman named Armstrong, yesterday, shot a servant girl, who was in child interest with her husband, in the head. It is likely to die, though she has lost her eye, and is suffering considerably.

The Canada Air Line Railway is closed to frame for the present to permit of ballasting.

The Dominion Government have abolished the tolls from Prescott to Kingston ranged from the Burlington Bay Canal at the head of Lake Ontario.

A dispatch to the *Globe* from Fort Garry, Manitoba, announces that the Sioux Indian scare report was got up by the Hudson Bay Company, to profit their own trade.

Seeding has commenced in the western part of that province.

HALIFAX, April 19.—The two banks which suspended, as reported, yesterday, S. & A. are expected to resume business shortly.

MONTREAL, April 19.—Lower part of this city is submerged, also the greater part of Griffintown, the side streets and basements and boats are plying in the streets. Several conversation carriages are in operation.

ITALY.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 19.—A private despatch has been received here to-day saying that the Pope died on Monday last, but that the fact has been kept secret to prevent any public decision respecting his successor until the matter should have been decided in Rome.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 19.—One hundred thousand sovereigns were taken from the Bank of England to-day for export. The impression prevails that further shipments will lead to an increase in the bank rate of discount.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 19.—An official telegram announces the death of the insurgent chief of Cubito Garcia on the 15th. Gen. Riquelme states that twenty-one insurgents and four Spaniards were killed, and thirteen Spaniards wounded.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.—The railway between Constantinople and Adrianople has been completed, and trains are now running.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 19.—Prince Albrecht, nephew of the Emperor, was married to-day to Princess Mary, of Saxe-Altenburg. The bride is a niece of the grand duke's wife. This evening the royal couple were escorted from the white hall to the nuptial chamber by a torchlight procession.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 19.—The volunteers in Malaga mutinied yesterday, refusing to obey their officers. Great excitement prevailed in the city. The leaders were finally arrested and imprisoned, when order was restored.

by Republicans. France has given permission for transportation across the French territory of rifles and ammunition for Fulgoerda.

THE INDIANS.

Additional News from the Modoc Country—The Indian Prisoners in Texas.

KLAMATH, April 18.—A Treka ejected says: Scarfaced Charley died after broken in the fight, and, while trying to crawl off, was dispatched by a private of troop K. The Warm Spring Indians found half a dozen wounded Modocs hidden under some rocks, and scalped them. A correspondent had his ear clipped by a Modoc bullet.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—A late dispatch from Yreka to-night says eight Modocs are known to have been killed in the fight yesterday. The cavalry and Warm Spring Indian allies, mounted and furnished with three days' rations, were sent in pursuit of the Modocs in a southeasterly course from the Lava Bed. They feared that the band may divide up and do great harm to the settlers.

A party leaves Treka in the morning to get Hovey's body who had come to join the cavalry in pursuit of Jack. The captured squaws say that John Schenckin, who was wounded by Meacham, died of his wound.

Gen. Canby's funeral took place at Portland today.

Riddle's squaw states that Dr. Thomas was shot by Boston Charley. The poor old gentleman fell on his knees from the effects of the first shot, and beseeched Boston to spare his life. Boston responded to the request of the generous old man, who had in my presence given him blankets and money, by shooting him again through the head.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—There is intense excitement in the Lava Bed and Tule Lake country. The murder of Hovey within a mile of the place by a party of ten Modocs indicates the escape of some of Jack's warriors. Messengers have been sent in every direction to warn the settlers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—A courier arrived at Treka at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He brings only government letters. The country is almost Pourseers refuse to come out or go in, fearing the Modocs and the fate of Hovey at their hands. News is anxiously looked for. Gen. Schofield has given orders to forward reinforcements with all possible dispatch.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Dispatches from Yreka, this evening, says Col. Mendenhall's battery, with two officers and sixty men on foot, Capt. Hasbrouck's battery, with three officers and sixty-three men mounted, left at 1 p. m. to-day for Fort Crook, in the northeastern part of the country, about eight miles from this point. There are fears of the general Indian outbreak from that country. Should the Modocs attempt to cross that section, the troops will be ready to pursue the Indians and protect the settlers. A daily line of couriers will be established.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—A dispatch is just received from Yreka, as follows: J. K. Sutterall arrived last evening from Orleans Bar. He says the Indians at Klamath and Salmon seem fully posted on the Modoc war, even better than whites. One Indian told him that he'd been a Modoc, who told him all about the fight. It is evident that Modoc runners have visited the tribes in Northern California and Southern Oregon. Many Indians have left their reservations, however, apprehend no outbreak at present. Thirteen armed citizens left for the front this morning to bring in the body of Hovey.

From strictly reliable gentlemen who have been through the lava region we learn that there is a large cave six miles from the late Modoc stronghold, in a southeasterly course, the direction taken by the Indians. The cave will be harder of approach, and will protect them much more from the shells. It is amply supplied with wood, and animals, but, according to his recollection, is nearly half a mile from the water. There are a great many large caverns and crevices, but the cave is the largest circuit of thirty miles, he thinks, would have to be made to get guns and supplies to the new stronghold which the rascals now almost certainly occupy, or the remnant which succeeded in escaping. They will be relieved to be running very short of provisions and ammunition, and evidently are much demoralized. The following is a list of the troops killed and wounded, as far as known:

Killed—Charles Thompson, Troop K, First Cavalry, shot through the head; Binger W. Scarles, Troop F, First Cavalry, shot through the head; Corporal Dean, Company F, Twelfth Infantry, shot through the head.

Wounded—Lieut. Egan, Company F, Twelfth Infantry, flesh wound in left leg; Corporal Dennis Delano, left leg, slightly; Private Thomas Bernard, Troop K, first cavalry, left shoulder; Private Lewis E. O'Connor, Battery M, Fourth Artillery, flesh wound, leg; Corporal Redbick, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, scalp wound; Private O'Dooley, Battery M, Fourth Artillery, flesh wound, groin; Sergeant Sealey, Company D, Twelfth Infantry, leg broken; Private T. McManus, Battery F, Fourth Artillery, severe wound in the thigh; Sergeant H. G. Hale, company unknown; Private Hanson, Company G, Twelfth Infantry, flesh wound in leg.

Should the Modocs escape from their stronghold and join the Pitt River, or other larger tribes, Schofield will assume command in person. If the murder of Jack with the Pitts would give trouble. At present they number one thousand warriors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Superintendent Hoag telegraphs from Yreka, California, to-day, a copy of the following despatch, received by him:

AUSTIN, Texas, April 14.—Letter received; would prefer to delay the release of the Indians, Satanta and Big Tree, for a few days, when the 30th of the future will have adjourned, and I can visit Fort Sill myself. (Signed) EDWARD J. DAVIS, Governor.

This dispatch is in answer to a request from the friends of Satanta and Big Tree, asking for the release of Satanta and Big Tree.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The funeral of Dr. Thomas was attended by an immense concourse of people. Gen. Schofield, and a large number of military officers attended; also, members of the Masonic fraternity.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Mrs. Meacham, wife of the Commissioner, who started for the front on Tuesday, was not permitted to go to the lava-bed. From all that she saw in Salem, it was thought unsafe for a lady to proceed further. She then went to Linkville, Meacham's condition was favorable at last accounts.

Nearly all the horses at Baltic were down with the epizootic. The disease is spreading toward the lava-bed. From the fact that so many horses are sick, it may become difficult to obtain them for the couriers, and communication with the front will be less frequent and slower.

LOUISIANA.

Official Correspondence Concerning the Troubles in Grant Parish.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following dispatch was received here to-day through Major-General McDowell:

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.

Col. W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

Instructions of the Secretary of War of this date are received. I beg to call attention to dispatches of yesterday and to-day through Division and Head-quarters. It will be seen by these that I had determined to act under authority of the President's order of March 5, to prevent violent interference with the State Government. If I misunderstand this view I should like to be informed at once. Since these dispatches, requisitions by the United States Marshal in cases occurring in the disturbed district and otherwise published, and I have ordered troops to Monroe and Alexandria, Louisiana, to act as a posse comitatus to the Marshal, but the Governor of the State has made several requisitions for troops covering ground in various parts of the State, wasting the inability of the local authorities to keep the peace, and I will therefore be seen how important it is that I should have the right views of the intentions of the 5th. Instructions of this date would seem to imply that I was expected to do the duty of requisition of the United States Marshal in the execution of a judicial process. As the order of the 5th of March now stands, it is very comprehensive, and it is the duty of the Department to support it by all means in their power.

W. H. EMORY, Colonel Commanding.

In the execution of a judicial process have been received in The order of the 5th of March, to Col. Emory from Gen. Sheridan, that I was directed to the

"The President directs you to prevent any violent interference with the State Government of Louisiana. The acting Secretary of War has instructed the General of the Army as follows:

"GENERAL: Referring to the dispatches of Gen. McDowell and Col. Emory of the 18th inst. by you referred to me, I beg to say that the order of the President conveyed in the telegram of the General of the Army of March 5, under the then existing circumstances of a particular case, refers only to the Government power of the State of Louisiana, as represented by New Orleans. The Government of the United States. The Colonel commanding is by said order directed to protect it from being overthrown or interfered with in its direct functions by violence, in regard to local disturbances not amounting to insurrection, not direct violent attacks on the central organization of the State Government, the officer in command must be governed by the limitations of the order of the 5th inst., of the Acting Secretary of War, directing him to aid the United States authorities, when legally required, except that his action need not be confined to any particular parish. If the State Government shall at any time desire the aid of the United States troops to maintain the public peace or prevent rebellion, the Legislature, or Governor, if it be not in session, should apply to the President directly in regular manner for such aid."

The above was sent to Col. Emery by Gen. Sherman, for his guidance.

The following is a copy of the telegram addressed to Gen. Sherman by Maj.-Gen. McDowell, dated New York, April 18:

Gov. Kellogg applied to Col. Emory for troops to keep the peace in Grant Parish, La. Col. Emory ordered a company from Baton Rouge. All boats refused to take troops up the Red River, averring that it would destroy their trade. Applications made to the Collector at New Orleans by outfitters were met with a reply that none were available. Emory says that the Government be informed of his situation, and that he be authorized to seize a boat, or the revenue cutter may be ordered to his disposal. He has authorized the Quartermaster to charter a special steamer, and, if successful, will send two companies to remain in the disturbed districts during the summer. He will require from fifteen to twenty days to march. The Governor states that the local authorities are utterly unable to keep the peace. I cannot but think that Gen. Emory will do this to charter a boat. If not, he should not be without the means of relieving the disturbed district.

Gen. McDowell also telegraphed Gen. Sherman as follows:

NEW YORK, April 18.

Emory has telegraphed: It is now certain that he will get a steamer. I thought he would. He is now anxious to know if the Government approves of his

RAILROAD HORROR.

A Passenger Train Thrown Into the Pawtucket River.

The Loss of Life Estimated at Seven Persons.

Two of the Victims Burned to Cinders.

STONINGTON, Ct., April 19.—The steamer Stonington arrived here at about 3 o'clock this morning. There were about 170 passengers, who took the 2:30 train from this place for Providence and Boston. At Richmond switch, a dam across a small mill-stream had been carried away, letting the water from Ennis Pond, which supplies the power for a grist-mill, down upon the railroad bridge, located about 300 feet distant, completely washing it away. No one lived near the pond, so that the breaking away of the dam was not known until the train was thrown into the chasm. One of the iron rails on the opposite track was driven completely through the engine. William Guile, engineer, and George Eldridge, fireman, died at their posts, and their charred remains have been taken from the wrecked engine. The former leaves a family.

The killed are very much disfigured. Seven bodies have been recovered. Conductor Orrin Gardiner escaped. Thomas Nolan, the through brakesman, was badly injured in the thigh, all the other trainmen escaped with slight injuries. The killed, as far as recognized in addition to those mentioned, are: Albert Allen, Providence; Jerry Camerer, Boston; John Gallihan, New York.

There are about thirty-five wounded, some of whom seriously. It is thought several bodies have been washed down by the stream,

DISAPPOINTMENT.

Miss Neilson Determines Not to Leave a Diamond in Chicago.

Why She Changed Her Mind.

The eyes of the writer are wet with tears. He would put ashes on his head and clothe himself with sackcloth, if it would do any good, but nothing can help now, nothing. It is all over. The hopes of five human beings have been swept out of existence. The sky looks as bright to us as it did yesterday morning, but, to these unhappy mortals, all is blackness and night. The frost has come upon the roses, the blight upon the ripening corn. In lonely and desolate places, remote from the sun, sit the dramatic critics of the Chicago papers, and curse the writer, his eyes, and even his soul. They yearn that they may write his epitaph, and they dream of reviving the Society for the Promotion of Justifiable Assassination. Yet, with his hand upon his heart, he protests that he intended no wrong. Like Mr. Colfax, he is conscious of the integrity and purity of his motives. He meant to be good-natured and obliging, and do a kindly act for his fellow-creatures, including a very pretty woman. He wanted to please the critics, and to make them feel certain that, while they were wearing out their massive intellects in the discovery of new adjectives to apply to Miss Neilson, there was some one who, like a brother, was looking after their worldly interests, propping them up, so to speak, and taking care that their "lights should so shine before men," as the clergymen say on Sunday when they are trying to decoy the reluctant ten-cent piece into the bag. Had the writer had the slightest idea that his benevolent efforts would have resulted in such a tragedy, he never would have written a word, but would have kept his kindness all to himself. He does not mean to be good and obliging, or to try to benefit his fellow-mortals any more. He has abandoned the practice of philanthropy, finding that the returns are rather in curses than in caresses, and has gone among the misanthropes.

As it is, he gazes around him with the feelings of the colored sister who innocently took a loaded bombshell to steady her kettle on, while the rest of the family were gathered around the hearth, and who suddenly noticed the hurried departure of that family, in pieces of varying sizes, from the vicinity of that fireplace. While here, as in the case of the colored lady, apologies are useless, because there is nothing left to apologize to, he will, like her, gather up the scattered fragments of the loved and lost, and bedew them with a reverential tear.

Last Sunday THE TRIBUNE gave a revised and corrected history of the contest for Miss Neilson's ring. It was brought down to date, and contained the most striking passages from the criticisms on the eminent actress—England's last, best gift to America—which had appeared during the week. They were arranged for easy reference, under their respective heads, and obscure sentences were elaborately explained. There were diagrams and foot-notes. The cream of the various criticisms had been skimmed off, except in the case of the *Journal*, where none could be found, and was served up for examination. This analysis required much labor, but it was ungrudgingly bestowed. The public read it with pleasure, and Mr. McVicker invited the writer to dinner. It would be a violation of the courtesies of life to give the conversation that enlivened that meal, but it is not improper to state that the gentlemanly host announced his desire to foster home talent in the play-writing line. He complained, with true patriotic fervor, of our dependence upon the plays of men reared under the influences of the blighting despotisms of Europe, and proposes to pay the sums of $250 and $150 respectively, for the best and second best plays written by Illinoisans, and handed in to him at the box office, or sent by mail, postage prepaid, before the 5th of July, the plays to be not over four acts long, to contain not over seven characters, the scene to be laid in the United States, and the villain to be a foreigner—Englishman preferred.

Mr. McVicker explained that he believed in reading by example. Let the theatre-going youth once become impressed with the idea that foreigners were forgers, bigamists, murderers, etc., and the Republic would be safe, and none but Americans would be put on guard.

For the purpose of soothing the unsuccessful competitors, Mr. McVicker authorized the statement that all of them shall have their plays acted twice, without alteration, at his expense, and that each author, if it so pleases him, can take any part he chooses in his own play, the writer, of course, providing his own costume. These noble offers will doubtless meet with a prompt response. Prepay your postage and send them along before the 5th.

Notwithstanding the encouraging comments of THE TRIBUNE, the critics did not make good running last week. They were a little blown by the exertions of the week before. They had been reckless, and had spread all their butter on one piece of bread. It is a positive fact that some of them were quite out of adjectives Monday morning, and were at their wits' ends what to do. They ransacked Ouida and Mrs. Spafford, but in vain. There was a "corner" on adjectives, and their price became fabulous. The critic for the *Times* came privately to this office, and tried to borrow three or four from the police reporter, offering good security, but failed in his mission, and the result is, there is hardly anything to him this week.

This destitution was specially noticeable in the *Journal*. Its critic, like unto the prodigal son, who squandered all his substance in riotous living, and would fain have filled his belly with husks, had wasted his stock of words in the brief compass of six April days, and had to resort to such comparatively weak expressions as "excellent," "charming," "nice," "best Rosalind we ever saw," etc. The inferiority of all this to the "asphyxiating lotion" will strike everyone.

This gentleman was conscious of his shortcomings, and yet felt faint hopes of success. He had not the slightest idea of the impending disaster. He thought Miss Neilson was more than human, and would forgive everything, and forgot that

> Women free from faults
> Have beds beneath the willow.

But, in the language of Dante, "let us leave this aged wreck," and go on to the next evening paper.

The *Post* eulogized mildly the graces of Miss Neilson's face and figure, and the naturalness and fervor of her dramatization as Pauline, which enhanced the flattering opinion her audience previously had toward her. Her rendition was that of quiet strength, the expression of the heart, and not the muscles merely, the soul and not the lungs. The critic wonders why Miss Neilson does not change the routine, and make Pauline, when she leaves on her wedding trip, wear something more appropriate than white satin and illusion, slippers and orange blossoms; but that lady is not the one to be looked to for such changes. During her London experience she excited the laughter of the town, while playing in "A Life for a Life," by starting off in a leaky punt, somewhere up in the Highlands, wearing an elaborately trimmed evening dress of green satin, suited neither to the special occasion, nor the place where she was sojourning.

But after all was over, and the critic had quietly, but pleasantly, praised Miss Neilson, he must needs go and spoil it all through excess of patriotism. It has been observed that

> Ne'er was patriot yet but was a fool or knave.

And in a great many instances there is no doubt of the correctness of the statement. There is an excellent young man at McVicker's by the name of O'Neill, a descendant of the well-known Irish Kings of that name. The critic is an Irishman, and his ancestors served with distinction under The O'Neill at the celebrated Battle of Clontarf, if such a battle was ever fought, which is still a disputed point. Unwilling that the Saxon actors should get the better of the Celtic one, the critic gave up fully half of one of his criticisms to an elaborate eulogy of O'Neill, and even went so far as to say that the ignorant observer, the young man from the country, could not tell whether Miss Neilson was supporting O'Neill, or O'Neill Miss Neilson; whether the red was above the green, or the green above the red. This was patriotic, but unwise. An actress, like the Turk, brooks no rival near her throne. Her vanity "hath an unknown bottom, like the Bay of Portugal." All praise that others get, is, to her mind, so much filched from herself. So, when Miss Neilson read this piece of composition, she pouted her lips, and arched her brows, and shrugged her shoulders, and was cross to the innocent O'Neill all the rest of the week. He, who had seen the notice, cut it out and put in his scrap-book, was unable to understand her conduct.

The critic for the *Times* having, as was said, exhausted his adjectives, had much less "crackling bombast" than usual. Speaking of *Juliet*, he says that Miss Neilson's representation "is as symmetrical in its entirety as it is finished in its individual detail. Simple justice demands that the most perfect performance of the cotemporary stage in this character should be conceded to her." Several persons, yearning for information, have written to state that they know what is meant by a performance of *Juliet*, but what a performance of the "cotemporary stage" is, passes them. The only "cotemporary stage" they know of is the one running from Chicago to the Town of Niles, and what Miss Neilson has to do with that vehicle, they do not understand.

"The focus of Miss Neilson's power is seen in the potion scene, which is a companion piece for power with some of the finest phases in the acting of Cushman, Janauschek, and Seebach." He does not say whether Miss Cushman also has a "focus of power," or if so, where it is situated. It would be doing a service to the community if the critic would give the precise location of the "focus of power" of all of Mr. McVicker's actors, because up to date a great many theatre-goers have been unable to discover it, or have supposed it to be in the wrong place, as in the case of Mr. Power, where it is believed to be situated in his costly clothes. It would be a neat addition to the programmes to put it on there, as thus:

Orlando—Mr. O'Neill. Focus of power: Act IV. Scene I.

How a scene can at the same time be a "focus of power" and a "companion piece for power," is passing hard to understand.

Of Miss Neilson as *Pauline*, he says: "As might have been expected by those who had seen her *Juliet*, she rather emphasized the element of love than that of pride in the conception, and tinted it with a warm, tender flush of color, at variance with most of the renderings with which the theatre-going public are familiar." Now, while it is true that most actresses who play *Pauline* do rouge rather heavily, and do much more than merely tint their faces with a tender flush of color, yet it was inexcusably unjust to insinuate that Miss Neilson was also in the habit of painting, though in a subdued and artistic fashion. If her acting were as natural as her complexion, who could find fault with her? This displeased her greatly, and would have wrecked the *Times* man had the contest ever been fairly decided. Being fearful that he had slaughtered himself, he was very mild on the subject of Miss Neilson's *Rosalind*, giving to it doubtful, hesitating, and qualified praise:

"Miss Neilson's *Rosalind* cannot be called as powerful and satisfactory a piece of acting as her *Juliet*; for the reason, in the first place, that the capacities for strong sympathetic effects are not so great; and that she is not as well adapted for the part in the second place. Miss Neilson does not invest herself with brilliant, sparkling, gracious vivacity with the same ease and spontaneous force with which she mounts upward in the splendid passion of *Juliet*. Her gaiety, though neither forced nor unnatural, does not impress the imagination with any strong sense of verisimilitude, nor does she fill the ideal capacities of *Rosalind* with that exuberance of spirits that gleams like summer lightning over the pages of the dramatist. Unlike her *Juliet*, her rendering of this character cannot be called a creation of genius."

What are the "ideal capacities" of *Rosalind*?

The representative of the *Inter-Ocean* said little, and that little not very strong. The truth is that the office of that paper has just been moved over to Lake street, and every one of Mr. Scammon's employes has been so busy in carrying boxes and bundles, and helping move generally, that it has been impossible to say anything more about Miss Neilson, for one cannot at the same moment be doing the work of an expressman and of a critic.

Among the faithless, "faithful found," the critic of THE TRIBUNE has constantly and unhesitatingly praised *Juliet*, *Pauline*, and *Rosalind*. During last week he stood by Miss Neilson when others deserted her for O'Neill and such false lights. He never faltered. His voice was ever pitched to notes of praise.

> "Hark! the song, the song of jubilee,
> Loud as mighty Thunder's roar."

"To say that the large audience were pleased is to express mildly the favor and relish with which were received the charming picture of the bright and joyous side of love. She was throughout, in this role, what we have seen her in her previous assumptions—completely identified with the character, which she has closely studied, and which she interprets with a bright and glowing originality distinguishing it from all others who have preceded her therein. She is the very embodiment of the 'poetic comedy of love.' The high-bred refinement which should attach to the daughter of a Prince is shown in every look and act, even in the gayest and wildest exuberance. Delicate tact and feeling are mingled with spontaneous naivete and joyful abandon; tenderness and roguishness go together; refinement and modesty shine through all,—a perfect April of sunshine and cloud, with, however, far more of the former than the fourth month of 1873 has yet developed. Her costume in the male disguise is of itself a rarity, serving to show to exquisite advantage her shapely physique. It is next to impossible to single out especial points of excellence in a rendition fairly bristling with such points."

This is perfection. No reservations, no obscurities, no praise of others. This is the "boss," and, but for the catastrophe, would have won the prize. It appears she did have that exuberance of spirits the *Times* denies her. There is one error of fact in the criticism, however. Her "costume in the male disguise" was not "a rarity," which is a polite way of saying there was but little of it; it consisted of a doublet and hose.

The determination of the critic to praise anyhow saved him from the blunder of saying that *Rosalind* was a poorer piece of acting than *Juliet*. One is as good as the other, but neither was anything extra. The trouble is that everything is permissible to a pretty face. The nonsense of handsome Kate is listened to by more men than the sense of homely Ellen. The only way to get at the merits of a good-looking actress is to shut one's eyes and eliminate the influence of personal attractiveness. For that reason, a blind man is one of the best judges of acting, so far as the spoken words are concerned. Miss Neilson and Mrs. Scott-Siddons may be put in the same category as instances of what good looks will do for women. The former is the best of the two; but, were either to have her fair face marred, her wages would drop to $30 a week, and the critics would find out she was not much of an actress after all.

And now we reach

> The saddest strain of all the ditty.

Now we come to the very central point and consummation of the tragedy. Here must the handkerchiefs be in readiness to wipe away the starting tear. Last night, when the performance was over, the five critics called upon Miss Neilson in order to make their adieux and to learn her decision. Each one had hopes, and, consequently, each one was condescendingly good-natured to his associates. She received them with the utmost kindness. She thanked them for their wishes for her success in Cincinnati, and other places, and expressed her gratification for their able and artistic criticisms upon her acting. Never had she been in a city where the gentlemen of the press had been so unanimous in overlooking any shortcomings she might have. She should never forget them, nor the pleasant hours she had spent in their society. Then she stood still, as if waiting for them to leave.

They stared at her and at one another with big eyes, and did not move.

She looked at them, but said nothing. It was a tableau. How long it might have been continued is uncertain. They might have been there yet but for the lucky entrance of Mr. McVicker, who came rushing in to inform Miss Neilson that her carriage was waiting for her. He saw the situation in a minute, and with native delicacy remarked:

"The fact is, boys, there is no use waiting; Miss Neilson has decided not to give any ring. The whole thing is off."

Consternation and horror appeared on five countenances. Five hats fell to the ground from the nerveless hands that held them. Ten eyes and one pair of spectacles gazed appealingly at Miss Neilson. She nodded affirmatively, and found voice to say that Mr. McVicker was right. She had intended, when she came, to have bestowed the ring, but the matter had been given so much publicity, had been the cause of so much comment, and had exposed her to such cruel and unjust criticism (here four gentlemen glared at THE TRIBUNE critic), that she did not think she could do otherwise than retain the diamond. If she gave one, the motives of the recipient would be misunderstood, and it would be charged that he had been purchased to praise her. Any little memento, such as a lock of her hair, an autograph, a glove, a rose, a slipper, she would gladly give, but not a ring.

Then the room became filled with disjointed sentences—"willing to be misunderstood;" "regular sell;" "never would have written so much but for the ring;" "gave four in St. Louis;" "what else could be expected of an English woman;" "McVicker put her up to this;" "take back all I said to-morrow morning;" "give an amethyst and call it square," etc., etc.

Miss Neilson looked upon them with the pitying expression which an angel wears when gazing upon its fallen brethren. Then she left the room, and five recording angels were kept hard at work for ten minutes. Any person desiring to learn what was said, and not wishing to take the trouble of consulting the books, can do so by throwing some dirty water on an omnibus driver and waiting to hear his observations on the affair.

Obedient to the natural instincts of Americans, the five organized a mass meeting, with its President and Secretary, and, without any discussion, unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That the conduct of Miss Neilson, in violating her solemn pledges, tending, as it does, to discourage true criticism, meets with our sternest and most emphatic disapproval.

Resolved, That hereafter we will not give a decided opinion as to the merits of any actor or actress until they are nearly through their engagements.

Resolved, That we were mistaken in our praises of Miss Neilson, and hereby recall the same.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to that lady by mail, and that the postage thereon be not fully paid.

Then they departed, each one to his place, and where they have been since then, and where they now are, no man knows. "Let the stricken deer go weep;" it is the only solace it can know. Let them mourn for the praises wasted, the sonorous sentences squandered, the fruitless adulation, the sums lavished on the dressers of hair and the blackers of boots. "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity" saith the preacher.

To say that the writer of the article published last Sunday regrets what he did, is unnecessary. Any demand made upon him for apologies will be promptly responded to. He will undergo any penance that may be imposed on him. He will hear the critics preach sermons, deliver lectures, or act *Iago*, and will not wince. He will even, if it is required of him, sit through a performance by McVicker's stock company, and would applaud it,—though he hopes that this bitter cup may not be put to his lips; still he would do it, for he cannot forget that but for him

> Some gem of purest ray serene,
> That now Miss Neilson's finger bears,
> Would on some critic's hand be seen,
> And flash its brightness in Chicago airs.

A NICE POINT.

A Case of Interest to Hotel-Proprietors and Their Patrons—The Distinction Between the Terms "Boarder" and "Guest," and How it Affects the Responsibility for Lost Baggage.

The Supreme Court of the State is to be called upon to decide a question of importance to all hotel-keepers, to-wit: whether a "guest" and a "boarder" are the same, so far as concerns the responsibility of the proprietor for their baggage. Justice Boyden held, yesterday, that there was a distinction between the two terms, and from that opinion an appeal is to be taken. The case before the Justice was that of Messerve v. Moss. The defendant boarded at the Palmer House before the fire, was a resident of Chicago, and in business here. One day his room was entered by a thief, who stole clothing valued at $105. When his bill was presented, he claimed that the $105 should be deducted, as the proprietor, Messerve, was responsible for his (Moss') property. Messerve denied the claim, refused to compromise, and finally brought suit to recover the full amount of the bill—$166.15. The Justice said there was a broad distinction between a guest and a boarder; that while the proprietor of a hotel was liable for the value of a guest's baggage, he could not be held responsible for that of a boarder. There had been no decision upon the "point," and he would accordingly give judgment in favor of the complainant. If there be a distinction between the two terms, the hotel proprietors will undoubtedly be anxious to know it; and, until the Supreme Court passes upon the question, as much attention should be bestowed upon the trunk of a "boarder" as upon that of a "guest."

MR. THRALL AND HIS FRIENDS.

When Mr. W. H. Thrall resigned his position as Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, after fourteen years' service, to become General Ticket Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, he did not anticipate his former associates would enter his house, as they did on Friday evening last, and leave there a silver tea-service valued at $800, with the following complimentary letter:

DEAR SIR: Accompanying this is sent you a silver tea-service, which we would have you accept as a token of the warm friendship of your friends and former associates of the Illinois Central Railroad, and an assurance of our heartiest well wishes for the continuance of your prosperity and happiness in the future, and a recognition of the kindness and courtesy we have experienced in our intercourse with you.

YOUR MANY FRIENDS.

The "many friends" embraced the names of the General Superintendent, Treasurer, Auditor, General Passenger Agent, every clerk in the Passenger Department, and nearly every conductor and agent along the entire 1,107 miles of road, evidencing the very general estimation in which Mr. Thrall was held. To the generous donors the following reply was yesterday given:

W. P. Johnson, A. Mitchell, and My Other Many Friends:

On returning home last evening, your magnificent testimonial was laid before me. I have not language to express my emotions of gratitude. For this substantial evidence of your kindly feelings I would like to thank you individually; but, as that is not possible, allow me, in this way, to assure you that I sincerely appreciate the gift and the motives which prompted it. Although I shall value the beautiful present very highly for its superb quality and intrinsic worth, I shall esteem it the more as a tangible assurance of your warm personal regard for me, and as a constant reminder of the continuance of the friendship that has subsisted between us so many years. For each one of you I entertain now, as always, the best of wishes; and if, in all my future relations, it shall be my good fortune to be associated with as faithful and competent officials as you have proven yourselves to be, I shall have cause to be profoundly grateful. My connection with you—extending through a period of fourteen years—was one of unbroken good feeling; and, now that circumstances have severed it, and I shall not have the pleasure of meeting you as often as heretofore, I fervently hope that prosperity will attend you and yours, and, in the words of Tiny Tim, may "God bless you all." Very truly yours,

W. A. THRALL.

THE TYPOS.

At the annual election of the Chicago Typographical Union, held in Rice's Hall last evening, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—R. D. Campbell.
Vice-President—C. N. Bond.
Treasurer—James C. Hutchins.
Recording Secretary—Jere. Hanley.
Financial and Corresponding Secretary—S. E. Pinta.
Executive Committee—A. H. Brown, Chairman; H. S. Pickard, and S. A. Manion.
Board of Directors—M. G. Mason, Chairman; John T. Ott, Theo. Tilloteon, A. J. McCarthy, and Paul M. Keating.
Delegates to International Union—Wm. Kennedy, and L. C. Boudrean.
Guardian—William Warzowski.
Day of holding meeting (voted upon)—Wednesday.

Juvenile Exhibition.

Avenue Hall, on Twenty-second street, was crowded by the parents and friends of the pupils of Mr. Sullivan's juvenile class, on last Friday evening, who came to witness one of the most interesting exhibitions in dancing ever given by any teacher in this city. Mr. Sullivan deserves great credit for having trained his pupils so thoroughly, and the parents may be well satisfied with the progress made by their children under his able tuition.

MARRIAGES.

LOUCKS—McFADDEN—At the residence of E. P. Goodwin, Saturday, April 5, Mr. Albert H. Loucks, of Chicago, and Miss Maria L. McFaddan, of Rochester, N. Y.

McWILLIAMS—DANA—At Odell, Livingston County, Ill., April 17, by the Rev. John Allen, Mr. John McWilliams and Miss Olena Dana.

GUSTORF—SMITH—At Grand Haven, Mich., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Smythe, Arthur Gustorf, of Chicago, and Mrs. R. A. Smith, of the former place. No cards.

DEATHS.

RIPLEY—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Mrs. Susan Ripley, aged 44 years, wife of Samuel Ripley.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, corner of Egan and Cottage Grove-avs., by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

☞ Ohio papers please copy.

HEATH—In this city, April 19, 1873, at 100 North Oakley-st., Frank E. Heath, son of Enos and Rebecca P. Heath.

Funeral hereafter announced.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

McCORMICK—Mrs. Mary McCormick departed this life on the 16th inst., aged 42.

The funeral will leave her late residence on the 20th, from 762 West Tyler-st.

WATSON—April 19th, at the residence of E. S. Boynton, No. 254 West Washington-st., Dr. Hiram Watson, formerly of East Windsor, Conn., aged 71 years; father of Mrs. H. B. Chandler and Mrs. E. S. Boynton, of this city.

☞ Detroit and Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

LEONARD—At London, Ontario, on the 18th inst., Frances, widow of the late Major Leonard, H. M. S., and mother of Mrs. W. W. Street, of this city.

PROFESSIONAL.

The French Doctor, B. BRIARD,

Is an eminent French Physician, for many years connected with the ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, Paris, which is regarded as one of the best Medical Institutions of Europe. During his connection with the Institution he was associated with the most eminent practitioners of France.

The Doctor founded the Chicago Medical Institute, of which he is now President and Proprietor. He has a large Laboratory connected with his Drug Store, at

188 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.,

And he is assisted by one of the most learned Chemists and Pharmaceutists in this country. Since the establishment of his Institute in Chicago, he has treated with great success a large number of old chronic cases, of every nature, believed to be incurable.

Persons at a distance who may desire treatment can consult the Doctor by letter.

He compounds all his own medicines at his Laboratory, and forwards them by express.

He makes no charges for consultations.

All languages spoken at his Drug Store and Consulting Rooms, 188 South Halsted-st.

STOVES, &c.

THE BARSTOW COOK,
THE BARSTOW RANGE,
THE ARLINGTON RANGE,
RICHMOND PALACE RANGE,
REFRIGERATORS & ICE BOXES,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
BANGS BROS.,
Cor. State and Van Buren-sts.

STEWART COOKING STOVES,
RICHMOND RANGES,
UNION RANGES,
FISHER REFRIGERATORS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
All Sizes. All Kinds.
HATCH & BREEZE,
503 West Madison-st.,
Take Union Park and Twenty-Second-st. cars or Busses, it will pay you.

GENERAL NOTICES.

SAN DIEGO,
CALIFORNIA.

Terminus of the Texas Pacific Railroad. No city in the Union now offers such inducements for investment in Real Estate. City Lots and Acre Property for sale by
W. H. FRANCIS & CO.,
58 LaSalle-st., Chicago,
Or 187 Broadway, New York.

Chicago Caledonian Club.

The members of the Club are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. no more subscribers to the Land Scheme will be received. Each subscriber must, on or before the 10th day of May, pay the first installment of $25.
WM. FORREST, Sec'y.

TO LEASE.

To Lease,

For Stone Yard, Lot corner Fifth-av. and Charles-st., 107 x120. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block.

FOUND.

FOUND—A LADY'S BREASTPIN. SAM. BROWN, Jr., Room 5, 172 South LaSalle-st.

FOUND—AN ELEGANT SET OF JEWELRY, EARrings and breastpin, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. S 57, Tribune office.

FOUND—A LARGE NEW FOUNDLAND DOG WITH white stripe over the breast, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges, by GEO. BLEIMES, 58 Clybourn-av.

FOUND—12 SPOOLS OF BLACK THREAD. 221 North Halsted-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—ONE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE—New and never been used; 25 per cent off. Address C 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER & WILSON FAMILY Sewing Machine, improved, glass-slipper, etc.; cabinet case, nearly new, in complete order; cost $90,—price $50. Residence 7 East Eighteenth-st.

FOR LIGHT AND QUIET MOTION, PERFECTION of stitch, beauty of finish, great range and variety of work, and for durability choose the Florence Sewing Machine every time. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 234 State-st., 115 South Halsted, and 240 Clybourne-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW $65 SINGER SEWING MAchine—cheap at 21 South Desplaines-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 272 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE, 218 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. MAchines sold on easy payments and rented. Office open evenings. A. J. MELCHERT, Agent.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO LEARN dressmaking in all its branches; has some experience in the business; a good operator on Singer machine; wages no object. 80 North Halsted-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 338 West Madison-st.; will remove about May 1, 1873, to 155 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 AND 18 ELDRIDGE COURT—WILL BE REopened May 1. A few desirable family suites, unfurnished, to rent, with board; also, single rooms. Apply this week at 43 Hubbard Court.

23 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., PALACE PLACE.—Handsome large rooms to rent, with board to gentlemen or families. Furnished or unfurnished.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

75 EAST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board; also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. Entrance Myers' Opera House, Room 10.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board. Also, day boarders wanted.

115 EAST HARRISON-ST.—TO RENT, FURNISHed or unfurnished rooms, with or without board. Parties needing such will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION CALUmet.—To rent with board, a large front room and bed-room. Will be rented furnished, unfurnished, or singly; also, a pleasant furnished room suitable for two gentlemen; $14 per week with board.

122 TWENTIETH-STREET, BETWEEN WABASH and Michigan-avs.—a large furnished front room to rent with board to two gentlemen; also a single room.

133 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN CALUMET and Prairie-avs.—Large and small rooms, unfurnished, with board.

143 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, THE parlors, with or without furniture; also a few smaller rooms.

173 TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR WABASH-AV.—Furnished front room, with board.

218 AND 220 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO suites of rooms for rent, one furnished and one unfurnished, or single, with board, at Buel House.

232 BURNSIDE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMOdation for four or five young men; $5 and $6 per week.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sunday; stable for two horses.

280 FIFTH-AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER VAN Buren-st.—This house having changed hands, we are prepared to give good board and room with spring beds. Day boarders [illegible]. Terms moderate.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, with small room off, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT PARLOR FURnished or unfurnished to let with board. Call through week.

330 SOUTH CLARK-ST., 1½ BLOCKS SOUTH OF Pacific Hotel.—Desirable rooms, with board; building new, and fitted up with all modern improvements, bath, &c.

426 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—4 GENTLEMEN can find board.

447 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT SUITE, with first-class board.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FRONT ROOMS IN house 67½, also one back room on second floor with good board. References. Call at 469.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, EN SUITE and single, on first and second floors, with first-class board; also a few day-boarders can be accommodated.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE) ST., near Twenty-ninth.—A nice, cheerful family hotel, excellent table, and surprisingly low prices. Rooms for married couple, $12 and $13; single rooms, $6.

506 WABASH-AV. — PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, on suite or single, with good board. References required.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF PARLORS (front and back); closets, hot and cold water; also, large, well-furnished room for two or more gents, with board.

550 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board. A few day boarders accommodated.

554 WABASH-AV.—FRONT FAMILY ROOMS; also rooms for gentlemen, single or en suite, with board. Day boarders received, and references exchanged.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM on second floor, and other rooms furnished, with board, for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen.

577 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT SUIT FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Bath-room; hot and cold water, large closets, etc. Also, day board for gentlemen.

594 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT SUITE; also other rooms, for gent and wife or single gents; first-class board; also day boarders.

683 WABASH-AV.—ONE FURNISHED AND TWO unfurnished rooms, with board; also a number of day-boarders.

764 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS TO RENT, with or without board.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM WITH board, for one or two persons. Two doors south of Twenty-second-st.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—Pleasant furnished rooms, with good board and accommodations. Permanent parties only desired.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRST st., a choice suite of rooms, unfurnished, to rent, with first-class board; will furnish carpets, if required.

1106 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent and day boarders accommodated.

1015 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and one or two smaller ones, suitable for young men, with first-class board. Modern improvements. References exchanged.

1121 STATE-ST.—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—PLEASant furnished rooms, with first-class board $5 per week; large front room for married couple $11; families accommodated at low rates.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two nicely furnished front rooms, with bed-room; also, May 1, a parlor floor, singly or en suite; rooms from $20 to $35 per week singly; large grounds; pleasantly located. References required. Accommodations for horses and carriages in rear.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO OR THREE PLEASant rooms, nicely furnished, with board, suitable for gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Pleasant location, and all modern improvements. References required.

1250 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board; private family.

1256 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, IN A PRIVATE family, neat furnished rooms, from $10 to $20. Day-board, if required, for $4.50.

1410 INDIANA-AV. — A PLEASANT FRONT room, furnished, with board for gent and lady for the season. Also, two or three gents can be accommodated with board. Reference required.

A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE-ROOM, UNFURnished, except carpets and curtains, to rent with board, to gentleman and wife; situated north of Twenty-second-st. and east of State. Address A 8, Tribune office.

BOARDERS WANTED—PRIVATE FAMILY ON Prairie-av., north of Twenty-fifth-st. can give gent and wife parlor on lower floor and suit of rooms on second floor, with closets; house has all modern improvements. Address P. O. Box 146.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, on Thirty-second-st., two minutes' walk from Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne dummy, for gentleman and wife. Terms reasonable. For particulars address R 92, Tribune office.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH first-class board from May 1, in east front brick house on Wabash-av., just south of Eighteenth-st. Inquire at 233 Wabash-av.

FOR GENT AND WIFE OR TWO YOUNG MEN, in a private family, on one of the South Side avenues. Call at Room 5 Metropolitan Block.

SOUTHEAST CORNER VAN BUREN AND FRANKlin-sts., first floor—New dining-room. Day boarders can be accommodated by the week or single meal. Board with room, $7 per week. A splendidly furnished front room for rent.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR LAKE—2 SUITES of rooms, furnished, for gent and wife; also barn to rent. References exchanged. O 84, Tribune office.

THE CLIFTON HOUSE, ON THE CORNER OF Washington and Halsted-sts., from and after the 1st of May, will be kept as a private hotel. Parties wishing to secure rooms will please call between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m.

VINCENNES-AV., NEAR DOUGLAS-PLACE—Front alcove room, one large room, with board; unfurnished, except carpet; modern house. Address B 91, Tribune office.

West Side.

10 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—THREE BOARDERS—gents—wanted; good table and 6 o'clock dinner.

11 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—A SUITE OF FURnished rooms to rent, with board.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with first-class board.

13 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—GENTLEMEN CAN FIND good rooms and board.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

19 SOUTH ANN-ST.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, en suite or single, to rent furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

21 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—DAY AND WEEKly boarders wanted.

24 BISHOP COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM Madison-st.—Two large rooms, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; good table; desirable location.

43 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN boarders wanted.

53 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, single rooms newly furnished; terms reasonable.

46 WALLER-ST., BET. MORGAN AND BLUE Island-av.—Four respectable young men can have board in a private family, in a large house, with the comforts of a social home, rooms large and airy and table the best in market. None except those who would be permanent need apply. One block from street cars and buses.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Madison—2 front rooms to rent with board on first and second floor. Also, good barn to rent at $10 per month; room for 5 horses.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can find pleasant room and good board.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—GENTEEL AND RESPONSIble gentlemen boarded; house newly calsomined and grained.

65 PARK-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT SUITE OF rooms, unfurnished, with board, for gent and wife, from May 1. Location and accommodations first-class.

66 PARK-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD board.

74 HONORE-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished, or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife, or for 4 gents, with board.

75 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A CHOICE FURNISHed room for gentleman; first-class in every respect.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—ROOM FOR MAN AND wife or two single gentlemen, with board.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A LARGE PLEASANT room nicely furnished for two gentlemen with board or without; house has all the modern improvements.

89 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM AND first-class board.

102 SOUTH WOOD-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM and board for two gentlemen.

116 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN or gentleman and wife can be accommodated with good room and board. Terms, $6 per week.

119 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished front chamber to rent, with board.

123 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—ONE FURNISHED front room to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also small room.

203 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—"ALBION House," between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. First-class accommodation. Board $5, $6, and $7, per week. JAMES G. WEBSTER, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—TWO couples, or a small family, can now engage five medium-sized unfurnished rooms, very inviting, with superior board, ready by May 1; only one block from Madison-st., near Union Park. Barn room accommodations. Terms reasonable.

148 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with first-class board.

157 MATHER-ST., BETWEEN DESPLAINES AND Halsted-sts.—3 or 4 young men can be accommodated with pleasant summer rooms and good board.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT front room to rent, with board.

200 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated. Apply at Room 7.

202 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—ONE OR TWO young ladies can be accommodated with day board, or with a small, pleasant front room with board; terms very moderate; references required.

211 HOYNE-ST., CORNER VAN BUREN.—3 OR 4 gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at reasonable rates.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished front room or suite of rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, to rent with board in a private family. Also good brick barn to rent.

229 WEST LAKE-ST.—WANTED—A FEW MORE boarders; also a few day boarders.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with board, single or en suite; terms reasonable; possession given May 1.

233 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, with board.

238 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—MORE BOARDERS accommodated; terms reasonable.

247 WARREN-AV., ONE BLOCK FROM MADison-st. cars—A front chamber, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in private family, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

256 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO PLEASANT well furnished rooms en-suite or single, with board.

275 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER MORGAN, a very nicely furnished suit of rooms to rent, with first-class board.

285 BLUE ISLAND-AV.—WANTED, 2 GENTLEmen boarders in a private (English) family, where solid comfort can be obtained.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO LARGE parlors and bed room, unfurnished, will be vacated and put in splendid order on or before May 1, to rent with board, to adults.

292 WEST HARRISON-ST.—MAY 1, UNFURnished suite of front rooms to rent, with board, $12 per week, private family.

299 FULTON-ST., BETWEEN CURTIS AND May-sts.—A furnished room, with board for two persons. Also a single room.

305 WEST MONROE-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Day boarders accommodated.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY—From May 1, furnished alcove room, with good board; also, single room for one or two gentlemen.

328 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—ONE SUITE OF unfurnished rooms to rent, with board.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE PLEASant front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Alcove suite from May 1.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board; marble front; modern improvements.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — PLEASANT rooms to rent, with board.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY DESIRAble rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with first-class board. References required.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE room, with first-class board.

376 MONROE-ST., WEST OF ABERDEEN—ONE second story front room unfurnished, with board.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS and first-class board. Call and see.

503 WASHINGTON-AV., EAST OF ASHLANDav.—Pleasant rooms to rent, with board, to married couples, without children, who would not object to the 3d floor.

509 WASHINGTON-AV., IN 3-STORY MARBLEfront row, 2 blocks from Union Park.—To rent, with board, nicely-furnished rooms, single or en suites.

550 HUBBARD-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a nicely furnished room, with board, at reasonable prices.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD, WITH PLEASant front suites; also single rooms for gentlemen; references required.

657 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM to rent with board.

841 FULTON-ST.—A SUIT OF FRONT ROOMS TO rent with board.

EAST OF UNION PARK—ONE LARGE PARLOR and bed-room, unfurnished, except carpets; hot and cold water; or good-sized bed-room on second floor, comfortably furnished, with modern improvements. Address W W S, Carrier 12, Chicago.

I. BORWELL HAS REMOVED FROM 382 SOUTH Halsted-st. to the Prairie State House, 245 West Polk-st., where he can accommodate a few more boarders. The house is well fitted up with excellent bed-rooms and bath-room. Terms moderate. Also a number of horses can be accommodated with board and attendance. Good stables on the premises.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN SECURE DESIRABLE room and board with small family near Union Park. References exchanged. Address R 37, Tribune office.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for two ladies. Inquire at 409 West Randolph-st.

North Side.

42 CASS-ST., TWO BLOCKS NORTH OF RIVER—One large and one small room to rent with good home table board.

85 CHICAGO-AV., UP-STAIRS—FURNISHED room, with board, in a private American family. Two gentlemen, or man and wife.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, with first-class table board. References exchanged.

208 SEDGWICK-ST. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for lady and gentleman, or single men, at $5 a week; 3 minutes' walk to the cars.

245 EAST INDIANA-ST., NORTH SIDE—A large front alcove room, suitable for gentleman and wife, with good board.

480 NORTH LASALLE-ST.—WITH BOARD, IN A private family, an elegant front room, with alcove and bay window, furnished or unfurnished. Also a room for two single gentlemen.

Country.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASant rooms and board for the summer in a private family at Riverside. Address C 58, Tribune office.

BOARDING IN EVANSTON—I HAVE RENTED for the summer the residence of O. A. WILLARD, on the lake shore and adjoining the University Park, and can accommodate a few boarders upon reasonable terms. Families without children preferred. Apply at once in person, or address the subscriber, Box 287, Evanston, Ill. MRS. A. C. PERRY.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN THE BEAUTIful suburban village of Winnetka. The house, with modern improvements, is situated in the most healthful part of the village; extensive grounds furnish fresh fruit and vegetables. The house is within three minutes' walk of the depot. Address DORMITORY, Winnetka, Ill.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD. ISAAC S. HINDS, Hinsdale.

SIX OR 8 PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with first-class board at Auburn Station on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., ¼ of a mile from Normal School; Blue Island dummy passes the door ten times a day. For particulars inquire of Mrs. H. M. DUNN, Auburn.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY COMPANION TO SHARE AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, at very reasonable terms. Address by letter, C, care Carrier 79.

I HAVE ROOM FOR A FAMILY, OR SEVERAL single boarders; references exchanged. Mrs. D. O. DICKINSON, Waukegan.

SINGLE ROOM, GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT HOME and use of piano, to a gentleman who appreciates good society; no other boarders. Address C 70, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN GENteel private family with plain folks; not able to pay for style; want comforts without luxuries; South Side preferred. Address C 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room for gentleman and wife, on the West Side; private family preferred. Address P 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE UNFURnished rooms with board in private family, after May 1. Address C 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, SEPARATE furnished room and board; in a private family preferred; state lowest terms. Address C 85, Tribune office.

BOARD — FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter (12 years old) in small private family on South Side, east of State; give location, price, and room. Address R 51, Tribune.

BOARD—BY MAY 1, ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITH board, for gentleman, wife, and child 15 months old, on West Side, west of Halsted-st.; private family preferred. Address, giving location, terms, etc., R 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—UNFURNISHED, EXCEPT CARPET AND stove, room, with first-class board, for self and wife, for which a reasonable price will be paid. Address O 62, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtleman and wife in good location on North Side. Address H. H. WILLIAMS, Carrier No. 1.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE PERMANent board and room on West or South Side. Address, giving terms, etc., R 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, for a young lady in a private family on South Side. Unexceptional references. Address C 92, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY MAY 1, ON THE SOUTH SIDE BY A young gentleman in a private family; references exchanged. Address R 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, PRIVATE FAMily, near Union or Jefferson Parks, with accommodations for horse and carriage, where its use will pay stable rent, for one or two gents. Address X 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A neat and quiet place and good locality. Address X 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN REspectable family, within twenty minutes' walk of corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.; board moderate. Address A 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; WILL furnish room, if desired; terms must not exceed $8 per week. Address A 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE, BY GENTLEMAN AND wife. Address R 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND DAUGHter, a parlor and 2 bed-rooms communicating, furnished or unfurnished, with good board in a private family where there are no other boarders; south front and near Union Park; for such accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address B 39, Tribune office, stating terms and location.

BOARD—NOW OR ABOUT MAY 1, BY A GENtleman and wife, with a suite of rooms with south or east exposure, in a house with modern conveniences; West Side preferred. Address, stating location, etc., CASHIER, 160 LaSalle-st.

BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND BOARD ON the South Side, furnished with carpets only, for gentleman and wife. Address R 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO YOUNG MEN, WITH USE OF piano, within 10 minutes' walk of Well-st. Depot. Terms must be moderate. Address R 99, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, AND board; terms must be reasonable; either on the South or West Side. Address X 20, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH UNEXceptional reference, desires breakfast, tea, and nicely-furnished room, in a strictly private family. Will be permanent and no trouble. Don't care for table variety. Quite particular though as to family and location. State terms. Address L 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, by a lady; best of reference given. Address S 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS with board, for gentleman and wife, in a private family, or where there are few boarders, within five blocks of the West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st. Best references exchanged. Address R, 229 West Madison-st., with full particulars.

BOARD—AND COMFORTABLE ROOM, BY A lady employed during the day, in a pleasant, quiet, private family, living on the South Side. Will make no trouble. Unexceptionable references. Address A B C, 293 Wabash-av.

BOARD—AND A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, UNfurnished except carpets, for a gentleman, wife, and child 2½ years old; good board and home comforts far preferable to style; price must be moderate. Address, giving terms and location, B 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A first-class private family; South Side, near railroad depot. Address giving location and terms, P 62, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, A HANDSOMELY furnished room with grate, gas and use of bath, in the vicinity of Union Park, where there are no other boarders or lodgers; breakfast at 7 and dinner at 6; none but first-class need answer; references exchanged. Address B 33, Tribune office.

BOARD IN EVANSTON—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can be accommodated with a suite of rooms and board in a pleasant locality. Address, Box 1136 Evanston.

BOARD—FOR GENT, WIFE, AND CHILD, WITH suite of front rooms, second story, north of Twenty-second-st. and east of State. Address, with particulars, BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers and Brokers, 132 East Madison-st.

BOARD—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN WHO IS IN business during day time wishes to board with an American family. Object: To improve in the English language. Address, with terms, E 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG COUPLE, WITHOUT CHILdren, desire first-class board on the South Side; will furnish, except carpets and curtains. Unexceptionable references. Address R 39, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR TWO couples; terms must be reasonable. Address, stating terms and location, R 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—DAY BOARD FOR TWO, IN EXCHANGE for new piano. Address G 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, MAY 1, with unfurnished room; terms not to exceed $50 a month. Satisfactory reference given. In answer, state location. Address G 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A suite of rooms, with board, both first-class, in private family on an avenue east of Wabash; willing to pay a good price for good accommodations; references of highest respectability. Address X 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—ABOUT MAY 1, A SUITE OF FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, with good board, on South Side, in a private family, by a family of three adults; references given and required. Address N 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A single gentleman; will furnish rooms, with the exception of carpets; location must be within 15 minutes' walk of Madison and State-sts. corners, and terms moderate. Address T 22, Tribune office. Describe rooms and state price.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN pleasant locality, with rooms unfurnished excepting carpet; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address R 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD BY two sisters employed down town during the day; terms must be moderate; private family, South Side, north of Twenty-third-st. preferred; unexceptionable references. Address, stating terms, R 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY, IN EXCHANGE FOR LESsons on the piano; will share rent of piano. Address D 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH THREE unfurnished rooms—parlor and two bed-rooms—for man and wife and daughter; location South Side south of State-st. Address, stating location, accommodations, and terms, R 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SMALL FAMILY DESIRE TWO OR three furnished rooms, with board, South Side preferred. Address F 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENT AND WIFE, AT COTTAGE Grove; terms must be reasonable. Address R 72, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MAN AND WIFE; ROOM OR rooms unfurnished; location between Elizabeth and Carpenter, and Randolph and Madison; private family preferred; permanent if price corresponds with the times. Address, for five days, G 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MYSELF, WIFE, AND CHILD (AGE 6), in a private family, either in the city or pleasant suburb, between now and May 1; for desirable accommodations will pay liberally. Address S 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS TIRED OF boarding-houses would like to live with some quiet private family where he could obtain some home comforts; would prefer where a piano is kept. Address, with terms, X 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WANTS FIRST-CLASS board, and good-sized single room, with closet, or would share expenses of double room with a nice party; east of State, between Sixteenth and Twenty-second-sts. References given and required. Address R 9, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO PLEASANT, COMMUNICATING rooms, with good board, for gentleman and wife, child, and nurse, on railroad line about an hour's ride from city, convenient to depot; healthy location. Address, stating terms, Z 33, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A PRIVATE family; engaged out through the day. Location west of Union Park preferred. Address P 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, WITH ROOM, convenient to business portion of city. References exchanged. Address N 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—NEAT FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for two young men on West Side, below Ashland-av., where a young lady friend can furnish, with an agreeable room-mate; must be in private family. Address S E N, care Norton Bros., 19 State-st.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE IN PLEASANT location; West Side; party first-class. Address U 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN OF SOCIAL HABITS desires to find pleasant room or rooms, with board; South Side preferred. Address, with terms, N 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE FOR the summer; a pleasant, airy room; suburbs preferred, convenient to horse and steam cars; will pay $14 per week. Address, with full particulars, X 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—THREE GENTLEMEN DESIRE A LARGE and small room, with or without board, within 5 minutes of Madison and State-sts.; with private family preferred. Address X 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD like board and furnished room in a pleasant private family. Address, giving location and terms, P 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—A HOME IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR gentleman and wife; South or West Side, or Hyde Park, near depot. Address, giving full particulars, M, care B. L. Pease, 79 West Madison-st.

BOARD—I WILL FURNISH A COTTAGE FOR MY board; 6 rooms. Address G 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND HOME COMFORTS BY A YOUNG lady teacher in the vicinity of Union Park; has a piano and sewing-machine, which may be used in family. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, location, etc., G 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED ROOM OR SUITE of rooms, on North Side; prefer vicinity of Lincoln Park; for gentleman, wife, and child year and quarter old; must be a first-class place and terms moderate. Address, with full particulars, to J & C, care Childs & Co., No. 115 South Franklin-st.

BOARD—GOOD BOARD AND LARGE ROOM, OR suite of rooms completely furnished, pleasantly located on South Side; would prefer location in vicinity of Michigan Avenue Baptist Church; for gentleman and wife. Best of references given. Address, with location, accommodations, and terms, LUMBER, care Carrier 60.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two single gentlemen, either on South Side, north of Fourteenth-st., or West Side, east of Morgan-st. Want a home, permanent if suited. No hash-house or marble front and starvation need answer. Best of references. Address P 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT BOARDing-place for May, on South or West Side. Quiet place preferred. Have infant child. Address, stating location and terms, U 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH large room well furnished, south or east front, near Fairview or Oakland station. Terms must be reasonable. Address O 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND BABY, AT Cottage Grove or Oakland, in a private family. Address, stating terms, F. A. BOWLES, 701 Cottage Grove-av.

BOARD—FOR MAN AND WIFE; PLEASANT room. State terms. Address P 32, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO MARRIED COUPLES AND two single gentlemen. One couple will furnish rooms. Address, with particulars, R 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF 2 OR 3 FURNISHED ROOMS, with permanent board, on the South Side, in a private or small family; must be first-class. Address U 15, Tribune office, with name and location.

BOARD—ROOM AND BOARD, BY A GENTLEman and wife, in good locality, accessible by street cars; permanent if suited; give location and price, which must be reasonable. Address Room 46, 127 Clark-st.

BOARD—BY ONE OR TWO YOUNG MEN, ON the South Side, for the summer; prefer a small family. Address Z 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—MAY 1, FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, with suite of unfurnished rooms at $13 per week, private family. Address Q 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS WITH board; or would rent half of house; on South Side, east of State-st.; would go up as far as Egan-av. Address R 98, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 150 FEET, ON RIVER JUST south of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Bogle as a coal yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO LEASE—A 1 DOCKAGE, FOOT OF RIVER AND Dock-sts., formerly occupied by Chapman. Possession on demand. Apply to F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 583 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE BEST COAL DOCK IN THE CITY; lot on Canal-st., near Adams, formerly occupied by Holbrook; dock 120 feet. Inquire at 243 East Madison-st. A. H. HOLDEN.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY, FRONTing on West Chicago-av., adjoining C. & N. W. R. R. Round House, 150 feet front and rear, by 448 feet deep; railroad track on lot; very desirable for lumber or coal yard. Apply to BARNUM & RICHARDSON Manufacturing Company, 64 South Jefferson-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT (340 FEET, may be leased in parcels). Railroad facilities. Immediate possession. Apply to S. SCHOENEMAN, corner of Archer-av. and Salt-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY, ON SOUTH branch, near Twenty-second-st. 100 feet on the river, by 230 feet to C. & A. R. R. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, 76 Congress-st.

TO LEASE—FROM 1ST OF MAY, A DOCK ON THE northwest corner of Lake-st. bridge. Apply to E. CHESTER, Lamp Manufacturer, No. 4 West Lake-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK ON TWELFTH-ST., EAST OF bridge, very centrally located. W. K. LOOMIS & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

TO LEASE—A DOCK ADJOINING OLCOTT'S coal-yard, 80x316 feet; also another dock, opposite Meeker's blast-furnace, 400 feet on river. Apply to WALTER S. MAHER, 238 Fulton-st.

TO LEASE—BY SPENCER & HENCKEL, REAL Estate Brokers, 89 East Washington-st.: Five choice lots on Franklin-st., near Lincoln Park, for a term of years.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — WILL THE PARTY WHO BORrowed of us an abstract of Block 2, T. B. Brown's Subdivision of Lot 19, and a 3 acres of Lot 1, D. S. Lee's Sub. of s w ¼ 13, 39, 13, please return to our office? SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building.

PERSONAL—LEFT HOME, LAST SUMMER, JOHN Elmer Deane, aged 18 years; dark hair and eyes; when last heard from, was at Crystal Lake. Any person knowing his whereabouts will relieve an anxious mother by addressing Mrs. MAGGIE HOPKINS, 222 Carroll-st. (up-stairs) Chicago.

PERSONAL—ANY ONE KNOWING THE PARTIES who picked up a buggy wheel on West Lake-st., near Ada-st., Saturday evening, April 12th, will be rewarded by leaving information at 88 North Sheldon-st. P. F. WILLIAMS.

PERSONAL—WILL MISS LOU CAMPBELL OR FANNY SHATTOCK please send their address to H. W., Tribune office.

PERSONAL—"YOUR FRIEND"—AN ANONYMOUS friend is sometimes a myth, but generally a fraud. I am aware of no "irregularities" which should cause me to fear, or induce you to "warn." Furnish your name and I'll meet you at any time or place.

PERSONAL—J. H. GODFREY, ADDRESS ME AT once, regarding your goods stored; all moved. M. H. H., P. O. Box 8, Hyde Park.

PERSONAL—A SCOTCH FRIEND WISHES THE address of John S. Mitchell, L. A. M., late of Elgin. Address F. Y. E., Post-Office, Detroit, Mich.

PERSONAL—S.—PLEASE CALL TUESDAY AT 3 p. m.; the package will be ready. FIDELIO.

PERSONAL—Mr. A. M. JOHNSTON, CARPENTER: Please call on OSTROM & MORSE, as soon as possible.

PERSONAL—OF MFUUTS: BSF ZPV GBM TF UP [illegible] hope ipvtf.

PERSONAL—NO. 13: I AM GOING EAST NEXT Saturday. Can I see you before I go?

PERSONAL—WILL MR. JAMES LUSK PLEASE call at the office of SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts. April 20, 1873.

PERSONAL—MRS. ED. BOWEN—SEND YOUR ADdress to MISS. ROBERTS, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—L. P. GARRETT, THE SEWING MAchine man. Please call Monday at 262 Cottage Grove-av. and oblige MRS. HINES.

PERSONAL—GRANGER, 133 AND 135 CLARK-ST., up-stairs, will confer a favor by dining at the St. Julien to-morrow, with his friend GEORGE.

PERSONAL—WILL THE MAN THAT CALLED AT 254 South Desplaines-st., on business, on Tuesday the 15th, please call again? P. LYNCH.

MUSICAL.

A PARTY HAVING A PIANO TO STORE FOR the summer or longer, who would be willing to let a responsible party have it with good care and little use, or to sell very cheap, on easy terms. Address O 78, Tribune office.

ANY ONE HAVING FOR SALE EITHER A CHICKering, Steinway, or Knabe piano in good order, can find a cash purchaser by stating lowest price and address. Address R 58, Tribune office.

A KNABE PIANO FOR SALE FOR $400—COST $650 three years ago; a bargain. Address G 63, Tribune office.

ELEGANT PIANO TO RENT; CARVED LEGS, 7 octave, fine tone; will be rented at a low figure to careful parties. Apply at 71 North Green-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW SMITH'S MELODEON, piano shape, at 332 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 6-OCTAVE PIANO CHEAP for cash, or on time, or will trade for any kind of good goods, groceries, or furniture preferred, or will trade for a good horse. Inquire at 15 North Ada-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano, at a bargain. Will take a horse and buggy or carriage, in exchange. Inquire of H. ZRUSK, care of J. Bauer & Co., 200—204 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO, cheap for cash, or would trade for lumber or brick. Apply at No. 20 Ada-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, "F. C. Lighte," at a sacrifice. G. A. HAMILTON, 80 Seeley-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW CHICKERING GRAND PIANO. Apply at SALISBURY & HUMSTEAD'S, 183½ West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CHURCH ORGAN OF 25 stops, 2 manuals, and full pedal. Must be sold immediately. It is a remarkably beautiful instrument and perfectly new. Call on or address ROBERT GOLDBECK, 699 Indiana-av.

MUST SELL—A GILBERT PIANO, ÆOLIAN attachment; going to leave the city. 283 West Randolph-st.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 274 STATE-ST. Pianos to rent and for sale. Renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER, established 1860.

SILVER B-FLAT CORNET FOR SALE—J. HOWard Foote's make—new—at a bargain. 51 South Green-st.

TO RENT—STEINWAY PIANO, $8 PER MONTH to a careful party. May be seen at 23 Walnut-st.

THE NICHOLSON IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST parlor organ. Retailed at the factory, 63 East Indiana-st. Prices $50 to $300.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE JURgensen watch, with chain, for a piano of standard make. Address E. C. LAWRENCE, 78 LaSalle-st.

$350 WILL BUY A NEW 7-OCTAVE FULL sized rosewood piano with carved legs. The same is usually sold for $600. The reason why—I have no $10,000 store rent to pay. J. H. WOLCOTT, 251 Park-av.

LOST.

LOST—$5 REWARD—AN AMETHYST RING, ON or near the corner of Peoria and Madison-sts. The finder will please leave it at 217 West Madison-st.

LOST—BETWEEN THE PITTSBURGH & FORT Wayne Depot, by way of the Washington-st. tunnel and Clark-st., a large-sized pocketbook, containing [illegible] in money, and some papers valuable to the owner only. Party returning the papers and pocketbook can have the money, and no questions asked. Leave papers and book with the proprietor of the Central Hotel, Market-st. WM. COWLES.

LOST—APRIL 19—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING [illegible] in cash, two furniture receipts, and one contract between Jas. McGaw and H. Bourne of 337. The finder will please return the same to H. BOURNE, 343 South Halsted-st., and receive $10 reward.

LOST—THE PERSON WHO PICKED UP A GREEN morocco valise at the P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., Friday night, will receive a liberal reward by leaving the same at 567 Indiana-av.

LOST—A LEATHER POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING about $25 in a Young's 'bus near Twenty-second-st. The finder will get a suitable reward by returning same to FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S Wholesale Store.

LOST—LARGE WHITE COW, WITH RED HEAD and neck, red spot behind shoulder; strap around neck. Any one returning her to 1483 Prairie-av. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON WEST LAKE-ST., SATURDAY EVENing, April 12, a silk hat, size 6¾, marked Brewster. Any one leaving it at 88 North Sheldon-st. will be rewarded. P. F. WILLIAMS.

LOST—APRIL 11, IN WABASH-AV. STAGE, OR ON Twenty-fifth-st. near Wabash-av., a lady's lace handkerchief, marked with owner's name. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to 671 Michigan-av.

LOST—ON THURSDAY NIGHT, A WHITE AND liver-colored pointer dog; suitable reward given. E. TULLER, 114 West Madison-st.

LOST—I WILL GIVE $100 AND ASK NO QUEStions for the return home at 1055 Michigan-av. of the [illegible] taken from near corner of Fifth-av. and Washington-sts., on the 9th of April.

LOST—BETWEEN McVICKER'S THEATRE AND the Transit House, on Saturday afternoon, a $5 gold coin sleeve button. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to the Transit House office.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, ABOUT HALF past 7 o'clock, between the corner of Maxwell and South Union, and Twelfth-st. bridge, a lady's fur collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 659 South Union-st.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO QUEStions asked if the person who found a [illegible] at the Michigan Central depot on the night of 28th March will return same to 403 West Jackson-st.

$5 REWARD—LOST, ON CLARK-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Washington-sts., a young bull terrier, white and spotted, coffee-color, with ears and tail lately cut. 121 South Clark-st. in the basement.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGY — JEANETTE DE BENOIT, THE Great Bohemian Astrologist, Doctress, and Prophetess, lately arrived in Chicago from Europe, has opened her special cabinet and consulting parlors at 156 South Halsted-st., over the drug store, where she can be consulted on all the mysterious sciences pertaining to astrology, palmistry, physiology, &c. Consultations in seven languages.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS AND MAGNETIC Healing Institute, 261 West Madison-st. Private sittings with reliable mediums. Mediums wanted.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 165 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MADAME MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, 269 State-st. Consultation to ladies only.

MRS. A. G. WOOD, FORMERLY MRS. L. LOVERing, clairvoyant and magnetic physician, 125 West Washington-st.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium. Also, special examinations at 31 South Desplaines-st. Fee $1.

MRS. A. CROCKER, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic Physician, 43 South Morgan-st.

MRS. M. SMITH, MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN. Rheumatism and Neuralgia successfully treated. No. 433 West Madison-st.

MRS. DR. S. K. TATUM, 173 NORTH HALSTED-st., near Milwaukee-av.

MRS. MAUD E. LORD WILL HOLD PUBLIC seances at her residence, No. 403 West Madison-st., on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings of each week.

MRS. E. M. TERD, PHYSICAL AND TEST MEdium, 43 South Morgan-st. Seance this evening.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FAMILY BIbles, Life of Christ, and Virgin, History of Ireland, &c., beautifully bound, by weekly installments. No capital but reference required. KELLY & HOWISON, 340 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTTONHole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $30 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 6.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making from $10 to $25 a day with my needle books, button-hole cutters, etc.; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 69 West Monroe-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OR WOMEN—FOR THE best money-making business extant. Call and see, or send from country for samples, free. MERRILL & CO., 35 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO canvassers and agents for city and country. Call at 207 West Madison-st., Room 7, Chicago.

AGENT WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE TRAVeling agent, well acquainted with the drug trade, and accustomed to handling druggists' sundries. Address O 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A LOT ABOUT 50x20 FT. on Madison-st., between Desplaines and Green, to erect a small theatre and stores, or would rent a building to alter over. Address JOSEPH TAYLOR, 609 State-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FROM 50 TO 200 FEET TO build residence; North Side, east of Clark, preferred. Address X, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 83 AND 85 South Clark-st.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st., house, 2-story and basement brick, 15 room, all improvements, $17,500; easiest kind of terms.
Thirtieth-st., near Michigan-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, 12 rooms, all improvements, only $8,000; easy terms.
Twentieth-st., near Indiana-av., 2-story brick, 9 rooms, all improvements, $8,500; cheap.
University-place, house, 2-story and basement brick, all improvements, well finished, fronts Park, only $9,000, one-third cash, balance easy; cheap.
Vincennes-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 2-story and basement brick house, all improvements, 15 rooms, cheap at $6,000; terms, $1,000 cash, balance $50 per month.
Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., east front, 3-story and basement marble-front, French roof, 15 rooms, all improvements, elegantly finished, $30,000, easy terms; cheap.
Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., 2-story frame, brick basement, 12 to 14 rooms, all improvements, good barn, $14,000; very easy terms.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-first-st., 3-story and basement marble-front, and barn, 15 rooms, all improvements, $30,000; cheap.
Burnside-st., cottage, 10 rooms, $4,000; terms easy.
Indiana-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., 3-story and basement brick house, 15 rooms, elegantly finished, plate glass windows, $16,500; easy terms.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., elegant home, all improvements, lot 100x180, $40,000; $30,000 can lay 10 years at 8 per cent, balance easy; bargain.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st., 2-story and basement brick house; $14,00, easiest kind of terms.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick house, east front, all improvements, large barn; $15,000, $2,000 below value for cash.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 2-story and basement brick house, 11 room, all improvements, elegantly finished, $2,000; easy.

NORTH SIDE.

LaSalle-st., near Oak, an elegant residence, 2-story and basement, $14,000.
Belden-av., corner Larrabee-st., brick, lot 47x134, $6,500; easy.
Orchard-st., a fine house, cheap; $6,500.

WEST DIVISION.

Centre-av., corner Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms, all improvements, $14,000; easy terms; will trade for cheaper residence.
Ashland-av., near Monroe-st., 2-story and basement marble front house, all improvements, good barn, $14,000; cheap, easy terms.
Adams-st., fronting Jefferson Park, $10,000, 4 years' time.
Adams-st., near Hoyne, 2-story frame, brick basement, lot 50x125, elegant home, $16,000; easy terms.
Centre-av., near Madison-st., brick residence, $9,000, on 4 years' time.
Centre-av., near Monroe-st., 2-story frame, brick basement house and barn, lot 25x125 feet to alley, $13,000; bargain, easy terms.
Centre-av., a fine house, near Madison-st., $8,250.
Green-st., near Madison, two 2-story frame houses, 10 to 12 rooms each, lot 50x118 feet, only $12,000. Land is worth $10,000; bargain, easy terms.
Hubbard-st., near Lincoln, 2-story frame, brick basement, 12 rooms, all improvements, hot and cold water, marble basins, furnace, etc., elegant home; billiard room, play room, &c., $14,100; easy terms; bargain.
Jackson-st., near Throop, 2-story frame, brick basement, 11 rooms, all conveniences, good barn, $10,500; cheap, easy.
Union Park, 3¼ years' paid-up lease on 2-story brick house, 13 rooms, all improvements, marble mantels, and barn; "A 1" locality, only $2,000; will rent for $100 per month; good investment.
Washington-st., near Lincoln, 2-story and basement octagon marble front, marble mantels, plate glass, bells, speaking-tubes, everything complete, 12 large rooms. Only $15,000; easy terms, gold basis.

CHEAP HOUSES.

South Clinton-st., cottage of 5 rooms, $4,500; easy.
Brown-st., cottage of 10 rooms, cheap, $4,000; easy.
Brown-st., 2-story and basement frame, 16 rooms, $5,500; easy.
Hubbard-st., near Lincoln, cottage of 10 rooms, $5,000; easy.
Hubbard-st., near Lincoln, nice cottage of 9 rooms, $4,000; bargain.
Jackson-st., near Loomis, 2-story frame, 10 rooms, $5,000; bargain.
Kendall-st., near Birch, 6-room cottage, only $3,000; easy.
South Leavitt-st., near Adams, 2-story frame, 9 rooms, $4,500.
South of Van Buren-st. and west of Ashland-av., 2-story, 8 rooms, $4,000; cheap.
Oakley-st., near Fuller, cottage of 4 rooms, $2,750; easy.
North Paige-st., cottage of 6 large rooms, in good order, $3,500; cheap.
North Paige-st., cottage of 5 rooms, lot 25x125, only $3,100; cheap.
North Paige-st., cottage of 4 rooms, lot 24x125, $1,600; cheap.
Rebecca-st., near Centre-av., cottage of 8 rooms, $3,000; cheap.

LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!

In all parts of the city, cheap and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE DeLOYNES & SON, 153 LaSalle-st., in basement.
Michigan-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st., east front, 80x...; $175 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Forty-eighth-st., 50x170; $80 per foot.
Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., nice house with 50 feet; $22,500.
Third-av., near Polk-st., east front, 52x110; $250 per foot.
Shurtleff-av., near Thirty-first-st., well-built 2-story house; $4,500.
Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st., 2-story brick house; $12,000.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fountain, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 8 per cent interest. No ... business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 377 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE CONTAINING 7 ROOMS, with closets, hard and soft water; house in good repair; good barn, carriage room; lot 25x125. Apply on premises, 117 Washington-st., corner of Robey-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS! CHEAP LOTS! SAVE $3 a week, and own a home of your own. We sell these lots from $400 to $600, for small payment down; balance at the rate of $3 a week. They are just outside of the fire limits, on the highest ground in the city. Call and let us take you to see them free of charge. A. G. STORY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 257 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSES AND lots on Jackson and Adams-sts., east of California-av. Address McCALLY, Builder, 1081 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SWELL FRONT, FRENCH ROOF, basement brick houses, 14 rooms each, all modern improvements, situated on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., north front, in the best-looking brick block in the West Division; price low, and terms easy. Also two lots, with good 2-story frame house, containing 7 rooms, with a fine set of shade trees in front, $8,000; easy terms. Apply at house, 849 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 179 WALNUT-ST.
House and lot, Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.
House and lot, Colfax-av., south of Thirty-second.
House and lot, West Adams-st.
80x125, Langley near Forty-second-st.
Also some acre property at Washington Heights. We want offers. LEVI, WING & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL OF THE CHOICEST RESIDENCE lots in the South Division:
100x125, s. w. corner South Park Boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st.
..., s. w. corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.
150x268, South Park Boulevard, south and near Thirty-seventh-st.
100x180, Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.
50x165, Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth; a bargain here.
80, Calumet, south and near Twenty-third-st.
The above, all first-class residence lots, are offered low and on favorable terms. G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT ON THE NORTH Side, fronting south on Superior-st., near Rush-st. CRAFTS & SNOW, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 2-STORY AND BRICK BASEment, good repairs, with 38 foot lot, Prairie-av., north of Thirty-third-st.; price, $8,000; easy terms. House No. 138 Oakley-st., near Fulton, 12 rooms, lot 30 foot front, and small barn; price $5,000; easy terms. Houses Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 Waupansah-av. (Thirty-seventh-st.), between Lake and Ellis-avs.; each house 2-story and basement, with 25-foot lot; price $5,000 each; easy terms. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES—marble fronts—together with lots, situated on the northeast corner Union Park Place and Carroll-av.; houses have all the modern improvements, sub-basements, bath-rooms, water-basins, furnace, ranges, brick barns, and everything requisite for first-class houses; the vicinity is first-class, and these houses will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises to the owner. T. E. COURTNEY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A ONE-STORY AND A HALF cottage with 5 rooms, with 8 years' lease. Apply 363 Walnut-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SWELL-FRONT, FRENCH ROOF brick houses, 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements, No. 824 and 828 West Monroe-st., only two blocks from Union Park. Will be sold low on easy terms if applied for soon at 849 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$14,000—A LONG LEASE ON CENTRAL improved property paying over $5,000 yearly can be bought for cash. Address, with real name, B 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3 MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES ON PARK-av., near Wood-st. Two-story and basement house, and lot on Prairie-av., only $6,500. Lot corner LaSalle and Erie-sts.; only $150 per foot. House and lot on Indiana-av.; only $1,500; easy terms. W. H. PHARE, No. 216 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME, WITH BRICK basement, house, on Thirtieth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.; lot 24x172 feet to 40-foot court in rear. House has all modern improvements; hot and cold water; heated by furnace; good barn, &c. BLANCHARD BROS., 146 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES—WABASH-AV.—99 years lease of house and lot No. 452 Wabash-av.; lot 40x170, with good barn. Immediate possession. There is a fortune in this lease to any one who buys it.
State-st., 28x44 feet, east front, 18 feet north of Randolph-st.; party wall on three sides; will be sold for a moderate bonus. Lease runs for 90 years. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—25x170 FEET, EAST front, near Fourteenth-st.; only $500 per foot. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—2-STORY, WITH BRICK BASEMENT, house 10 rooms, 10 closets, bath-room and water-closets, hot and cold water, furnace and range, mantels, and gas; lot 25x165 feet to a 40-foot alley; 498 West Jackson-st. Inquire of owner, IRA J. MASON, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE NEW marble front block, southeast corner North Dearborn and Maple-sts.; 3 stories and basement, finished in best manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE RESIDENCE—WE ARE authorized to sell a 2-story brick residence, situated on one of the most prominent and desirable corners of West Washington-st., fronting south and containing 15 rooms; the lot is 50 feet wide, and the internal arrangements of the house are unusually convenient and pleasant, the halls of ample size and all the rooms, except the laundry, are on two floors; both the house and the stable contain all modern improvements and the whole property makes one of the most attractive and elegant homes we have ever offered. The place will be sold cheap and on very easy terms. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT No. 388 Walnut-st.; price, $4,500; house in good order, and contains 11 rooms, besides closets. Terms, $2,000 cash, balance on time. Apply to owner, 315½ West ...

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, BATH-room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., with or without furniture. Apply to JAS. T. ALLEN, 105 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE BRICK HOUSE WITH ALL modern improvements, new carpets, furnace and fixtures complete; must be sold and will go cheap. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON PARK-AV., CORNER Fall-st.; 5 lots on Taylor-st., near Leavitt, singly or together, very cheap. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—A 10-ROOM 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, with lot 42x225 feet, east front, fine trees, grapery, &c., located north of Thirty-eighth-st., on Cottage Grove-av.; premises are in good order; to a party who wants the comforts of a home, with fine grounds, garden, &c., this property cannot fail to suit; possession at once; $2,500 cash required down, balance in 4 years; price, $7,500. Apply to HENRY J. GOODRICH, 303 Wabash-...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST., corner Madison.
Wabash-av., south of Adams-st., large store and lot.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., 2-story and brick basement house, 12 rooms, and lot 27½ feet front; $18,000.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., large 2-story house and lot 27x170; $12,000. Good lot taken in part payment.
South Park-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms; $10,500.
Sixteenth-st., near Indiana-av., 2-story and basement stone front and barn; $14,000.
Twenty-ninth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av., cottage 5 rooms, with 5 years' lease of lot; $1,500.
Burnside-st., near Thirty-second, cottage, 8 rooms and lot; $4,000.
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first, cottage, 5 rooms and lot; $3,000.
Peoria-st., near Tyler, good 2-story house, 8 rooms, with brick basement and lot 25x125; $6,500.
Aberdeen-st., south of Harrison, cottage, 8 rooms and lot; $3,000.
Monroe-st., near Throop, 2-story and basement brick house and lot 27½x100; $10,500.
Washington-st., near Horne, 2-story house and barn, and all modern improvements, and lot 50x125; $10,000.
Washington-st., near Oakley, 2-story house, 8 rooms and lot 24x125; $4,000.
Harrison-st., near Peoria, cottage, 8 rooms, and lot; $5,000.
Tyler-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt, two-story house, and lot 50x125; $6,000.

UNIMPROVED.

Wabash-av., corner Thirty-first-st., 160x181.
Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., 50x133; $150 per ft.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 48x181; $220 per ft.
Michigan-av., near Forty-ninth-st., 160x166; $65 per ft.
Douglas-place, east of South Park boulevard, fine corner; 50x125.
Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st.; 80x125; east front.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x180, east front; $100 per foot.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., 50x125; $130 per foot.
Burnside-st., south of Twenty-ninth, 32x110, east front.
Wentworth-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., 3 lots, east and west front.
Thirty-first-st., east of Shurtleff-av., 2 lots; cheap.
Twenty-sixth-st., west of State, 40 or 80x131; $60 per ft.
Fountain-st., near Stewart-av., 9 lots, $600 each.
Hyde Park-av., several large lots south of Fifty-first-st.
Englewood, the most desirable corner lot north of Normal School, 170x200.
Thirty-first-st., near Cottage Grove-av., 25 feet.
Van Buren-st., corner Lincoln, 50x125.
Jackson-st., corner Lincoln, 50x125.
Adams-st., corner Lincoln, 45 or 100x180.
Tyler-st., corner Throop, 75x120.
Warren-av., near Stanton, 25x125; $1,800.
Washington-st., east of Page, 44x125; very low.
Tyler-st., near Campbell-av., 4 lots.
Clark-st., north of Van Buren, 25x168.
Sixteenth-st., near Ashland-av., lots at $300 each.
Lots east of California-av., and near Twelfth-st., $450 to $550 each.
20 acres just east of Washington Heights, $275 per acre. A bargain.
20 acres at South Englewood, finely improved; will exchange for improved residence property on the avenues.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV.—NORTH OF VAN Buren-st., four-story stone front store, 27x170; no better building in the city. Good house on one of the avenues, worth about $25,000, taken in part payment. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 166 WEST WASHington-st.:
Dwelling-houses, possession 1st of May.
$5,000. $1,500 down. 12-room, 2-story dwelling and lot, south front, on Van Buren, east of Hoyne-st.; street cars in front.
$10,000. 18-room, 2-story, and brick basement dwelling, lot 25x125 to alley, on May-st., between Washington and Madison.
$6,000. 11-room, 2-story dwelling, lot 24x120 to alley, on Green-st., between Randolph and Washington.
$1,800 cash. 13-room, 2-story dwelling, rents for $75 per month, ground rent, $100 per year; no assessments or revaluations; on Green, near Van Buren-st.
$300 each. Two 5-room cottages, 1½ story, on Green, near Randolph-st., to be moved.
Lots for sale. Bargains offered.
$1,500. 24x125, on Harrison-st., between Robey and Hoyne, a bargain for cash.
$100 per foot. 75x125, east front on Wabash-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.
$100 per foot. 25x125 on Cottage-place, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., east front.
$3,800. 6-room cottage and lot on First-st.; will take lot as part pay.
$3,000. 7-room cottage and lot on Pearce-st.; terms easy.
$100 per foot. 20x125 on Van Buren-st., near Honore, south front; $500 down, balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years at 8 per cent.

ACRE PROPERTY.

$8 per acre. 50-acre farms ¼ mile south of Downer's Grove Depot, 20 miles west of city on C., B. & Q. R. R., well improved.
80 acres in Secs. 25 and 26, 14; want an offer; bargain for cash.
10-room dwelling to rent, on Peoria-st., near VanBuren; $60.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS:
Chicago-av., near Hoyne-st.; $1,000.
Superior-st., near Hoyne; $25 monthly; $750.
Near North-av., east of Humboldt Park; $700.
Oak-st., near LaSalle; per foot, $100.
Monroe-st., near Wood; per foot, $125.
Jackson-st. (lots), near California-av.; $600.
Clayton and Van Horn-sts.; lots, $650 to $750.
Lincoln-av., near Hurlbut-st.; $80 per foot.
Lincoln Park-drive, north of Division-st.; $110.
Sedgwick-st., near Centre; $1,600.
Thirty-first and Rockwell-sts.; $400 to $600.
Brighton, near depot; $400 to $700.
McCormick's factory vicinity; $400 to $650.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN CORNER LOTS:
Corner LaSalle and Division-sts.; per foot, $225.
Corner Lake Shore-drive, near Division-st.; choice.
Corner Van Buren-st. and Winchester-av.; $110.
Corner Thirty-first and Rockwell-sts.; $600.
Corner Clayton and Oakley-sts., 48x125; $1,600.
Corner Oakley and Van Horn-sts.; $650.
Corner Robey and Van Horn-sts.; $650.
Corner Western-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.; $900.
Corner Dashiell and Buddan-sts.; $1,400.
Corner Wallace and Thirty-fourth-sts.; $750.
Corner Dashiell and Thirty-fourth-sts.; $750.
Corners in fine suburban residence lands; $150 to $300.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND BARN, 75 SOUTH Lincoln-st., 200 feet from Madison; lot 24x125; house 9 rooms. Price $6,000, $2,000 cash, balance one and two years. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—BY E. N. FAY, 155 LA SALLE-ST., several houses and lots on Park-av., Washington, Warren, Artesian, Walnut, and Fulton-sts., cheap and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 133 LASALLE-st.
Gold-st., No. 18, with two houses on lot; only $3,500.
Morgan-st., northwest corner of Gurley-st., brick house 18 rooms, also house in the rear.
5 acres, Sec. 24, T. 37, 13, west of Morgan Park, with 25,000 fruit trees, fenced, for $2,500, if taken at once.
10 acres, South Englewood, 32, 38, 14.
30 acres, east of Casenovia, 25, 40, 12. $300.
5 acres, on Twenty-second-st., at Lawndale.
5 acres, Riverside Boulevard, east of Douglas Park.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 33 FEET, NEAR ERIE.
Illinois-st., 92 feet, near Market.
Mather-st., 60 feet, east of Halsted.
Jackson-st., 75 feet, near Western-av.
Van Buren-st., 120 feet, corner Ochre-av.
Jefferson-st., 25x100, near Monroe.
Wilcox-st., two lots near Western-av.
Washington-st., 20x122 feet, near Hoyne.
Michigan-av., 100 feet, corner of Thirty-seventh-st.
Michigan-av., 97 feet, corner of Thirty-second-st.
Wabash-av., 150 feet, north of Thirty-first-st.
Cottage Grove-av., 50 feet, near Thirty-ninth-st.
Calumet-av., 50 feet, near Twenty-fourth-st.
Sherman-st., 25 feet, near Van Buren.
Hyde Park Road, 100 feet, near Forty-fifth.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HOMES—PRAIRIE-AV. 8-room cottage and lot, $4,500, cheap.
Ellis Park, a fine brick house, monthly payments.
Twentieth-st., near Prairie-av., a fine brick, $8,500.
Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st., elegant brick, $7,500.
Englewood, beautiful home and 50 feet, $600 down.
Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., elegant brick house, cheap. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON Park-av., near Leavitt-st., every convenience, will be sold low. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., SLAUGHTERED, 52X160 feet, State-st., near Forty-third, only $65; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CHOICE FIVE ACRES fronting Wabash-av., State-st., and Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard; has a frontage of 343 feet on boulevard, and 800 feet on each of the other streets; will be sold on easy terms; a large profit can be made on this property within the coming year.
Michigan-av., 880 feet on northwest corner of Fiftieth-st.; will be sold cheap.
North Dearborn-st., 100x125 feet, in choice location.
Wabash-av., 220 feet southeast corner of Thirty-fourth-st.; $150 per foot.
Wabash-av., near corner of Thirty-eighth-st., 50 feet, east front; $100 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, east front; $100 per foot.
Wabash-av. and State-st., 50 feet each front, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.
Burnside-st., 80x123 feet, near Forty-fourth-st.; will be sold on long time. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRE-AV., 120X125 FT., ON SOUTHwest corner of Centre-av. and Tyler-st. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.
First-class brick house on Monroe-st., east of Robey; 10 rooms, barn; $13,000.
Cottage 122 South Wood-st.; 12 rooms, water in both stories; $4,500.
Cottage 70 Hamilton-av.; 8 rooms, marble mantels; $3,800.
No. 450 West Van Buren-st.; 10 rooms, gas, bath-room, good barn; $6,500.
Two marble-front residences on Park-av., near Paulina-st.
Two-story house and 125 feet of ground, with nice shade trees; Adams-st., near Western-av., $12,000.
Two-story house and 50 ft lot; Leavitt-st., near Van Buren; $6,300.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—FINE residence on Ellis-av., second house south of Brook-st. (Fortieth), containing all modern conveniences, with first-class barn. Lot 60x180 feet to 20 foot alley. Shade trees and lawns. Inquire on premises, or at office of BONFIELD & SWEZEY, 162 Washington-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—3 NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, corner Langley and Forty-third-sts., $4,000. Two-story house, 8 rooms and pantry, No. 16 Evans-av., $3,300. Indiana-av., Chicago, new, 11 rooms, octagon front; a bargain. New store and dwelling on Burnside-st., bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., $3,700. Two-story house, 7 rooms, Burnside-st., bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., $3,600. Fifty feet on Langley-av., near Forty-second-st. One hundred feet on Madison-av., Hyde Park, near Oak-st., cheap. Lots at Woodlawn fronting South Park. FRED. K. SMITH, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, A SPLENDID, MODern, 2-story and basement, stone-trimmed, brick house, and lot, 11 rooms, in perfect order. See owner on premises, 683 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—11 AND 13 PARK-AV., ONE OF THE choicest locations on West Side; will give a bargain in one or both. Offer solicited. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—BY DAY & SANBORN, REAL ESTATE and Loan Brokers, 138 and 140 LaSalle-st.:
On Calumet-av., splendid marble-front house, good barn; lot 25x167; $40,000.
West Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick house of 17 rooms; house 30x60; lot 32x125, a corner; price, $18,000.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 75 feet, on easy terms.
44 feet near Thirty-seventh-st.
25 feet near Fifty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—TO ANY PARTY WISHING TO PURchase a home in the most healthful and delightful spot on the South Side, I offer at a bargain my 2-story and basement marble octagon-front residence. The house was new last winter, and has the capacity of 15 rooms, elegantly arranged with all modern improvements; house located at ... Wabash-av., and within 10 minutes' walk of Post-Office. I will also sell low the handsome Moquette and Brussels carpets. Address L. A. RAYMER, 131 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st., at $300 per foot. Also, 50x200 feet on Union-av., close to Cottage Grove cars, at $30 per foot if sold soon. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—25 OR 50 FEET ON Egan-av., near Cottage Grove-av.; 25 feet on Bryant-av., near Vincennes; 50 or 164 feet on Rhodes-av., corner Thirty-third-st. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV.—5 ACRES CORNER Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st., very choice. ...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 119 FRANKlin-st., near Madison:
No. 620 Jackson-st., 2-story house, 11 rooms, $7,000.
No. 127 Hoyne-st., 2-story house, 10 rooms, $6,500.
No. 123 Hoyne-st., 2-story, 48-foot lot; easy terms.
No. 331½ Warren-av., 2-story brick, 12 rooms.
No. 978 Monroe-st., 2-story, 10 rooms, 45-foot lot, $8,500.
No. 290 Park-av., 2-story, 13 rooms, very cheap, $7,500.
No. 208 Leavitt-st., 2-story, 9 rooms, bargain, $4,500.
No. 161 Robey-st., 2-story and basement, 11 rooms.
No. 625 Adams-st., 2-story and basement, 25-foot lot.
No. 503 Wilcox-st., 2-story, 10 rooms, 50-foot lot, $3,500.
No. 1027 Adams-st., cottage and lot, only $2,800.
No. 734 Fulton-st., cottage, 11 rooms, $5,000.
No. 43 Hamilton-av., house 10 rooms, cheap, $4,500.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st., splendid 3-story and basement, 17-room house, price low, and easy terms.
10 acres in S. E. 29, 39, 13.
10 acres in N. W. 14, 39, 13, Madison-st. and park front.
40 acres in N. E. 20, 38, 14.
8 acres in S. W. 35, 40, 13, railroad crossing, $2,500.
11 acres on Division-st. and Grand-av., $2,000.
8 acres corner Wallace and Fiftieth-sts.
10 acres corner Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st.
5 acres corner Stewart-av. and Fifty-first-st.
10 acres in S. E. 9, 38, 14.
1½ acres on Elston-road; house and barn, $3,500.
42 lots on Union, Desplaines, and Fifty-third-st.; small down payment, balance monthly.
Cheap lots on long time; small cash payment. We have for sale on Union, Desplaines, and Wallace-sts., near Pavilion Parkway, splendid lots at $450 up. A workingman's yearly rent will buy a good lot. Nice ground; easy terms; monthly payments. Secure a lot before all are sold. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—BY TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 CLARK-st.:
26x188¼ feet, Adams-st., near Jefferson Park.
25x125 feet, Ada-st.
25x104 feet, Daylin-st., near Central Park, cheap.
25x126 feet, West Jackson-st., a bargain.
66x118 feet, Mather-st.; fine lot for manufactory.
60x125 feet, Madison-st.; fine business point.
24x100 feet, Newbury-av., cheap.
120x124 7-10 feet, Tyler-st.; a decided bargain.
50x126 feet, Cottage Grove-av.; beautiful location.
24x125 feet, Drexel-av., east front.
24x125 feet, Homan-st., cheap.
24x125 feet, Indiana-av., east front.
40x90 feet, Market-st.
75x115 feet, South Park-av.
25x100 feet, Sixteenth-st.; will trade.
25x100 feet, State-st., near Fiftieth.
50x100 feet, State-av., cheap.
48x122 feet, Thirty-sixth-st.
25 lots on Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—122X126 NORTHEAST corner of Adams and Lincoln-sts., $1,500, cash balance 3 years' time. Inquire of owner, 130 Honore-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED house 135 Wabash-av., with cistern, range, and furnace; 9 rooms.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE and lot 472 Butterfield-st. Inquire of F. GAVEGAN, 51 Market-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE:
90x198 on Adams-st., near Fifth-av.; would take lots, avenue property, farms, or wild lands, or inside property, in part.
Marble-front house on Van Buren-st., near Marshfield-av., 2-story and basement, modern improvement; would take smaller house and lots, in part.
3-story and basement on Adams-st., near Ashland-av., brick; would take lots or acre property in part.
2 lots on Warren-av., near Oakley; would take house.
2 lots on Jackson-st., near Western-av., for house.
Also, a large number of lots around the Central Park, fine locations and some bargains.
Some very fine avenue property in same vicinity.
House and lot on Prairie-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.; would take in part, lots.
Also, cottage and lot on Butterfield-st., low for cash.
A. P. DOWNS & CO., Rooms 18 and 19, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE ON DOCK, and track to all railroads in city, in heart of S. W. manufacturing district, $25 per foot; two acres, more or less. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE NO. 57 Calumet-av., next door north of Senator Logan's, is for sale on easy terms. There is a large brick barn on the property; the lot is 45 by about 250 feet; one of the very finest locations in the city. Inquire of WM. L. OGDEN, Cashier Tribune office, 2 to 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—50 FINE LOTS IN MONROE'S SUBdivision at Wicker Park and on Oakley-st.; very cheap. There are many fine improvements on this property. Lots can be had for a few days for $650. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE — 150 FT. FRONTING ON THE Humboldt Boulevard; trees being set and improvements being made that must make this property rapidly increase in value; only $30 per foot. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—2 NEW COTTAGES ON LANGLEY-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., at $2,650 each. 1 new Gothic house, with basement, nearly finished, on Evans-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. 20,000 acres unimproved lands in Kankakee County, at from $8 to $15 per acre, on easy terms. 10 good improved farms of 160 acres each, within 80 miles of Chicago, on the I. C. R. R., in the artesian well country. 32 80-acre farms within 100 miles of Chicago, ten of which I will exchange for horses, or cattle, or other good property. 3 840-acre farms on easy terms to practical farmers. JOHN R. LEWIS, 48 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—REMARKABLY EASY TERMS—TWO large houses and lot on Harrison-st., near Morgan; $6,500, only $750 down, balance 6 years. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FOURTH-ST., SECOND WEST OF Oakley, small cottage and two lots, only $2,800 if secured Monday. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND DWELLING 939 MADIson-st., at a low figure; terms easy. J. R. WHEELER, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY SPENCER & HENCKEL, REAL Estate Brokers, 92 East Washington-st.:
One 2-story and basement brick house on Warren-av.; modern improvements.
Four 2-story and basement new octagon front brick houses on Park-av. near Lincoln-st.; all modern improvements; terms easy.
Four lots on Taylor-st., between Wood and Lincoln; south front.
Three lots in H. M. Thompson's Subdivision, 1, 39, 13; cheap.
Six lots in A. N. Waterman's subdivision, 6, 39, 14.
Forty-two feet on Madison-st., near Hoyne; north front.
Seventy-five ft on Hoyne-st., near Madison; east front.
Thirty ft on Thirty-seventh-st., east of boulevard.
One hundred and twenty-five lots on Archer-av., near Brighton, in 1, 38, 13; cheap.
Seven lots at Oak Park.
Several choice acre tracts in the suburbs, southwest and northwest.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES ON VERmont-av., just south of Thirty-first-st., and 4 blocks west of Archer-av.; price, $3,000; $500 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES ON THIRTY-FIRST-st., 4 blocks west of the Rolling Mills; price, $1,260; $200 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, STORE AND LOT WEST MADison-st.; price, $5,500, on easy terms. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST SIDE, A FIRST-CLASS 2-story frame house of 9 rooms, also pantries, closets, etc., with corner lot; fronts east and south; price $6,000. Also, a neat 6-room cottage, with hall, closets, pantries, etc.; lot 28x125, near Lincoln Park; price $4,000. Will sell on easy terms, or exchange for a country residence, with fruit-orchard, etc. Address owner, X 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS ON Congress Park. Also on VanBuren, Tyler, and Harrison-sts., two blocks west of the fire limits. Terms made to suit. Will sell a few lots on long time, without present payment, if improved immediately. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—NEW COTTAGE, FOUR rooms, 4 years' ground lease, $400; Fourth-st., near Oakley; secure it Monday. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—53x190, PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENty-eighth-st., $200. 100x132, corner Robey and Harrison-sts. 87 feet corner on State-st. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—STORE 25 MARKET-ST., WITH FIVE years' lease of lot, one story and basement brick building. Apply to BLISS & TORREY, 171 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—18 STANTON-AV. TWO-STORY frame, brick basement, 10 rooms, modern; $500 cash, $400 six months, $1,800, 1875; $3,300, 1878. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—46x220 FEET DEEP ON DREXEL-AV., covered with fine trees; very choice residence property.
400 feet on Wabash-av. and State-st., between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts.
75x200, choice lot on Ashland-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts.
400 feet on West Lake-st., two blocks east of Central Park.
100x50, corner of North State and Maple-sts., very desirable lot for a block of residences.
91x122, northeast corner of Chicago-av. and Larrabee-sts.
Cheap lots on Chicago-av., California-av., and Augusta-sts. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., FINE HOUSE, 12 rooms, modern improvements, good cellar, kitchen on first floor, lot 28x180, near Twenty-sixth-st., $9,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 CLARK-st.: Houses on monthly payments; bound to sell.

FOR SALE—BY TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 CLARK-st.: 10 fine cottages; dirt cheap; $500 down.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR ELIZabeth, a 15-room house. On Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., a brick house. On Walnut-st., near Wood, two first-class cottages. On Walnut-st., near Ashland-av., two frame houses. On Brown-st., near Twelfth, one good frame house. On Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park, one brick house. On West Randolph-st., near Elizabeth, a brick house. On Ashley-st., one neat 4-room cottage. On the corner of West Madison-st. and Carpenter, 50 feet, with the improvements.
The above named property is good, and we will sell it at very low figures.
GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER of Forty-ninth-st., cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE AND 50-FOOT LOT ON Bryant-av., very cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—BUTTERFIELD-ST., NEAR Thirtieth, 2-story and basement frame house, 15 rooms, marble mantels, water up and down stairs; lot 24x110; $4,000. GEORGE DeLOYNES & SON, 153 LaSalle-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—BEST LOT ON FULTON-ST.—LOT 26½x125, between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., $1,800, easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—29 FOREST-AV., 11-ROOM HOUSE and 50-foot lot; very desirable; $7,500. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, OR RENT—TWO good houses on South Side. C. D. HOOKER, 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THESE ARE BARGAINS—33 FEET, Michigan-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
38 feet Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
50 feet Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MRS. B. M. RANSFORD, 167 EAST Madison-st.: On North Wells-st., at a bargain, two stores with lease, $375 each, dwelling rooms attached. Several lots on Madison-st., near Central Park. Lot on Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st. Cottage and lot on Western-av., near Madison-st., price, $3,300. Two houses and lots on South Park-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. 25 acres near Forty-third-st. and Western-av. Other acre property suitable for subdivision.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE PROPERty on Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, Plumb, and Polk-sts., between Loomis and Ashland-av.
3 lots on Erie-st., near Robey, $900 each.
3 lots on Wood-st., near North-av., $550 each.
3 lots on Diversy-st., near Lincoln-av., $850 each.
WISNER & TALLMAN, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOT IN THE CITY, MICHigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., 31x167 feet; $250 per foot. GEORGE DeLOYNES & SON, 153 LaSalle-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—MILWAUKEE-AV., 4 LOTS NEAR Powell House, and 3 lots on Stave-st., same locality; will be sold singly or together, at a bargain, if taken at once. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Room 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LaSalle-st.:
Halsted-st., near Diversy-av., Lincoln Park, and cars, large 2-story house, and lot 100x130, on easy terms, and at a great bargain.
North Clark-st., near Diversy-av., nice 2-story house, 8 rooms; very easy terms.
Orchard-st., near Belden-av., 2 new houses; easy terms.
Chicago-av., near Dearborn-st., 20 feet, south front.
Belden-av., near Lincoln, 3 lots, south front.
Wells-st., near Clark, 1 lot.
Orchard-st., near Sophia, 2 lots, east front.
Clybourn-av., near Larrabee-st., 1 lot.
Larrabee-st., near Lincoln-av., 1 lot.
Larrabee-st., near Willow, 1 lot, $1,200.
Mohawk-st., near Centre, 1 lot.
Halsted-st., near Belden-av., 2 lots, $1,200 each.
Burling-st., near Sophia, lots 25x124, $800 each.
Burling-st., near Belden-av., lots 24x125, $1,200 each.
Drexel-av., near Fifty-fifth-st., 3 lots, $50 per foot.
Diversy-av., near Halsted-st., 7 lots.
Lincoln-av., corner Lill, 2 lots.
Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln, 2 lots, $1,200.
Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av., 2 lots.
Owen-st., near Diversy, 2 lots.
Western-av., near Lincoln-av., 2 lots, very cheap.
Lill-av., near Lincoln, 66 feet.
Sheffield-av., near Diversy, 2 lots.
Halsted-st., near Wrightwood-av., 10 lots.
Florence-av., near Wrightwood, 10 lots, $800.
Wolfram-st., near Halsted, south front, $... per lot.
Dayton-st., near Centre, east front, $900 per lot.
Fremont-st., near Centre, east front, $900 per lot.

FOR SALE—BY GAUBERT & GROSS, 162 WASHington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.
150 feet on Prairie-av., near Forty-seventh-st., cheap.
150 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
600 feet on Michigan-av. and Forty-first-st.
176 feet on Vincennes-road, corner Thirty-ninth-st.
20 feet corner Oak and Stanton-avs.
80 acres in Sec. 23, 38, 13.
60 acres in Sec. 23, 38, 13.
160 acres in Sec. 23, 38, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 14, 38, 13.
2½ acres on Hyman-av., corner Twelfth-st.
Several fine houses on the avenues, south.
8 lots, 75x150 each, Block 12, Clark's Subdivision.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Secure them Monday. House 187 North Halsted-st., 1 year ground lease, $300; it rents for $360. Small house, Warren-av., $300, near Wood-st.; to be removed. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. DAVIS, 146 MADISON-ST.—West Side—Two 2-story and brick basement houses. 1,000 building lots on favorable terms. North Side—New cottage, new houses, choice lots. Houses and lots, South Side, cheap.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR CASH—LARGE BUILDing, store, dwelling, and lot, Forty-seventh, or Mason-st., first west of Clark-st., railroad track; $3,250 this week. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE, SIX ROOMS AND basement, lot 25x125, small barn on lot, for $2,800, small payment down, balance $20 per month; a bargain for some one; situate on Oakley-st., south of Madison. Also, cottage and lot on Park-av. for $3,000. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES NOS. 60 AND 64 TWENTY-third-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs., with 100 feet of ground. J. T. SALTER, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 880 WEST HARrison-st., near Hoyne. ABNER TAYLOR, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, CHEAP AND ON easy terms,
96 feet on Franklin-st., opposite Lincoln Park.
25 feet on North Clark-st., south of Webster-av.
400 feet on Fullerton-av., south front, next street to the cars.
150 feet on State-st., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-sts., $50 a foot.
2 houses with 8 lots, east front, on Artesian-av., one block distance from the West Lake-st. cars, would sell single on monthly payments, must be closed before the 1st of May. A. PICK, 133 Michigan-st., corner North Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES, EASY TERMS.
Cottage and lot, Ashley-st., $1,200.
Cottage and lot, Sampson-st., near Reuben, $2,000.
House and lot, Larrabee-st., monthly payments, $2,800.
Cottage and lot, Fulton-st., monthly payments, $3,000.
Cottage and lot, 30 minutes' ride, $30 monthly, $1,700.
Cottage and lot, $250 cash, great bargain, $750.
House and 17 acres, fine for subdivision, $6,000.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., cor. Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR UNimproved property, small cottage with good lease of lot, near Union Park. ELA & PARKER, 154 Washington-st., Room 38.

FOR SALE—ONE STORE, 20X80, AND LEASE OF ground of 4 years; $425 if taken soon. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY E. MARBLE, ROOM 6, No. 79 Dearborn-st.: 2-story and basement marble front dwelling 296 Michigan-av., well finished, with all modern improvements; will be sold at a bargain.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT, NO. 332 WEST Adams-st. Lot 25x182, Adams, near Laflin-st. Lot 20x170, Washington, near Ada-st. Marble front, No. 437 Washington-st.—lot 24x125, corner Randolph and Ada-sts. House and lot 380 West Monroe-st. See list of property in Inter-Ocean, Sunday and Monday. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOOMIS-ST., 100 FEET FRONTING Jefferson Park; choice lots on West Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, and Polk-sts., east of Ashland-av. A. A. DEWEY, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY T. A. JACKSON, 380 STATE-ST.:
WABASH-AV. Large 2-story house, on 50-foot lot, near Twenty-third-st.
A 2-story house and large barn, on lot 24x190, near Twenty-ninth-st.; on easy terms, part in monthly payments, and $4,500 in 2 years at 8 per cent.
25x160 near Fortieth-st.
100x75 corner of Thirty-sixth-st.
50x100 near Forty-eighth-st., one-quarter cash.
1 lot near Fifty-third-st.
MICHIGAN-AV. 50x180 near Forty-eighth-st.
100 feet corner Fifty-fifth-st.
SOUTH PARK-AV. Corner Thirty-first-st., 122x100.
Several lots, east front, near Thirty-third-st.
STATE-ST. 80x165, just south of Harmon-court.
Store and lot near Fourteenth-st.
House and two lots near Fifty-first-st.
25 feet near Thirty-eighth-st.
WENTWORTH-AV. 48x134, on a corner near Forty-third-st.
HYDE PARK. Corner Jackson and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., about 600 feet. Will sell in lots cheap.
ACRE PROPERTY. 40 acres in Section 31, 38, 15.
CHEAP HOUSES AND LOTS on Shurtleff-av., Burnside, Butterfield, Bushnell, Twenty-fourth, and Thirty-third-sts.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH, HARRIson-st., near and west of Halsted. Cottage and fine lot, $4,250, Monday; worth $6,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS lots at $250 to $500 each, first payment $50 to $100, balance in monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments, in Henry Wisner's Addition, corner Milwaukee-av. and Diversey-st., near school, depot, and artesian well; streets are all made and ornamented with hundreds of large shade trees. A good settlement is growing up by the purchasers of lots, who go to and from their work in the city by a line of omnibuses. Apply at our office (open evenings) and take a free ride to see these lots before buying. WISNER BROTHERS, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON THE NORTH SIDE, NEAR Webster-av., 4 blocks from street-cars; good neighborhood. Address C 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY E. EUGENE CADWELL, & CO., Room 3, 122 East Madison-st.—Some bargains in houses can be had of us if application is made at once.

FOR SALE—TWO STONE FRONT DWELLINGS, two-stories, basement, sub-cellar, and slate mansard range; furnace, two bath-rooms, billiard room, all modern improvements. One furnished complete, on Carroll-av. Apply to E. S. HAWLEY & CO., 81 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—R. FOWLER HAS REMOVED TO his old place where he was rejected by the fire, and having sold out his other business, will devote his entire time to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and offers for sale fine residences and business property at low prices.
5 stone front new houses just finished on Park-av. near Page-st.; very cheap.
2 on West Washington-st.
8 on West Adams-st., near Paulina.
1 2-story and basement, stone front, on Vincennes-av., near Wahpanseh—a great bargain.
3 houses on Michigan-av.
2 houses on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.
A large list of business and acre property.
1 small house and lot on Tyler-st., near Centre-av.
Many building lots in different parts of the city. 4 or 5 good residences and fine grounds for sale at Evanston. By R. FOWLER, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—JACKSON-ST., near Honore, house and 3 lots, $7,500.
Lincoln-st., near Adams, house and lot, $6,500.
Hoyne-st., near Adams, house and 2 lots, $5,500.
Madison-st., near Ada, house and lot, $8,000.
Wood-st., 4 houses and lots, $3,500, $4,000, and $5,000.
Robey-st., near Lake, house and lot, $3,800.
Walnut-st., corner Robey, house and 50 feet, $7,000.
Clinton-st., near Monroe, house and 2 lots, cheap.
Indiana-st., near Wood, house and lot, $3,000.
D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 166 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, AND LOT 50x125, NEW, 9 rooms, high elevation, good water; terms easy; would exchange for desirable lots at Englewood, near Normal School, or in any other desirable location. Call on or address W. H. BRYANT, 1 door north of North-av.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME COTTAGE house, and lot 25 feet front on West Lake-st., near Robey. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY J. E. HENNEBERRY, NORTHeast corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.:
25 feet on North Clark-st., near Chicago-av., $350 per foot.
25 feet on Adams-st., near Market, $400 per foot.
75 feet on Adams-st., $40 per foot.
House and lot on Johnson-st., $2,700.
House, lot, and barn on Indiana-st., near Robey, $2,000.

FOR SALE—LAKE SHORE RESIDENCE LOTS.—Two or three of the choicest pieces of ground on the lake shore, between Thirty-fifth and Fifty-first-sts., and there is but little of this kind of property to be had at any price. Hyde Park with its macadamized streets, gas, prospect of the introduction of lake water, and nearness to the city offers advantages for suburban residences superior to any other suburb. Parties desirous of securing fine large lots will do well to call on CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 40 acres under the market. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
50 feet on Calumet-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
50 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
Very cheap, if taken soon. CHACE & ABELL.

FOR SALE—20 OR 40 FEET ON STATE-ST., BEtween Congress and Harrison. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT NO. 115 NORTH Lincoln-st., $2,800; time payments or great bargain for cash. Inquire of owner, A. WILLEY, 499 West Madison-st., day or evening.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—COTTAGE AND basement with 10 rooms; 10 years' lease in good condition; No. 159 Twenty-ninth-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN: 75 FEET ON WAbash-av., north of Thirty-sixth-st.
50 feet on South Park-av., north of Thirty-third-st.
50 feet on May-st., south of Eighteenth-st.
25 feet on Thirty-third-st., east of Buddan-st.
50 feet on Michigan-av., near Sixty-ninth-st.
3 lots, Hamilton-av., near Adams-st.
JAMES R. MAY, 164 Madison-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF DRY GOODS, HOUSE, and lot; good location, on West Madison-st.; at a bargain. JAMES R. MAY, 164 East Madison-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—LOT 40x100 ON FOURTH-AV., BEtween Harrison and Van Buren-sts. Apply to P. O'NEILL, corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS AND LOT on Robey-st., north of Milwaukee-av. for $1,500; $350 cash. Room 3, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—EASY TERMS—PARK-av., near Leavitt, house 10 rooms, modern improvements, and fine lot; $7,000.
Park-av., near Leavitt, house 8 rooms, modern improvements; $6,000. Marshfield-av., house 10 rooms, 50-foot lot; $6,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—HOUSES AND LOTS ON Newberry-av. and Brown-st., near Twelfth, $3,000 each. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE BRICK BASEMENT COTTAGE No. 189 Park-av., with furniture, barn, and 33 years' lease of lot; house contains 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room and water closet; furniture nearly new. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. LACEY, 119 DEARBORN-ST.:
44 acres, Section 2, T 38, R 12, $500.
5 acres in Hinsdale, between Main and Washington-sts.
146 feet on Arnold-st., corner Forty-fourth, $20 per foot.
25 feet on State-st., $10 per foot under value, $60.
201 feet on Forest-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $90.
10 lots near Central Park, cheap, $500 each.
5 lots on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
2 brick dwellings on Thirty-second-st., splendid property, cheap and desirable, $7,600 and $8,700.
House and lot on Wabash-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., best bargain in Chicago, $6,500.
Cottage and lot in Austin, 2½ blocks from depot, $3,300.
House and lot in Evanston, 2-story brick and grout basement, $8,300; contains 11 rooms, worth $4,500.
House and lot on Shurtleff-av., 1½ story, 8 rooms, $4,000.
5 lots on Humboldt-boulevard, $500 each.
Brick dwelling on Bryan-place, 13 rooms, modern improvements, marble mantel; rents for $1,000; 3½ years' ground lease, $125 per annum; $3,000.
60x125 feet to alley, on West Madison-st., near Robey; $200 per foot, if taken this week; a bargain.
Best bargains in acre property in Chicago.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. PALMER & CO., NO. 146 LaSalle-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV., near Eighteenth-st., an elegant stone-front, 3-story and basement. Will be sold at a great bargain.
INDIANA-AV., No. 1515, 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms.
PRAIRIE-AV., No. 1224, 2-story frame, 9 rooms, brick basement, all modern improvements. Lot east front, 26x180 feet.
SOUTH PARK AV., No. 280, cottage and lot 30x180 ft, $6,000. $500 cash, balance monthly payments, or on long time.
CALUMET-AV. No. 254, 2-story frame east front, lot 25x180 feet, $7,000.
THIRTY-SECOND-ST. No. 265, near Wabash-av. cottage, south front, lot 30x125 feet, $4,000.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., near Wabash-av., 2 new 2-story brick, all modern improvements.
And 100 other houses and lots on the avenues, at from $4,000 to $25,000 each.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY BRICK house, 14 rooms, near Eighteenth-st.; price, $21,000; easy terms.
Thirtieth-st., No. 229, 2-story frame house, brick basement, 13 rooms; bath room, marble mantels, etc.; payment easy; lot 24x178½ feet.
Michigan-av., No. 802, 3-story and basement marble front house, 13 rooms; modern improvements; price, $15,000.
Prairie-av., No. 1041, 3-story and basement marble front house, 13 rooms and billiard room; handsomely finished; splendid barn; terms easy.
Indiana-av., 2-story frame house, 10 or 12 rooms; lot 50x125; price, $10,000.
West Taylor-st., Gothic frame house, brick basement; 15 rooms; water, gas, etc.; 50 feet front; with good barn, shade trees, etc. Cheap, and easy terms to suit purchaser. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS ON Congress park. Also on VanBuren, Tyler, and Harrison-sts., two blocks west of the fire limits. Terms made to suit. Will sell a few lots on long time, without present payment, if improved immediately. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers, 143 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS.

127 feet on Canal-st., near Washington.
137 feet on West Madison-st., corner Bishop-court.
60 feet on West Madison-st., near Paulina.
30 feet on Fifth-av., near Times building.

RESIDENCE.

5 marble front dwellings on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth.
1 first-class dwelling on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
1 first-class dwelling on Twenty-first-st., near Wabash.
2 frame dwellings with 25 feet of ground on West Washington-st., near Leavitt, cheap.
1 frame dwelling 115 North Lincoln-st., only $2,500.

ACRES.

160 acres s. w. of Sec. 15, 38, 13.
240 acres Sec. 11, 38, 13.
160 acres n. e. Sec. 15, 38, 13.
120 acres n. w. Sec. 10, 38, 13.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, AND LOT 27x124, on School-st., near Forty-seventh-st.; just built, and made to accommodate two families; 12 rooms, closets, &c., and water; price $2,800; cash $500, balance terms to suit. J. M. TYLER, 192 Dearborn-st.
5 lots northeast corner of Western-av. and Jackson-st., fronting on the avenue; $90 per foot.
Lot on South Park-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.; $120 per foot.
100 feet, west front, on State-st., near Thirty-ninth; $100 per foot.
225 feet, southeast corner of Wabash and Thirty-fourth-st.; $35,000; ¼ cash. J. M. TYLER, 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—IF SOLD ON MONDAY, AND on very easy terms, 100x175, on Wabash-av., east front, corner of Forty-second-st. Inquire M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—AND ON easy terms, a 2-story, 20x60, and basement frame store at 254 Twenty-first-st., with lot 24x167 fronting on two streets; best bargain in the market. Inquire at 135 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME DWELLING HOUSE NO. 63 Twenty-fourth-st.; will be sold cheap if removed by the 15th of May. Apply to DOWNER & BEMIS' office, No. 31 South Park-av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER CHOICE COTTAGES AND lots from $3,600 to $4,200, on Fulton, Walnut, and Park-av., west of Wood-st. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 11 NICE ROOMS AND CORner lot; paved streets; Warren-av.; $7,500. House 10 rooms, Washington-st., $4,000. House 9 rooms, $2,700. Eight-room house, $2,600. Cottage, corner lot, and barn, $2,500. Cottage and lot, $1,800. Any of the above on easy terms. L. WHITNEY, Room 25, 154 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BRICK RESIDENCE 2-story and basement, 15 rooms; lot 30 feet front, 178 feet deep; alley 20 feet. Apply at once at 483 Michigan-av.; barn 16x30.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY 12-ROOM HOUSE ON Robey south of Harrison-st., at a bargain. Easy terms. See owner at 336 West Madison-st. W. T. CLARK.

FOR SALE—SOME GOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY on South Halsted-st.; stores and lots at a bargain. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—56x125, CORNER CALIFORNIA-AV. and Harrison-st.; good property. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT HOME ON SOUTH Sangamon-st., for $7,500. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, CLOSETS, and pantry, with lot 25x122; can be had cheap. Apply at 949 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT double frame house, 16 rooms, with 50-foot lot, Nos. 832 and 835 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.; location first-class, with unobstructed view of the lake; $14,000; easy terms; will sell one-half if desired. Apply to the owner, 99 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A 5-ROOM COTTAGE and lot on Napoleon-st., between Butler and Wallace, South Side; price, $1,800. Apply on the premises, to P. N. HEALY.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT THE BEST BARGAIN in Chicago it can be found on Park-av., near Hoyne-st. (2-story and basement), which must and will be sold without regard to value. Call at once, or you lose it. J. R. WHEELER, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR WOOD, SIX new brick two-story and basement houses; octagon fronts; modern improvements; complete; $10,500 and $12,500, on easy terms. Inquire as above, or at 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST FRONT, CORNER WAbash-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.; $100; terms to suit. Southeast front, corner of Michigan-av. and Fiftieth-st.; $70; terms to suit. D. P. WARNER & CO., Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT, INDIANA-AV., BEtween Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts., 75 or 150 ft. $55 to $65 per foot; terms to suit. D. P. WARNER & CO., Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON HUMBOLDT BOULEvard. C. WOOLLETT, Broker, Room 56, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GOTHIC COTTAGE AND LOT ON Loomis-st., cheap. C. WOOLLETT, Broker, Room 56, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT PARK RIDGE, 12 miles from Chicago, a choice residence, nearly new. House contains 7 rooms, closets, pantry, etc., good cellar and cistern. Commutation fare, 16 cents. Will be sold cheap, and on easy terms, or will rent to good tenant. Inquire of H. L. ROBINSON, 91 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 MADISON-st., corner of Clark:
125 feet on Adams-st., between Loomis and Throop.
100 feet on Jackson-st., between Loomis and Throop.
75 feet on Erie-st., east of Ashland-av.
50 feet on Madison-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.
255 feet at Ravenswood; very low.
50 feet on Milwaukee-av., near Division-st.
250 feet on Lincoln-st., near Milwaukee-av.
200 feet on Wood-st.
30 feet on Park-st.
In addition to the above I have lots (not on all the streets of the city), but a great many, at low prices.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 WASHington-st.:
South Sangamon-st., 75x125 feet, east front, between Adams and Jackson, with 2 two-story and basement brick houses; cheap and on easy terms.
West Jackson-st., fine manufacturing property, 150x190 feet, south front, between Desplaines and Halsted.
West Harrison-st., 3 new 2-story frame dwellings, with lots, east of Leavitt.
West Chicago-av., 2 lots between Lincoln and Robey-sts.
Ogden-av., several fine blocks east of and fronting on Douglas Park.
Acre property on the line of Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Sections 27, 39, 13; 28, 39, 13; 32, 39, 13.
North Wells-st., 54x100 feet, southeast corner of Wendall-st. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-AV., NEW 2-STORY FRAME house of 13 rooms, barn, and lot 38 feet front, on Lincoln-av., near Fullerton-av. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 5, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Forty-first-st., east front. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble front, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER, 175 FEET ON Park-av., corner Western, $100 per foot, on long time if taken together. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, Rucker, near Kinzie, $2,250; cottage, Elizabeth-st., near Indiana, $2,500; Oakley-st., cottage and lot, $2,500; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—264 WARREN-AV. 390 West Monroe-st. By CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—BY JAMES R. MAY, 164 MADISON-st., Room 2:
Nice new cottage and lot, Forty-seventh-st. and Ashland-av., on monthly payments; $1,800.
New cottage and lot, Park-av., east of California, $3,500, $500 cash, balance monthly.
Some choice pine lands in Wisconsin for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS—LAKE-st., east of Western-av., $130 per foot.
Division-st., 50 feet west of Larrabee, $90 per foot.
Clark-st., 75 feet north of Chicago-av., $350 per foot.
Prices for one week only. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$30 MONTHLY, $200 DOWN—COTtage, seven rooms and lot, 500 Erie-st., near Lincoln, $2,600; no interest. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT, 205 Butterfield-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., $4,000; long time; $500 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE 6-ROOM COTTAGE, AND lot 25x125, Wentworth-av., near Thirty-first-st., on monthly payments. BOYD & WISNER, 85 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NO. 712 MONROE-ST., corner Lincoln, 2-story and basement brick, 16 rooms; all modern improvements; very easy terms. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—OHIO-ST.—LOT 20 FEET FRONT ON Ohio-st., near Pine. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL ESTATE Agents, 155 Monroe-st.:
Houses and lots on Ellis-av.
Houses and lots on Prairie-av.
Houses and lots on Indiana-av.
Houses and lots on Michigan-av.
Houses and lots on Third-av.
Houses and lots on Bryant-av.
Houses and lots on State-st.
Houses and lots on Cottage-place.
Houses and lots on Myrick-av.
Houses and lots on West Washington-st.
Houses and lots on Willard-place.
Houses and lots on Judd-st.
Houses and lots on Halsted-st.
Houses and lots on West Lake-st.
Houses and lots on Brown-st.
Houses and lots on West Jackson-st.
Houses and lots on West Harrison-st.
Houses and lots on Thirty-second-st.

UNIMPROVED.

Washington Heights, 20 acres in southwest quarter of Section 7, 39, 14, at a great bargain if taken soon.
Wabash-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., west front, 50x175, at a less price than its value, for cash.
West Twelfth-st., corner Francisco-av., opposite Douglas Park, at a low price.
Central Park, 12 to 40 acres near Northwestern car shops.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, 25x125¾, on Oakley-st., Western-av., and Idaho-st., just outside of the fire limits, south from Madison-st. Money can be made by purchasing these lots, for property-owners in this vicinity are taking great pains to encourage only parties who will improve at once with a good class of improvements. No part of the city is building up as fast with desirable houses. It being near street cars, schools, and churches, water to the premises, gas near by, and only 2½ blocks from the business heart of Chicago, no other part of the city holds out so many inducements to parties wishing to secure homes, as the property here must advance handsomely during the season. For the present we can sell lots for $900, on easy terms. See the lots at once. Title perfect. Abstract to date furnished for examination. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st., Fidelity Bank Building.

FOR SALE—WORKINGMEN, ATTENTION! SAVE rent and buy a home. Nice new cottages and lots between Blue Island av. and Twenty-second-st., on monthly payments. Near machine shops and furniture factory. Apply to A. C. REED, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1,254 WABASH-AV.—A GOOD FRAME house of 9 rooms; lot 24x190; gas and water all through the house; large bath-room. Apply at house.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL, ON MONTHLY PAYments or long time, house and lot No. 75 Davis-st.; No. 920 Lake-st.; No. 122 Cornell-st., all well and pleasantly located. Call Monday if you want a bargain. J. R. WHEELER, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY WILLIS G. JACKSON, 152 LASalle-st.:
1335 and 1337 Indiana-av., stone swell fronts.
197 South Paulina-st., new frame 2-story.
300 Warren-av., with lot 50x125.
882 and 884 Monroe-st., 2-story and basement; all modern improvements; easy terms.
387 West Jackson-st., first-class frame.

FOR SALE—BY WILLIS G. JACKSON, 152 LASalle-st.:
Corner Jackson and Honore-sts., sewered 25 feet.
Corner Jackson and Lincoln-sts., 50 feet.
Corner Van Buren and Honore-sts., 30 feet.
Corner Van Buren and Lincoln-sts., 30 feet.
Lot on Egan-av., near Cottage Grove, 25 feet.
Lots near Parks, acre property, only three miles north of city, $500.
Acres of lots and lots of acres.

FOR SALE—3 ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES with all modern improvements; 12 rooms situated on the South Side, one block from street cars and 5 minutes' walk from Fairview Station, where trains run to and from the city every hour; fare 8 cents; no better bargains ever offered in the city; call and see us and we will make a special inducement to any one desiring a good home in the finest neighborhood in the city. J. C. McCORD, 156 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY IS now; modern houses with all improvements on monthly payments; call and see our bargains. J. C. McCORD, 156 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MECHANICS AND CLERKS, ATTENtion!—Lots on Burnside-st., near city limits. Can go to and from business by horse cars and Rock Island dummy. Call after 7 p. m. at 867 Wabash-av. W. C. BROOKS.

FOR SALE—DWELLING NO. 1368 INDIANA-AV., 2-story and basement, with extension stone-front, all modern improvements. Lot 22x178. Inquire on premises or of KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK AND FRAME RESIDENCES, between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second-sts., and on Park-av., Marshfield-av., Centre-av., near Tyler-st., Winchester-av., near Van Buren-st.; Western-av. and Washington, Van Buren, Adams, Rebecca, Loomis, Oakley, and Hubbard-sts.
Also lots near Ellis Park, and on State, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, West Van Buren, Adams, Polk, Paulina, Flournoy, and Canal-sts., and on Ashland, Seeley and Winchester-avs.
Also a desirable piece of dock property near Twenty-second-st. bridge. O. L. MANN and E. A. CONGDON, Room 18 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE LOTS ON monthly payments, and just outside of the fire limits, situated on West Van Buren and Jackson-sts., just west of California-av.; accessible by Madison and Van Buren-st. cars. Prices from $700 to $1,000 per lot, in weekly, monthly, or yearly payments, to suit. For further particulars inquire of STEVENS & WOOD, Room 1, 18 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON CHICAGO-AV.—NEAR Western-av., that can be subdivided and retailed at a profit of 100 per cent. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND LOTS, AND HOUSES on leased lots. Several new ones, just finished, on best of terms. JOEL K. FINLEY & CO., 127 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE with brick basement, 12 rooms, with modern improvement; lot 27½x190 feet on West Monroe-st., commanding a view of Jefferson Park. For particulars, inquire at HALL'S Photograph Gallery, 217 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES AT A BARGAIN, $675 PER acre, on Harrison-st., in Sec. 17, 39, 13. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000—3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 399 West Randolph-st.; must be sold. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SOUTHEAST ¼ SEC. 11, 37, 13, on Johnson and Tracy-avs. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Forty-second-st.; ½ cash, and balance 9 years time, at 8 per cent; for a short time only. S. E. GROSS, Room 15 Major Block.

FOR SALE—FOR 3 DAYS, A BARGAIN, A NEW 2-story house, and lot, No. 458 Warren-av. $1,000 cash, balance on time. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, 80 FEET north of Thirty-seventh-st. Cheap and easy terms. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET CORNER OF PAULINA AND Fifty-third-sts., at $8 per foot. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-ST.—25X125, EAST FRONT, between Adams and Jackson-sts. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—BY GOODRICH & STOKES, Room 26, No. 209 West Madison-st. To Manufacturers and others:—The northeast corner of Desplaines and Fulton-sts., 170 by 170 feet. Will lease for 20 years.

FOR SALE—129 FEET SOUTHEAST CORNER Vincennes and Egan-avs., 120 feet northwest corner Centre-av. and Tyler-st., choice; 37½ feet on Washington-st., near Hoyne, by owner, E. W. HAGERTY, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 158 NORTH DEARborn-st.; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY—A VALUABLE PROPerty, paying $140 per month, and capable of being made very productive, at junction of Archer-av., McGregor and Sanger-sts. Also, 5 neat cottages, in different places, at moderate prices, on monthly payments. Also, other houses and lots, ranging from $1,700 to $10,000. W. P. JONES, SR., Room 16 Bryan Block, 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE TEN LOTS ON HARRISON-st., very cheap for cash. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 CLARK-st.: Elegant residences on the avenues and in Chicago's choicest streets, from $3,000 to $40,000.

FOR SALE—373 ARNOLD-ST., 2-STORY HOUSE, 11 rooms, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. Lot 25x125. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ACRE TRACTS SOUTHwest, near proposed new railroads. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, Washington Heights, Hinsdale, Cornell, Stony Island Boulevard, &c.; farms for exchange at Mendota, Southern Illinois, Wisconsin, &c.; houses and lots on South Side. E. T. SUMWALT & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—RESIDENCE LOTS ON South Side, Burnside and Butterfield-sts., between Forty and Forty-first-sts.; good improvements; sidewalks, street-cars, and dummy; the cheapest lots in market; price $600 to $800, on easy terms. Inquire this afternoon corner State and Thirty-ninth-sts.
Also, 2 lots 48x125, south front, on Polk-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt; water-pipes down; a bargain.
Also, very desirable lots near Wicker Park; water and sidewalks; $600 and $700, on 3 terms; lots 124 feet deep. F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CARshops; well located; title perfect; very low; ¼ cash, balance in 4 years. LARKIN & JENKS, 146 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, FURnace, and all modern improvements, $6,500; 38 Thirty-second-st. Frame house, 16 Evans-av. By T. C. BOYD, with Boyd & Bufton, 146 State-st.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE SUBURBAN AND city property, at a bargain and on very long time. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IN 40 ACRES, SECtion 24, 38, 13; must be sold within 3 days; best thing on the market. Cheap lots at Kenwood, Brighton, and car works. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY, WEST AND SOUTH of the city, by H. J. GOODRICH, 303 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEXT GREAT ADVANCE IN acre property on the Burlington & Quincy and Great Western Railroad. Call to-morrow, for the last chance to buy at $1,000 per acre. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 99 EAST MADIson-st., corner Dearborn:
40 acres, south of Washington Heights, on the Rock Island Railroad; very cheap.
15 acres, 2 blocks from Morgan Park; a good investment.
80 acres in Sec. 17, 39, 13, on Twelfth-st.
Lots on Millard-av., at Lawndale; lake water in the streets. Easy terms to parties that will build.
Cheap lots near street cars on the West Side.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AND COTTAGE AT JEFferson, $4,500.
17 acres and house, Desplaines, $6,000.
6 acres, Desplaines, near station, $2,400.
1 acre, Desplaines, near depot, $400.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—4 ACRES FRONTING ON Madison-st., near Austin, Sec. 16, 39, 13. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD SUBURban home, nice 7-room gothic house with bay window, an acre of ground with plenty of fruit, berries, etc. Will sell at a sacrifice. Address D 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN ACRES AND A FRACTION on east side of Desplaines River, about two miles north of Riverside depot, at the low price of $450 per acre if taken at once. SCHRADER BROS., 133 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, THE "Original Plat." Do not buy in additions "as South Englewood." Easy terms. HENRY W. BROOKS & CO., Room 4, Empire Block, 129 and 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE — LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD—SOME OF the finest building lots in Englewood and Normal station. T. MAPLE & CO., Room 48, Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE ACRE PROPERTY FOR investment or subdivision:
40 acres in Sec. 20, 37, 15.
220 acres in Sec. 13, 37, 15.
160 acres in Sec. 13, 37, 15.
80 acres in Sec. 31, 38, 15.
32 acres near outlet of Wolf Lake.
20 acres in Sec. 30, 37, 14.
20 acres in Sec. 27, 37, 14.
17 acres in Sec. 27, 37, 14.
40 acres in Sec. 20, 37, 14.
10 acres in Sec. 16, 37, 14.
10 acres in Sec. 3, 37, 14.
30 acres in Sec. 4, 37, 14.
20 acres in Sec. 11, 37, 14.
[illegible]
Several 5-acre blocks in Riverside.
Several 5-acre blocks in Hawthorne.
5 acres in Sec. 17, 39, 12.
5 acres in Sec. 5, 39, 12.
20 acres in Sec. 27, 40, 12.
Good profits can be realized from purchases of these lands, some of which will be sold in quantities to suit. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—A FINE NEW houses, fronting the University grounds and lake, on easy terms and at low figures. Houses and lots in various parts of the village. Lots in Evanston and South Evanston at low figures. A fine house on Chicago-av. to rent. THEODORE REESE, Real Estate Dealer, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW PROPERTY—4 ACRES, with front on the lake and Evanston-road; the most desirable tract on the shore, and near railroad station. Four acres, with lake front, north of Marine Hospital. Ten acres fronting the Evanston-road, near station. A large list of desirable residence lots near Lincoln Park and convenient to dummy and street cars. BOYD & WISNER, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR JUNCTION MILwaukee & St. Paul and C. & N. W. Railroads at Irving Park, will be in market for a few days at a bargain; call and see it. UNDERWOOD & COMBS, Room 18, 151 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—RESIDENCES FROM $3,000 to $25,000. Building sites from $300 to $1,500 per acre. Lake Forest is the most beautiful of Chicago suburbs, laid out by a landscape gardener in the style of a park, with seminary, academy, and public schools of a high grade; 20 miles of beautiful drives, elegant private residences, first-class hotels; offers unusual inducements to those seeking suburban homes.
Englewood—Fine lots on Sixty-second and Sixty-third-sts., near station. These lots are among the best in the place, and are rapidly increasing in value. We have also several houses, to be completed about May 15, which will be sold on easy terms.
Austin—Lots near depot; will build houses to order and sell on terms to suit, or will sell lots without cash payment to those who will build. Austin is rapidly improving. We have some of the most desirable property there.
Evanston—Residence near depot, lot 50x190, and vacant lots pleasantly located.
Lake View—On Dummy Road, lot 140x225.
Farms and lands in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Iowa, for sale and exchange for city property.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PEOPLE ARE PAYing $350 for lots at Comorn, 2½ miles below Normal Park, where we offer lots at same price; only 20 minutes from business. Easy terms to salaried men. A good lot is better than a savings bank. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—17 OR 34 ACRES FRONTing east on Halsted-st., directly opposite Beck's Park and Normal School. This property is now offered below the market, and on very easy terms, but will be advanced if not sold very soon. Inquire of J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK 15 houses and cottages of from 5 to 10 rooms in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glencoe, at lower figures than any party can sell for who does not deal exclusively in his own property; you that want houses come direct to me and save the commission; one-fifth down and balance in monthly or yearly payments will buy a home; lots in any of the places named at wholesale prices; lumber furnished those who will build; none need apply who have not a little money. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN TOWN 38, Range 13, Section 33.
Town 37, Range 13, Section 5.
Town 37, Range 13, Sections 30, 13, and 11.
Town 37, Range 14, Sections 30, 19, 14, and 20.
Town 38, Range 12, Sections 28, 15, 22, 23, and 21.
Town 38, Range 14, Sections 27, 22, 26, 28, 29, 19, 14, 35, 36, 22, 7, 14, 15, 17, 36, 23, 31, 35, 21, and 32.
Town 39, Range 13, Sections 12, 15, 17, 13, 35, and 14.
Town 39, Range 14, Sections 21 and 23.
Town 40, Range 13, Section 29.
Town 40, Range 12, Sections 3, 25, 35, and 34.
The above list comprises the finest acre property in the surroundings of Chicago. It consists of lots from 1 to 1,000 acres. It offers some of the best bargains in the market. It challenges your attention. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR FIRST-CLASS paying city property, a first-class brick residence, 11 rooms, new, at Highland Park. Address or call at Room 29, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT EVANSTON, Rogers Park, Washington Heights, and throughout the city. A. M. HITT, Room 19, Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD—ONLY TWO blocks from station, from $350 to $400; no better chance for a home or investment can be found; 24 trains per day. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—LOTS FROM 100 TO 180 FEET IN depth, only 2 blocks from depot, on Chicago & Pacific Railroad; same from omnibus; high, dry ground, and only 4 miles from Court-House; for the small price of $350 each. There are already very fine improvements on this property. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF 4 ACRES, WEST of Douglas Park; a good piece to subdivide or hold as an investment. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AUBURN PROPERTY—BY SMITH, WOOD & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.: This handsome subdivision is situated on the Rock Island Railroad 2½ miles from Englewood, and offers rare opportunities to those seeking homes or investments, being in the line of the best improvements southward, and the railroad accommodations being suited for all business.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—TERMS ON a single lot: 20 cash, and $6 a month; on half an acre $100 cash, $100 every 6 months; on 5 acres, $1,000 cash, $1,000 every 3 months. GILBERT & GIVINS, 35 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN SEC. 34, 37, 14; MUST BE sold; a bargain can be had. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON ROCK ISLAND ROAD, at Washington Heights, only three blocks from depot; a fine piece for subdivision. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SHORE—3½ ACRES ON LINE of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, covered with timber, cheap; also acre tracts; long time. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—LOTS 50x200 feet, within 5 or 10 minutes' walk of the depot, school, and churches, on high rolling ground, for $400, $600, $800, and $1,000 each. Also houses and lots at $2,500, $3,000, $4,500, and $5,500 each; on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. F. M. FOX, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, A NEW two-story frame-house, 9 rooms, at corner Kedzie and Wheeler-avs., five minutes walk southeast from depot; price, $4,000. Also, four building lots adjoining. Terms very favorable. Apply to T. DWIGHT, Jr., 134 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR N. W. R. R. CARshops, at only $2,500 per acre. S. W. KROFF, Room 14, Major Block.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SEC. 11, 38, 13.

80 acres Sec. 10, 38, 13.	40 acres Sec. 24, 38, 13.
40 acres Sec. 28, 38, 13.	20 acres Sec. 26, 38, 13.
40 acres Sec. 28, 38, 13.	80 acres Sec. 1, 37, 13.
40 acres Sec. 20, 37, 14.	20 acres Sec. 8, 37, 15.
40 acres Sec. 33, 39, 13.	20 acres Sec. 33, 39, 13.
40 acres Sec. 33, 39, 13.	20 acres Sec. 9, 39, 13.
40 acres Sec. 15, 39, 13.	20 acres Sec. 9, 39, 13.
40 acres Sec. 34, 40, 13.	20 acres Sec. 24, 40, 13.
40 acres Sec. 24, 40, 13.	20 acres Sec. 24, 39, 13.

Acre property in all parts of Cook County.
WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 26, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW COTTAGES AT BRIGHTON, on the Alton & St. Louis R. R., also horse-cars; price, $2,000; $200 cash, balance monthly payments. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES AT NEW CAR-WORKS, fronting 1,020 feet on Lake-st.; long time, small payment. C. W. DEAN, 139 South Clark-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—40 AND 80 ACRE TRACTS WEST of South Lynne, ½ block between Prairie and Calumet-avs., south of city limits.
90 ft. on Prairie-av., near Fifty-third-st.
Lots in subdivision near Forty-fifth-st., between C. & R. I. R. R. and Wentworth-av.
O. L. MANN and E. A. CONGDON, Room 18 Major Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE LOTS IN LOUIS Heintz' subdivision, just east of Dexter Park. Address owner, G 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MY HOUSE ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE, Evanston, beautifully located in the shade of full grown white oak trees; within seven minutes' walk of the depot and near the lake. This house was built with great care, and is complete in all its details; has a well stocked garden with bearing fruit trees, small fruits and flowers; has barn with capacity for 3 carriages, cow stables, chicken house, &c.; will sell at a bargain; also several houses in North Evanston, on the east side of the railroad, and within three minutes' walk of depot. Especial advantages offered to parties who will build in North Evanston. HENRY M. KIDDER, 102 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 CLARK-st.: choice lots at Englewood, Irving Park, Austin, and Maplewood.

FOR SALE — ENGLEWOOD — $800 CASH AND monthly payments buys a beautiful new 6-room house and 50-foot corner lot, close to station and Normal school; save your rent and secure a home in the fastest growing and most popular suburb around Chicago. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.:
5 acres on Archer road, 1 mile from Brighton House.
40 acres in Sec. 26, 38, 13.
40 acres on Egan-av., corner Wallace-st.
12 acres on Harrison-st., near Central Park; $2,200 per acre.
712 feet on Madison, Monroe, Adams, and Jackson-sts.; $32,000.
16 acres on Steele-st., near Hawthorne, cheap.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.:
Nice house, with cellar, bath-room, mantels, etc., at Winnetka, and one acre of ground; $7,600.
40 acres, and nice grove, with house, adjoining Willow Springs; $5,000.

FOR SALE—2-STORY NEW HOUSE ON WEST Side boulevard; has beautiful grounds covered with fruit and shade trees of 20 years' growth; fine barn; all newly furnished; a bargain on account of sickness. Address OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—LOTS FROM 5 to 200 acres in Lyons, Lake, and Worth, on line of new roads, $175 to $300. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS OR ACRES AT WASHington Heights, near depot, grove or prairie, on long terms; 18 passenger trains each day; costs nothing to investigate; call any morning. L. L. WILSON, Room 4, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN AUSTIN; ALSO some very fine lots, which will advance more than any other point in Cook County. The investigation will satisfy any man. W. R. WOODBURY, 88 East Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SHERMAN'S ADDITION TO Holstein, wholesale or retail; also, a 16-acre tract on Humboldt Boulevard; all near Milwaukee-av. PARKER & STOWE, Room 19, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT JEFFERSON; WILL make splendid subdivision; great bargain if taken this week. FINLEY & CO., 127 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TRACTS OF 5 TO 40 ACRES EACH, at and near Cornell and South Chicago. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY REAL estate, a very fine farm of 110 acres, 1½ miles from Downer's Grove, only twenty miles from Chicago. Apply to M. D. DEAN, 139 Lake-st., from 11 to 1 p. m.

REAL ESTATE.

The Speculation in Lands in the Southwestern Suburbs Continues.

What Is Being Done at Cornell---Prices of Land in That Direction.

Still Another Suburban Railroad Project.

Recent Sales of Land in the Western and Northwestern Suburbs.

Some Fine Residence Property Changing Owners.

The Progress of Building---Two New Public Halls---Transfers for the Week.

The weather of the past ten days has literally put a damper on the ardor of real estate speculation in suburban lands, and there have, consequently, been fewer transactions of importance in that kind of proprerty than usual. With a sky like a dirty wet blanket, and even the best of macadamized roads flooded to the depth of 6 inches with mud of the consistency of clam-chowder, without sunshine enough to coax a blade of grass to show its head, with everything as thoroughly saturated with water as Erie Railroad stock, and with a continual drizzle, drizzle from day to day, turning every suburban acre into "too soft a thing" to survey or subdivide, it is scarcely to be expected that much would be done. The delay in getting abstracts is also a great hindrance to the consummation of tr ansactions. In many cases parties have been waiting two months for abstracts that, three months ago, the abstract-makers used to furnish in half the time.

Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances there is still a lively speculation in the remote suburban lands adjacent to the boundary line between the towns of Lyons, Worth, and Lake, where, rumor says, the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company are trying to get the right of way for their line from Dolton, a station on the C., C. & I. C. R. R., fourteen miles south of the city limits, northwestward through the town of Blue Island, and thence north to the city limits somewhere near Brighton, or, possibly, still further north, to a junction with the proposed Chicago & Great Western Railroad, which would furnish the Danville Road with better depot privileges in the city than it could get any other way. After diligent inquiry on the subject, we are, however, unable to learn of any definite purpose on the part of the railroad company to build this track—at any rate, not soon. The Danville & Vincennes, as well as the C., C. & I. C., must eventually feel the necessity of some less circuitous route into the city than their present one; but the difficulty of borrowing money to build railroads anywhere at present is a sufficient reason for their not doing it now, and if anything is done this summer it will probably have to be done at the expense of the owners of the land that would be benefited.

There has been a great deal of "speculation in options" on the lands in the district that would be benefited by this road if it should be built. "A" gets a written contract from the holder of any particular tract to convey the said land on the payment of certain sums. This contract at once becomes the subject of bargain and sale, and in some cases such contract for land in that district have changed hands several times during the last ten days, each time at an advance of from $100 to several thousands of dollars. The purely speculative character of the present activity in the lands west of Washington Heights is shown by the fact that none of the purchases are for investment. The land is bought to sell again as soon as possible. At and around Washington Heights the case is different. There, actual improvements of importance were made before there was any considerable rise in the price of the land, and the present prices of land at Washington Heights are sustained by the visible progress of improvement.

As indicated above, the speculative fever just at present seems to be in regard to lands the value of which is entirely prospective, and that prospective value contingent entirely upon the possible construction of a railroad, for the building of which there is, we believe, no definite plan or purpose by any person or party of persons having the means to build it.

The Bartee farm, containing 100 acres, in Sec. 14, Town 33, 13, being 1½ miles directly west from the station on the dummy track at Washington Heights, was sold this week for $100,000, part of the consideration being in improved business property on Canal street. This farm was bought not many months ago for $30,000.

Forty acres in Sec. 28, Town 38, Range 13, being 3 miles directly southwest from South Lynne, at $250 per acre.

THE SOUTHERN SUBURBS.

If railroad facilities for the quick transit of suburban trains from the business centre of the city are of such value to the lands the suburban trains reach, it would seem that the suburban quarters that have *already* ten times the railroad facilities that the speculative district two or three miles west of Washington Heights can ever have—should attract the attention of legitimate purchasers for investment.

The most centrally located railroad passenger depots in the city are the Rock Island and Michigan Southern, Illinois Central, and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne. Out of these three depots are now running five railroads, viz.: Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Rock Island, Michigan Southern, and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne—all of which converge in the Town of Hyde Park so as to cross Seventy-fifth street within the distance of two miles from Cornell to the line of Stewart avenue. Four of these roads converge to one point at Cornell, and, by the construction of the Canada Southern and the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago, which will be accomplished within the next twelve months, two more roads will be added to the means of transit from the business centre of Chicago to the district included in a radius of little over a mile and a half from Cornell. It would seem that, if railroad facilities are the means of making suburban land available for residence or for manufacturing purposes, this triangular district which has Washington Heights for its southwest corner, South Chicago for its southeast corner, and Hyde Park, Englewood, and the South Park for its northern point, should attract more suburban population than any other district of similar area about the city. There has, however, been but little speculative fever in connection with any of the land in this district thus far this spring. There has been a good deal done both in the way of purchases for legitimate investment and in the way of actual improvement, but prices have not been stimulated by speculation, and are, in fact, but little higher than those in the speculative district west of Washington Heights, where the availability of the land for suburban residence purposes is entirely contingent upon a railroad project which nobody seems to know anything about.

Mr. Paul Cornell is quietly taking the right course to attract population to the Town of Cornell by the inducements he is offering to a special class of industries: The Cornell Watch Factory is now established on a substantial basis, and during the past week he has completed a contract with an extensive tool manufacturing company, who will build a factory near the line of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad about a quarter of a mile south of the watch factory. Another company, for the manufacture of woodenware and wooden articles of various kinds, is negotiating for a site for a factory half way between the watch factory and the tool factory. The tool manufacturing company have contracted to erect a building 30 feet by 120 feet, to be completed by the middle of July, and have contracted to erect a depot at Seventy-ninth street, on the Fort Wayne Railroad. This factory will employ about seventy-five skilled workmen, and, together with the families and necessarily attendant population that will follow them, will add, probably, 300 persons to the population of that vicinity.

Among other sales of acre property made within the past few weeks, we mention the following as indicative of values within, say, ¾ of a mile from Cornell:

Ten acres on Seventy-first street, ¼ mile east of Stony Island avenue, were sold, April 1, for $20,000.

Five acres, fronting east on Stony Island avenue, on the south side of Seventy-third street, sold three weeks ago at $3,000 per acre.

Five acres on the northwest corner of Stony Island avenue and Seventy-fourth street were sold last week for $3,000 per acre.

Mr. Paul Cornell sold recently two blocks of ground containing ten acres, and extending from Seventy-seventh to Seventy-ninth streets, ¼ mile southwest of the watch factory, at $3,000 per acre.

STILL ANOTHER SUBURBAN RAILROAD PROJECT

is a line which some of the owners of land in the Town of Cicero, directly west of Douglas Park, propose building this summer, if the necessary concert of action among all parties interested can be brought about. Messrs. Hyman, Philpot, McCaffrey, Pratt, Bryant, and a number of other owners of property in that direction, have, we understand, had a conference on the subject, and have agreed upon the approximate location of the line, as follows: Beginning, say, on Twelfth street at the crossing of the Great Eastern Railroad, and running thence west on Twelfth street to the city limits; thence obliquely south to about the line of Sixteenth street; thence directly west through the north halves of Sections 22, 21, 20, and 19, in the Town of Cicero, 24, 23, 22, 15, and 10, in the Town of Proviso, to Melrose, on the Northwestern Railroad. For depot privileges in the city, and for right of way into the city, from the beginning-point above mentioned, at the junction of Twelfth street and the Great Eastern Railroad, they propose to contract either with the Great Eastern Company or with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, which owns a track from its main line at Wood street to Rockwell street, at the point where it could be made to connect with the proposed new line. It is contemplated that at or near the centre of Section 22, Town of Proviso, a junction might be formed with the proposed road to Wilmington and its adjacent coal-mines. The parties who talk of building this new suburban line are abundantly able to carry out their project if they can get satisfactory depot facilities in the city. The entire road, from the Great Eastern track to Melrose, together with the cost of right of way in the city from Rockwell street to the city limits, would not cost over $150,000, and as the land they own would probably be benefited nearly ten times that amount, the investment would be a profitable one.

The following are recent sales of land in the western suburbs, and indicate the present range of prices in the district through part of which the proposed railroad would run:

Thirty-four acres in N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 32, Town 39, Range 13, being one mile southwest of Hawthorne station, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., for $30,700.

Five acres in W. ½ of S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 2, Town 39, Range 13, being ½ mile northwest of Central Park, for $13,000.

Twenty acres in S. ½ of S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 33, Town 40, Range 14, being 2½ miles west of Humboldt Park and directly north of Austin, for $20,000.

S. E. Gross sold 10 acres on Madison Boulevard, 6½ miles from State street, near Austin, and west of his subdivision, for $25,000.

Thirteen acres in Sec. 13, Town 39, Range 13, being in Rockwell's Subdivision in the City of Chicago, and extending from Van Buren to Harrison streets, between Campbell and California avenues, for $72,500.

NORTH AND NORTHWESTWARD.

Twenty acres in N. W. ¼ of Sec. 25, Town 40, Range12, being 1½ miles east of Cazenovia (now Lake Park) and ½ mile north of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, at $250 per acre.

Twenty-two acres in the north ½ of Sec. of S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 12, Town 41, Range 13, being ½ mile south of North Evanston, at $800 per acre.

Ten acres in "Willmette Reservation," one mile north of North Evanston, at $500 per acre.

TRANSFERS OF SOME FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Hon. William Bross has exchanged the Nevada Block, on the southwest corner of Washington and Franklin streets, at $110,000, with Col. W. H. W. Cushman, for the beautiful residence No. 57 Calumet avenue,—next north of the residence of Gen. Logan,—at $60,000, the difference being adjusted by the transfer of other kinds of property.

Among the prominent sales last week one by the firm of Ulrich & Bond, of the east half of Block 3 and the west half of Block 4, Egandale, the two half blocks fronting each other on Egandale avenue, extending from Fifty-first street, now a 100-feet boulevard, to Fifty-second street. The property is improved with a luxuriant growth of evergreens, and is some of the most beautiful residence property in Cook County. The quantity sold amounts to about five acres, which brought $60,000, one-third cash, balance one and two years, at 8 per cent. Dr. Ambrose H. Platner, the purchaser, has been a resident of the Republic of Chili, in South America. He expects to return to the United States and build upon the grounds at Egandale.

BUILDING NOTES.

Little has been done in building the past week either in progressing or prospective operations, but with the first return of pleasant weather and settled condition of the streets great activity is certain. It is an annoying fact that many of the most desirable stores and offices in choice localities are already occupied or taken in advance of completion. On State street stores are in request. On Dearborn street there are few choice stores and offices remaining without tenants. On Clark street, with all the number of new stores, all are taken as far south as Monroe street, and others still further south are rented in advance of completion. There are numerous new building operations projected and ready to be commenced to fill gaps in choice business quarters, and altogether the outlook for owners of the buildings of last season is far more encouraging than was expected. The very circumstances that encouraged the immense amount of building put forward a steadily-growing demand on the part of tenants of all kinds, and when Chicago fits into her new business quarters there will not be any too large margin left for future growth.

Within the next week the number of competitive plans for the City-Hall and Court-House will be cut down from eighteen, its present number, to something like a working competition, and a study of four or five eligible plans will begin. The disposition of the public is, as the Committees of City and County Boards should understand by this time, to secure a first-class building worthy of the city, and get the worth of their money, and any scheme to divert the outlay to private benefit will be carefully guarded against.

The hotels are, one after another, taking their places as completed stuctures, and the large outlay for this class of structures seems justified by the fact that as fast as each hotel is finished it is filled. The new Sherman is crowded to the utmost capacity of its rooms in readiness. A careful estimate of the projected new hotel accommodations shows that after all its total will not exceed the amount before the fire in a degree proportionate to the growth of the city since that time. The hotels of every class, however, will be new, and make Chicago the favorite hotel city of the continent. The traveling season has not fully opened, but there were 1,500 arrivals in a single day last week.

The following new buildings are to be erected this season, the plans furnished by Messrs. Burling & Adler:

For Joseph Ullman, Esq., southwest corner of Lake and Market streets, a four-story and basement brick building, 40x80 feet; cost, $3,300; foundations now being laid.

For John DeKoven, Esq., at the northwest corner of LaSalle and Elm streets, a first-class residence and barn, to cost $30,000; material, pressed brick, with dressings of artificial stone; hardwood finish in the better rooms. Entire building to be heated with steam. Foundations and ground walls almost finished.

For Samuel Cole, Esq., at the southeast corner of Lake and Franklin streets, a four-story and basement brick business building, with stone dressings; to cost $14,000. Contracts to be let during the coming week.

For the estate of Alexander White, on Fifth avenue, between Washington and Randolph streets, a five-story and basement business building, with elaborate store-front; to cost $70,000; foundations and basement-walls nearly finished.

For James T. Ryerson, Esq., on Cass street, near Ontario street, a first-class residence and barn; material, pressed-brick with limestone dressings; size, 46x88 feet; two-stories, basement, sub-cellar, and attic in height; to cost, including steam-heating, $40,000. Drawings completed; estimates being made.

For E. H. Hadduck, Esq., at corner Michigan avenue and Thirty-first street, a first-class residence and barn, built of Tonawanda pressed brick, with elaborate stone dressings. Inside finish of first story of rosewood. The entire building to be finished in first-class manner, and will not cost less than $50,000.

For Edwin H. Sheldon, Esq., at northwest corner Rush and Ontario streets, a residence 52x88 feet on the ground, three stories, basement, and sub-cellar in height. The design of this building will display a degree of elegance rarely, if ever, equaled in this city. Its cost will be, inclusive of barn, fences, and other appurtenances, not less than $65,000. The plans are nearly completed.

For Charles Busby, Esq., on the site of the old Mercantile Building, an office building fully equal in general character to its neighbors, the Union Building, Chamber of Commerce, and Oriental Building. The front of basement and first story will be of iron, that of the remainder of lime-stone. The design is quite unique and original. The cost of the building—80x100 feet in size—will be $65,000.

For E. L. Brown, Esq., at the northeast corner of Clark and Superior streets, a three-story and basement business building, to cost about $25,000. Plans now in hand.

For Mr. Hyman, of Cleveland, Ohio, on the site of the old "Dole Building," at the northwest corner of Clark and Water streets, a four-story and basement brick-building, to cost $35,000. Plans now being made.

For Charles Busby, Esq., on Michigan avenue, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, two first-class stone-front residences; one 22x75, the other 28x75. These are to be finished similar to the block of three swell-front residences in the south end of the same block, nearly completed from plans from this office. The cost of these will be about $25,000.

For A. Loeb and F. Lackner, at the corner of Wells and Division streets, a three-story and basement business building. Cost, $14,000.

For Hon. Grant Goodrich, on Illinois street, a three-story and basement stone front dwelling to cost $7,000.

For the Congregational Church Society of Oak Park, a stone church with spire in Gothic style; seating capacity, 500 sittings; cost, $30,000; plans nearly completed.

For Orrington Lunt and C. W. Waite, Esqs., on Washington street, adjoining the Methodist Church Block, a four-story and basement stone front store and office; building to cost about $50,000.

At corner Oakwood avenue and Lake avenue; block of four houses, 25x42 feet each; cost about $32,000.

The same architects have also awarded contracts during the past months for the finishings of a number of buildings commenced last year. Among these are Unity Church, the Kingsbury Music Hall, the Main Auditorium of the Methodist Church Block, Grace Methodist Church, and many others.

NEW PUBLIC HALLS.

With the immense variety of building topics the public have hardly come to understand that two splendid public halls are nearly completed in this city, one for the South Division, occupying the site of the old Wood Museum; the other in the North Division, on the site of the Revere House. The former is now under the hands of the finishers, and will be ready in a few weeks, one of the finest music halls in the United States. The entrance will be from the street level on Clark street through a fine brown-stone front, and the principal adit is through the old TRIBUNE counting-room. The decorations and fittings of the hall will be of exquisite and costly character.

M'CORMICK'S HALL.

On the corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, the old Revere House site, is an immense audience-room, which will seat 2,500 people. It is well arranged as to approaches from the street, occupying the whole building above the first floor. The area is 96x96, with wide galleries on three sides. The architect, Mr. Boyington, has successfully shown how to combine capacity with strength. The roof is a truss roof, these trusses being constructed on the bow principle, with 90 feet span, resting on walls 20 inches thick. The second truss, weighing several tons, was put in place on Friday, and all will be up the coming week. The building was swarming with workmen on Saturday, and the design is to have the great building in readiness for the summer demand for places of public gathering. It is well placed for the city in general, and will be specially advantageous for the North Side.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC R. R.

The Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company have commenced running regular passenger and freight trains as far as Roselle, 24 miles from Chicago. Already the travel and freight business is considerable, and increases daily as the road becomes better known. The United States Express Company commence receiving and delivering goods along the line to-day. The terminus for the present is at the corner of Halsted street and the North Branch of the river. The principal stations are Humboldt, Pacific, Galewood, Montclair, Orrision, River Park (Aux Plains River), Itasca, and Roselle. The property in the vicinity of these stations is being improved to a considerable extent. Should the weather prove favorable, trains will run through to Elgin by the middle of May. The following is the time-table:

Leave—6:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m.
Arrive—12:00 m., 7:50 p. m.

BUSINESS RENTS.

During the past week, two of the stores under the Palmer House have been rented, one to S. F. Comstock, draper and tailor, at $2,000 per annum, and one to E. Semple, trunk-maker, at $1,000 per annum.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, April 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Ohio st, 80 ft w of North Clark st, n f, 40 ft to alley, dated April 15; consideration, $6,000.

Lincoln st, bet Hubbard and Kinzie sts, e f, Lot 17, with improvements, dated March 25; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 18, of Lots 1 to 29, in w ½ of Block 26, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $950.

Lot 53, in same, dated March 4; consideration, $1,250.

West Jackson st, near n e corner of Throop st, s f, 25 x125 ft, dated April 17; consideration, $5,000.

McGregor st, between Buddan st and Wentworth av, n f, 25 ft to alley; dated March 17; consideration, $675.

Prairie av, near Thirty-fourth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 8; consideration, $2,300.

Stone st, s e corner Grand Haven st, Lot 1, dated April 15; consideration, $1,000.

Mitchell st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, with buildings, dated April 18; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 21, 26, 40, 45, and 59, in Kimball's Subdivision in w ½ n e ¼ of n e ¼ of Sec 14, 39, 13, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $3,000.

Bushnell st, 200 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25 ft to alley, with building, dated April 19; consideration, $1,900.

Jefferson st, between Madison and Monroe sts, e f, Sub-Lot 2, of Lot 5, dated April 14; consideration, $6,000.

Ogden av, bet Taylor and Polk sts, w f, Lot 29, dated April 3; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 29, in Block 7 of Cushman's Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 17; consideration, $1,500.

Ellis av, n of and near Thirty-ninth st, e f, 66 ft, dated March 24; consideration, $12,500.

Homan st, bet Jones and Wood sts, s f, lots 38 to 42, dated April 12; consideration, $5,000.

North Hoyne st, n w cor of Fowler st, e f, Lots 13 and 14, dated March 5; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 11 and 12, adjoining the above, dated March 5; consideration, $1,900.

McGregor st, bet Stewart av and Buddan st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 19; consideration, $850.

North Franklin st, n of and near Menominee st, w f, Lot 6, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $3,200.

Clinton st, s of and near VanBuren st, w f, 22x150 ft, dated April 3; consideration, $4,000.

West Adams st, 122 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 22½x125 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $9,500.

Prairie av, n e cor of Twenty-third st, w f, 87½x120 ft, dated March 22; consideration, $50,000. James Warrack to James W. Cooper.

Clayton st, between Fisk and Morgan sts, s f, 25x100 ft, dated April 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 20 in Wilson's Subdivision in w ½ of n w ¼ Section 18, 39, 14, dated March 26; consideration, $2,625.

DeKalb st, n w corner of Polk st, Lots 38 to 40, dated March 20; consideration, $2,850.

West Indiana st, s e corner of Elizabeth st, w ½ of Lots 26 to 28, dated April 19; consideration, $5,000.

Evans st, e of and near Western av, n f, Lot 23, dated April 19, consideration, $1,000.

Indiana av, n w corner of Thirty-second st, e f 47 ft to alley, dated April 8; consideration $7,500.

West Taylor st, 164 ft w of Oakley st, s f, 273x99½ ft, dated April 10; consideration, $8,000.

Nora av, 192 ft s of North av, e f, 25x126 ft, dated April 19; consideration, $550.

West Adams st, s w cor of Seeley st, n f, 127x67 ft, dated March 7; consideration, $42,375. John L. Sprogle to Francis M. Gray.

Western av, n w cor of Coulter st, e f, 24x124 ft, dated March 24; consideration, $1,400.

Fowler st, between Robey and Wicker st, n f, Lot 12, dated April 14; consideration, $1,300.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 23 and 24, in Block 8, Ravenswood dated April 7; consideration, $2,500.

Undivided ½ of Lots 7 and 8, in Block 1 of Block 15, in e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated April 15; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 43 and 44, in Pick's e ½ of Block 18, in s e ¼ of Sec 29, 40, 14, dated April 5; consideration, $1,728.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 47 to 50, in Block 4, of Phares & Sackett's Subdivision of s ½ of e ½ of n e ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated Dec. 30, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 17, in Block 4, of Goodspeed's n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated March 10; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 8, in Block 1, of n ½ of n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Oct. 19, 1872; consideration, $400.

Lots 27 to 30, in Block 6, in Clough and Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April 11; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 32, in Block 4, in Fawsett's Subdivision, in s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 17; consideration, $1,500.

S w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14 (except s 28 acres), dated April 1; consideration, $50,000. Coleman E. Bishop to Prentice H. Putnam.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, April 19: City property—Number of sales, 190; consideration, $791,100. North of city limits—Number of sales, 8; consideration, $26,928. South of city limits—Number of sales, 34; consideration, $190,565. West of city limits—Number of sales, 3; consideration, $28,700.

Total sales, 235.

Total considerations, $1,037,293.

ART AND ARTISTS.

Present Whereabouts of Our Chicago Artists—The Chicago Fine Art Institute and Art Gallery—Prospect that the Artists Will be Given a Gallery in the New Public Library Building.

The fire scattered the artists of Chicago as winter scatters the singing birds. A large number of them fled to other cities where there was a better prospect of remunerative labor. Some have returned, but most of these wanderers remain in the temporary homes that they have chosen, still intending to come back before many months to the city of their first love. Mr. Pine, Mr. Mulvaney, and Mr. Troendell are still in St. Louis where they went soon after the fire occurred. Mr. British went first to Buffalo, but is now living in Detroit. Mr. Coggswell is still in San Francisco. Mr. Jenks and Mr. Peebles are in Detroit, but are expected in Chicago again this spring. Messrs. Earle, Shirlaw, Gookins, and Summer are perfecting themselves in their art in Munich. Messrs. Root and Baird, and Miss Kate Cameron are in Paris. Charles G. Dyer has just returned to Chicago. Fred. Church, Mr. Beckwith, and Miss Morton are studying in New York. Miss Henderson is in Rock Island.

Before the fire we had two art galleries of respectable size and handsome appearance. One was in Crosby's Opera-House, and reached by a toilsome ascent of four flights of stairs. The other was in the building of the Academy of Design, on Adams street. The losses of the artists, and the fate of the pictures were thoroughly canvassed in the newspapers at the time of the great disaster. Most of the pictures were saved, and have been restored to their original owners, although a few claims for salvage are still pending. Since the fall of 1871 the artists who have remained in the city have occupied cramped and inconvenient studios, and have had no suitable place for exhibiting their pictures. The want that they have felt is now in a measure to be supplied. The Chicago Fire Art Institute and Art Gallery was incorporated last January with the following officers: J. V. Le Moyne, President, Ferd W. Peck, Vice-President, J. E. Lockwood, Treasurer, and J. E. Gilman, Secretary. They have leased the upper part of the Shureman & Hand Marble Company's building, at the corner of Van Buren street and Michigan avenue, and divided it into a handsome gallery and a number of convenient studios. The gallery will be opened to the public in a few days with a large collection of fine paintings from the easels of home and alien artists. It is a large room sixty feet in length by thirty-eight feet in width, and of ample height, well lighted in the day-time by a skylight, and at night by a profusion of gas-jets. The ten studios have already been leased, and will be occupied by the following artists: L. W. Volk, Arthur Pickering, Mr. Dodge, Tracy, a painter of some repute, recently from San Francisco, Wallace, engraver, Brooks, Mrs. Fassitt, and J. R. Robertson. The last will have charge of the School of Design, in which a stated number of lessons will be given every week without charge. The gallery will have the usual sources for its art supplies—the private collections of wealthy citizens, the artists of Chicago, and other cities, and such pictures as may have a national or European reputation and are circulated for general exhibition. It will be in charge of J. F. Aitken, general manager. This gallery will fill the place of an Academy of Design until such an institution is organized and built. We are pleased to learn that there is some prospect that the upper portion of the public library building will be used for that purpose. With the addition of a Mansard roof, the building will furnish ample accommodations for both institutions.

The liberality of the Rev. Mr. Pentecost, the Baptist minister of Boston, has taken definite shape. He now invites to the Lord's table all who love the Lord Jesus. A Boston Baptist writes that in taking this position, Mr. Pentecost stands quite alone among his brother ministers in that city.

Four thousand dissenting members, of various denominations, have presented a petition to the English House of Lords, through the Archbishop of Canterbury, asking for the passage of the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

WATCHES

AT COST!

In order to make room for our Spring Stock of Watches, we shall close out our present large stock of Watches, which reached us too late for the Holiday Trade, at the actual cost of manufacture and importation.

NO RESERVATION.

2,000 GOLD WATCHES, at from $20 to $500 each.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,
266 & 268 WABASH-AV.,
AND
334 WEST MADISON-ST.

FURNITURE.

POTTER, KING & CO.,
284, 286 & 288 WABASH-AV.,

Are now offering a complete line of FINE, MEDIUM, and COMMON

FURNITURE!

Of their own manufacture and importation, in new and elegant designs, and of superior quality, at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

POTTER, KING & CO.,
284, 286 & 288 Wabash-av.,
(NEAR VAN BUREN-ST.)

FRESCO PAINTING.

FRESCO PAINTING.
SCHUBERT & KOENIG,
ARTISTS IN FRESCO,
217 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.

Orders for fine Fresco Painting solicited. As proofs of skill refer to the new Sherman and Pacific Hotels.

JACK SCREWS.

JACK SCREWS.
JACK SCREWS.
JACK SCREWS.

Always on hand, and we sell at low prices, at Nos. 34 and 36 West Quincy-st., between Clinton and Jefferson.
J. K. LIVESEY.

FOR SALE.

Coal! Coal!

The best Illinois Coal, by water or rail, at $8.25 per ton. Inquire of T. B. EVANS, 341 Twenty-second-st.

French Horticulture.

2,000 Evergreen Plants and Fruit Trees; all kinds Bulbous Roots, for sale at moderate prices. 385 Wabash-av. E. ODDOUX.

REMOVAL.

Removal!

J. MANZ,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD,

Has removed to his new and permanent location on the S. W. CORNER RANDOLPH AND LA SALLE-ST., Where, with increased facilities, he can guarantee first-class work on short notice and at reasonable rates. Orders solicited.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.
DENTISTS,
181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
Artificial Sets..........$10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings..........$2 to $4
Silver Fillings..........$1 to $3
Extracting Teeth, each..........50 cents

CARPETS, &c.

DRAKE & WETHERELL,
134 & 136 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

CARPETS

SPLENDID STOCK
AT
Lowest Cash Prices.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
SUSPENSION
SPRING BED.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

REDUCTION!
CARPETINGS
AND
PAPERHANGINGS

SPECIAL BARGAINS
AT
ALLEN & MACKEY'S,
180 STATE-ST.
Also, Monroe-st., opposite Palmer Hotel.

Carpets,
CURTAIN GOODS,
AND
Paper Hangings.

I am offering my entire stock of CARPETINGS, CURTAIN GOODS, and PAPER HANGINGS at reduced prices. These goods are all of the latest styles and most desirable in the market.

SPENCER H. PECK,
195 & 197 Wabash-av.,
(Cor. Adams-st.)

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

MAGEE

PORTABLE RANGE,
MAGEE STANDARD COOK,
MAGEE ADVANCE COOK,
THE SATISFACTION COOK,
SOMETHING NEW. SEE IT!
LAUNDRY & TAILORS' STOVES.
REFRIGERATORS, AND
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.

A full line of House-Furnishing Goods.

TILLOTSON BROS. & CO.,
272 & 274 State-st.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Underwear.

R. H. McDOWELL,
Manufacturers' Agent,
131 South Halsted-st., cor. Adams,
Will open on MONDAY, at retail,
1,000 Ladies' Chemises, of Lonsdale Cottons, at 75c, 90c, and $1.
500 Ladies' Drawers, 65c.
500 Ladies' Night Dresses, $1 each.
500 pair Ladies' Corsets, at 75c.
1,000 Ladies' Linen Collars, at 10c.
Store open until 9 o'clock every evening.

OPENING.

OPENING!

STEPHENS & HAYES

Will open on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 80 State-st., their retail department of TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES.

FURNACES, &c.

THE
Bennett Hot Air Furnace Co.,

Having removed all its branches to Cincinnati, Ohio, and its Manufactory and Warerooms from 13 and 15 West Fifth-st. to 683-715 West Eighth-st., and having no authorized agents whatever in Illinois except F. P. Heller and C. B. Chase, is prepared to receive orders from individuals and from the trade for Furnaces, Patent Room Heaters, Ventilating Columns, Laundry Heaters, and Heating Apparatus, for Steam and Hot Water. In our present location our facilities are greatly increased, and we are prepared with extensive improvements to meet the wants of the community in every particular. Address
BENNETT HOT AIR FURNACE CO.,
Cincinnati April 12, 1873. Cincinnati, Ohio.

MINERAL WATER.

SILOAM

Mineral Spring Water, of Milwaukee.

Which has created so much excitement by its wonderful cures in all diseases of Kidneys, Dropsy, Diabetes, &c., can be obtained in this city of the following druggists: Israel & Co., 322 Wabash-av.; Gale & Blocki, 35 Clark-st.; Clacius & Co., 322 West Madison-st.; Moench & Reinhold, 146 North Clark-st.
Please call for Water, Circulars, or Certificates.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 799; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 68; 25 shares.
JOHN CRERAR.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Heald & Warner, Real Estate Business, 126 Clark-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party authorized to settle any outstanding claims.
H. N. HEALD,
D. P. WARNER.

D. P. WARNER & CO. will carry on the Real Estate Business corner of Clark and Washington, Reaper Block, at which place we will be glad to see old friends and customers.
D. P. WARNER & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

By mutual consent the firm of Carnes & Morrison, 85 West Adams-st., is this day dissolved, and all debts, dues, and demands are to be settled by Samuel Morrison, of said firm.
Chicago, April 18, 1873.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY
R. T. RACE & CO.,
167 EAST MADISON-ST.

Ten New Dwellings, as follows:
$2,750—5 Rooms, Lot 50x155, $400 cash, balance monthly or yearly.
3,000—6 Rooms, $500 cash, balance 1 to 5 years.
3,500—8 Rooms, $500 cash, balance to suit.
4,250—9 Rooms, Lot 50x173, $800 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4 years.
5,000—10 Rooms, $750 cash, balance 1 to 5 years.
4,750—10 Rooms, $500 cash, $500 six months, balance to suit.
6,500—Octagon Front Brick, corner lot, hot and cold water throughout; $1,500 cash; balance to suit.
5,500—Octagon Front Brick; $1,000 cash; balance very easy.
10,000—Elegant 12-Room Dwelling, with Tower; Lot 125x195; $2,000 cash; balance long time.

The above houses are all located within 20 minutes' ride from centre of Chicago, with trains by two roads nearly every hour. Fare, 7 cts. Each house connected with the Water Works and provided with Marble Mantels, Bath-Rooms, and other modern conveniences.

Lots for sale, with aid to build. No locality possesses greater advantages or will improve as rapidly.

Plats, Drawings and full information at office
IRVING PARK LAND CO.,
167 East Madison-st.

Elegant Country Seat for Sale,
AT WAUKEGAN, ILL.

The property known as "Glen Flora," containing 23 acres with first-class improvements, including large and commodious brick dwelling, splendid horse stable and coach house, cold grapery, large variety of fruit, ice house, chicken house, and a large convenient cattle barn, all in first-class order. The property is situated one mile north of railroad depot, on the bluff, with fine view of Lake Michigan. This is a beautiful suburban home, and is offered at a favorable price and on easy terms. Apply to O. S. LINCOLN, C. C. SPARKS, Waukegan, or F. P. ERSKINE, Board of Trade, Chicago.

BARGAIN!

For sale, at a bargain, and on easy terms, the house and 50 foot lot, on northeast corner of West Lake and Sangamon-sts. Apply to
E. WING,
59 South Canal-st.

A BARGAIN.

Ten acres near Depots at Englewood, for sale on usual terms.
N. T. WRIGHT,
155 LaSalle-st.

CHEAP LOTS

At FORREST HILL, on monthly payments; beautifully located; streets graded; near depot and three railroads, west of Englewood, on Western-av. Apply to
C. L. BECKWITH,
113 and 115 South Water-st.

CHEAP LOTS

For sale, immediately adjoining Humboldt Park. Terms easy.
N. T. WRIGHT or C. W. BOYNTON,
155 LaSalle-st.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.
STEAMER THOMPSON DEAN,
Captain Pepper, leaving St. Louis April 19th; Cairo, 21st; Memphis, 23d.

GREAT REPUBLIC
Leaves St. Louis April 26. For passage apply to
THOMAS MORRISON,
201 North Levee, St. Louis, Mo.

CHEMICAL BATHS.

VERGNES'
ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS,
706 Wabash-av.
Wonderful Success in all Nervous and Chronic Diseases.
NOTE—Circulars giving manner of treatment on application.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, April 17, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, April 19, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Thursday, April 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON...........Saturday, April 26, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports..........$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports..........$5.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports..........38.00 Currency.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

Just published, "The Trip to Europe," a Magazine of Information for Ocean Travellers. Can be had free of charge on application, or sent by mail on receipt of three cent stamp.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Passengers carried during 1872 - - - - 72,363
From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday.
Cabin Passage, $80 and $100 Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Spring sailings are now arranged, and intending passengers are recommended to make early application for berths.
Steerage Passengers booked to and from Europe at lowest rates. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Through Bills of Lading for Merchandise to and from Europe.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor Clark and Randolph-st., new Sherman House.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80 and $90 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.
STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
55 Market-st., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.
First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between
EUROPE AND AMERICA
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES.
Return tickets at great reduction.
STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.
RATES OF FREIGHT:
Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.
For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.
ALLAN & CO., Agents.

A CARD.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Saturday, March 29, 1873.

EXPOSURE
OF THE
GREAT EASTERN
MENAGERIE & CIRCUS.

What It Contains, and What It Does Not Contain.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S DEFENSE OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST IMPOSITION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1873.

To the People at Large:

Realizing that the reputation of my gigantic aggregation, in connection with that of other meritorious exhibitions, has been directly assailed by the fraudulent manner in which the proprietors of the so-called Great Eastern are forcing a very ordinary show upon the populace by the most exaggerated and extravagant advertising; also, realizing that such frauds practised upon an enlightened, generous, and sensitive public, have a tendency to disgust the whole populace with the show profession, and hence exhibitions of true merit are deprived thereby of a liberal and deserving support,

I therefore dispatched an agent to Covington to make a truthful investigation of the said Great Eastern, which has resulted in the report given below. For seven years I have solicited the support of the people of America in my profession, and most nobly have they responded. I credit my great success to having at all times under my canvass all that I advertise. I owe the people much gratitude for a generous support, and I will stand in their defense against any and all imposition practised upon them by the show profession. I respectfully submit the following statement of Mr. Charles McGill, my agent, corroborated by well-known and reliable citizens of Covington and Cincinnati. I also hereby invite a similar investigation of my own mammoth aggregation, which I claim to be far the largest in this or any other country on the globe, and will freely pay the expenses incurred in said investigation.
ADAM FOREPAUGH.

COVINGTON, March 24.

Adam Forepaugh, Philadelphia:

SIR: Having this day visited the Great Eastern Show, at this city, I respectfully submit the following report: Tent No. 1 contains two cages of birds; tent No. 2 contains four cages of common animals; tent No. 3, the largest menagerie tent, is, I think, the same size of the smallest of your five exhibition tents, contains four camels, one little elephant, smaller than your least one, ten cages of very common animals, three band wagons; and numerous cage-built property wagons are brought into requisition to fill up space in the pavalions. The circus performance is of medium character. The inclement weather prevented a fair criticism. The three bands number six pieces less than your one band.

The side-show contains some cages of small animals and curiosities. But a separate admission fee is charged. I learn that will be added to the main show when they exhibit at the Rink, in Cincinnati, which will swell the concern to greater proportions. They have numerous wagons built in imitation of cages, and used as wardrobe, candy, trunk, property, and ticket wagons. No museum visible.

The above comprises all to be seen in the Great Eastern. I will now enumerate the rare and attractive living curiosities which are advertised to be seen in the Great Eastern, but which are not there, viz: Double-sized den of twenty snakes, comprising 614 feet of living serpents; the mammoth war elephant Conqueror, costing $19,000; the wild wapiti, a chattering world of monkeys, a beautiful sable antelope, a rare specimen of chicarie, king of the Alaska forest, a pair of African zebras, double-horned rhinoceros, a baby hippopotamus, a pair of male tapirs, a pair of large gorillas, a moufton with horns over four feet long, chamoise, gazelles, elands, black works, harte beeste, a pair of Bengal tigers, hyenas, over 800 specimens of birds, emerald, crimson and gold dens, forty-one in number, a gigantic museum, grand balloon ascension, and numerous other grand features advertised to be seen in the Great Eastern are missing.
CHARLES McGILL.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Covington and Cincinnati, pronounce the above statement regarding the Great Eastern correct.
JOHN A. HALL,
JOHN CULBERTSON,
J. MOSS, Covington.
JOHN ROBINSON,
GEORGE FISHER,
OLIVER P. MYERS,
And many others, Cincinnati.

For further corroboration the people are referred to all the citizens of Covington who visited the show.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE,
Corner Madison and Canal-sts.,
CHICAGO.
REFITTED AND REFURNISHED.
THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.
WENTWORTH & WOOLWORTH,
PROPRIETORS.

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A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.
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Room 1 Nevada Block.

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TO RENT,
Under Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., 40x185 feet, suitable for first-class Restaurant or Coffee House, or will be rented for business or storage purposes. Apply on premises, up stairs.

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It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
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Also calls the attention of the Bald Heads of Chicago to try his celebrated Indian Root preparation, without rival. Also his own preparation for the Skin, that will put down Wrinkles, and remove Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, Blotches, and give that softness of youth.

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DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

Boston---Peculiarities of the "Hub."

Streets That Never Begin and Never End.

Ubiquity of the "Common"---A Hunt for the "Old South."

Why the "Modern Athenian" Mind Is Strong---High Critical Taste in Music, Art, and Literature.

The Typical Boston Woman: Her Wide Self-Culture---Some New Books.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, April 15, 1873.

To live in Boston ought to be in itself a liberal education. The infant mind is sharpened into preternatural acuteness as soon as it is old enough to take an airing. It walks from the beginning through intricate geometrical problems. It acquires an early habit of looking into the infinite, from simple inability to look out in any other direction. It is absolutely obliged to walk by faith, as the sight rarely extends beyond a dozen yards, and it is always uncertain where you are coming out.

THE STREETS

never begin, and never end. They simply wind about, with no particular aim whatever. If you start from any point, and walk straight ahead long enough, you are sure to come back to it, unless you run into some quadrangle that has no possible reason for existence, and no visible outlet. It makes very little difference what street you take, if you only start in a direction exactly opposite to the point you wish to reach. If you turn your steps eastward, you invariably find yourself in a few moments with your face toward the setting sun. At first you feel confident that the sun has made a mistake, or that the Boston sun is in the habit of setting in the east; but experience soon teaches you that any street leads anywhere, without the slightest reference to points of compass. You take a note of one, determined to make it a sort of point d'appui. An hour afterwards, when you are in search of another landmark, in a totally different quarter, that street impertinently thrusts itself into your face again like the ghost of a lost opportunity. Whichever way you go, you always

STUMBLE UPON BOSTON COMMON.

It is all over the city. If you leave any given place, and follow any street, in less than ten minutes that Common will smile at you as complacently as if it had always smiled out of that one spot, when you know that you have just left it a mile or two away. It is ubiquitous. You cannot get away from it. If you do lose sight of it for a moment, you

RUN AGAINST FANEUIL HALL,

where the street splits into more pieces than I have ever been able to count. It looks like the centre of a star, with crooked rays diverging in all directions, mostly up-hill. If you inquire your way out of this worse than Egyptian labyrinth, you are

POINTED TO THE OLD SOUTH.

If you don't know where that is, your case is hopeless. Boston disowns you with a smile of sad pity. Your mind must be disordered, or you have been educated in the haunts of the Esquimaux. You are in a worse condition than Darwin's primitive man. A crushing sense of ignorance comes over you, and you involuntarily shrink from the wise faces that look as if they had been intimate with the Old South, and the other old places, from childhood. You even speculate as to the possibility of their having been brought up in the shadow of Faneuil Hall when it was young. You wander along aimlessly, but with the happy consciousness that you are getting your education all of the time.

IDEAS ARE FLUNG AT YOU

from every corner. They drop from the lips of passers-by. The very air is flavored with them. It seems as if all Boston had been raising ideas, and was putting them on exhibition. Now, it is a picture perched in some odd, out-of-the-way place, or hanging from the shop-windows; now, it is a monument of something, or a statue of somebody; now, it is a strain of music,—classical, of course; now, it is only a suggestion of humanity posted upon the corner of something that looks like an alley, but aspires to the dignity of a street. Boston is unquestionably the paradise of animals. You cannot help wishing that all the poor dogs and dilapidated horses lived here.

Every other store is a book-store. Books might be called the staff of life. Ladies carry them just as they do muffs and parasols. If it isn't a book, it is a roll of music. Most ladies wear

WATER-PROOFS AND EYE-GLASSES.

The water-proofs may be due to the cloudy weather; but when one gets hold of a fact, it isn't worth while to spoil a generalization by finding special reasons for it. The eye-glasses don't admit of question. I think they might be classed among the signs of advanced culture, the symbols of eyes worn out in the service.

HUMAN BUTTERFLIES

are rare. Now and then you meet one, but its wings are a trifle subdued in tint, as if to say, "I am not as other butterflies." And even butterflies carry books. It is the fashion. But, whatever the people do esthetically, they don't dress esthetically, unless you accept as a cardinal principle that use is the highest beauty. Perhaps dress is used as a foil to internal graces, and soul is supposed to shine more brightly through a plain setting. I rather think that *is* the idea, and I have great faith in those internal graces, on the general plan of compensation.

But, while you have been threading the maze and cultivating your mind, you have passed over an indefinite space, and suddenly find yourself

OPPOSITE THE OLD SOUTH.

You pause with a sense of relief. You can see out. Over the pile of blackened walls, you catch a glimpse of the water in the bay. The ruins still lie in bare and unpicturesque disorder. You take a careful survey of the venerable church, a second time desecrated, mentally resolving to be well acquainted with it in all future emergencies. Then, in despair of ever getting back through the dark and devious ways, which are utterly past finding out, you turn to

LOOK FOR A CAR.

Here you find confusion worse confounded. They all go, but none of them come back. There isn't room. You are directed to another street, and see a long row of cars with the same name going to different places, and with different names going to the same place. The Boston mind may grasp it all, but you can't, unless you are a genius. You haven't been trained to it. You hail the wrong car until you are tired; then you take one at a venture. It must go somewhere, and that is better than standing on the street-corner. If your alphabet doesn't deceive you, it ought to be the right one. But your alphabet does deceive you. You have not been educated to nice distinctions. After riding far enough to reach your destination several times, you are met with the cheerful intelligence that you are in the vicinity of Bunker Hill. With profound respect to Bunker Hill, that was not at all where you wished to go. You decline to be interested in its time-honored shaft. You look upon it as a monument of disappointed hopes and betrayed confidence. You remember the touching story of the lost children in the woods, and drop an imaginary tear of sympathy. You are haunted by dim visions of revolving in an eternal circle. Weary and disheartened, you submit your fate to the tender mercies of the conductor, and, after a bewildering number of incomprehensible changes, you reach home at last, in a state of mental and physical exhaustion. Streets, cars, courts, places, suburbs, Boston Common, Faneuil Hall, Public Gardens, State-House, the Old South, and Bunker Hill, are blended in an inextricable jumble; and the first thing you do do is to set down among your daily rules of conduct: "Never go out in Boston without a guide."

No wonder the

MODERN ATHENIAN MIND

is strong. All weak minds are forced to emigrate, from simple inability to master the physical situation. No wonder it is æsthetic, if following the traditional line of beauty from infancy could make it so. The only wonder is, that precocious childhood ever survives to reach maturity without softening of the brain, or something of the kind.

This cultivated, intellectual, ancestor-loving, brain-worshiping, crooked, substantial, independent old city has had a fire. But no such material obstacles as fires can quench

ITS MENTAL ARDOR.

It must have its books and its concerts, and its lectures, and its conversaziones, all the same. People take their afternoon allowance of Bach, and Handel, and Schumann, and Beethoven, as a matter of course, just as they do their dinners. Audiences largely feminine, with a liberal sprinkling of gray-headed fathers and precocious infants, defy wind and weather rather than miss the classical dishes served up ad infinitum in Symphony Concerts, Chamber Concerts, and Piano-Forte Recitals. Nor is it simply a fashion. There isn't the slightest attempt to show new bonnets or new dresses. Nobody flirts, and nobody looks ennuye. The more intricate the fugue, and the longer the concerto, the more rapt are the attentive faces. The keen and critical comments that reach your ear from time to time evidently come from those who have been

BROUGHT UP WITH THE MASTERS.

They could come from no others. You are struck with a certain indefinable tone of taste and culture. You see it in the thoughtful eyes; in the ready appreciation; in the quick discernment of a weak point which only a connoisseur would detect; in the utter ignoring of shallow and ambitious mediocrity, if it has the audacity to lift its tinselled head. I heard a criticism upon the rendering of a Beethoven sonata that was worthy of an artist, and, looking around, found that it came from a child of less than a dozen years. Nor is this exceptional. The very atmosphere fosters this premature critical taste, not only in music, but in art and literature as well. You are struck with the number of

SMALL CHILDREN

poring over the huge catalogues at the Public Library, like old students,—children who ought, in the natural course of things, to be in the alphabet. You are struck, too, with the old faces upon little forms, as if the spirit had been prematurely developed in a hot-house, while the body was slowly struggling with the chilly east winds. The little girls seem to carry off the palm of precocity, and the women of the next generation bid fair to realize at least the intellectual ideal of Tennyson's Princess.

THE TYPICAL BOSTON WOMAN

is a sort of modified Lady Ida. She has dropped an outward poetic grace or two, perhaps, as superfluous, but she glories in the same inward fervor and loftiness of aim. She cherishes grand visions of the world's regeneration through the influence of emancipated woman. She may or may not claim her right to vote, but she invariably exercises the right of independent thought and independent action. She rejects the ivy theory altogether, and stands firmly in all the dignity of conscious strength, not necessarily aggressive, but thoroughly self-poised. If she has no other mission, she claims that of wide self-culture. There is no question of literature, or science, or art, that escapes her. Material adornments and studied charms are secondary, or ignored altogether. She is serious, earnest, broadly philanthropical, and boundlessly energetic,—a woman of strong individuality, who has outgrown the hot-house and can battle bravely, if it is so ordered that she must battle at all. Of such stuff were our Puritan mothers made, only it is toned down and polished. Possibly, too, it has developed more in thought, passing through a sort of intellectual filtering process, and refining itself into a new force in civilization. Whether she teaches, or preaches, or writes books, or presides in drawing-rooms, the one dominant idea of the Boston woman is the culture and elevation of her own sex, and, through that, of society.

A letter from Boston without a word about books would be something like a novel with the hero left out. But people are already beginning to talk of the summer-flitting,—although the summer, at present, looks very much like an exploded myth,—and the season of new books is almost over. Among others recently issued, one of the most charming is the poem which Bayard Taylor has christened under the quaint horse title of

"LARS,"

and which many of my readers have doubtless seen. We have few American poems so finely conceived and so exquisitely written. The tale is simple and naturally told. The characters are clear and distinctive; the coloring is vivid and life-like; while, underneath it all there is a subtle vein of philosophy that is rather felt than seen, rather unconscious than intended. The story is founded upon the fierce passions of a barbaric race, but the light of the peaceful Quaker scenes falls over them all, softening and transforming. It is that "still, small voice" that comes after the storm. The savage nature of the lonely exile yields to the gentle breath of moral forces Only once or twice the old life flashes out, as if to show how hard it is to quench the fire of the blood, until the spirit of love rises at the close, like a ministering angel crowned with victory. It is full of exquisite pictures, so tender and dreamy that you forget the presence of elements that may, at a touch, change the whole scene again into a wilderness of desolation. The fiery Lars, the murdered Per; the heart-broken Brita; the tender, calmly-judging Ruth, pass before us like real people, moved or crushed by real passions; and the dark thread of tragedy running through the poem only serves to throw them into stronger relief, and to give a weird, romantic flavor to the simplest scenes.

—The purpose of their lives
Was lifted up, by something over life,
To power and service. Though the name of Lars
Be never heard, the healing of the world
Is in its nameless Saints. Each separate star
Seems nothing, but a myriad scattered stars
Break up the night, and make it beautiful.

And so it ends.

OTHER BOOKS.

The many admirers of Miss A. D. T. Whitney will be glad to welcome another volume from her pen. Its suggestive title, "The Other Girls," recalls a former book, called "We Girls," of which it is partially a sequel. Osgood & Co. have likewise in press two new volumes of poetry,—one from Robert Browning; the other from Owen Meredith, now Lord Lytton, the popular author of "Lucile."

Mr. Howell's "Chance Acquaintance," which has run along so pleasantly through several numbers of the *Atlantic*, is to conclude next month, when it is to be published in an edition uniform with Warner's "Saunterings," Helen Hunt's "Bits of Travel," and a new volume by Celia Thaxter, drawn from her romantic and secluded life "Among the Isles of Shoals."

A. R. G. M.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It has always been to me (an Englishman) a matter of very great surprise that the post-office officials in this country, instead of encouraging facilities for the transmission of all mail-matter, whether letters, papers, or books, on the contrary throw every obstacle in the way of such transmission. If I wish to post a newspaper to England, I am obliged to run the risk of its never reaching its destination, by placing it on the top of a box. If I post a letter, and, in ignorance of its weight, place a wrong stamp on it, it is not forwarded. Why not send it on, and charge the receiver double or treble postage? Often such letter contains valuable matter, and the non-delivery is attended with great loss. Again; in receiving papers from England, I find the newspapers, although posted at London with the letters, are not forwarded from New York till the next day.

Now, in the Old Country, no delay is permitted in the prompt delivery of all matter sent through the post-office. What is the consequence? An enormous revenue to the Government. If the Postmaster-General thinks it pays him, at 2 cents, to carry a newspaper (and surely it must), it is his bounden duty to provide proper receptacles, instead of the pill-boxes now in use.

To prove to you that I am not wrong in alluding to the promptness of the English Post-Office, I will relate an anecdote. After a visit, many years ago, to the Isle of Wight, my wife, wishing to make a slight return to our landlady, bought a straw bonnet, then worn very large; affixed two penny-stamps to a small piece of paper, on which she wrote the address, and took it to a branch-office (not pill-box). It was received next morning, in due course, uninjured.

My brother in England writes me word that he has regularly forwarded to me, twice a week, for some years, the London *Times*. Yet, for three months last year, I never received one. A. B.

A new ordeal of the ball-room is prescribed by society in Montalluyah, where the choice of partners is made to depend on the superior beauty of the foot, and decided by an arbiter, chosen by the company, and, of course, famous for his taste and knowledge of the beautiful. While the arbiter pursues his duties, the ladies are concealed behind a screen, which is, however, open sufficiently at the bottom to disclose the foot. She to whom the palm is awarded has the first choice of a partner, and the others follow in succession in the order in which they have been ranked.

"GUY LIVINGSTONE."

His Tour Through the States.

What He Says of Chicago---Ugliness of the Mormon Women.

The Mines of Utah---"Poker" as an American Institution.

Portraits of Commodore Vanderbilt and President Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, March 29, 1873.

You know "Guy Livingstone!" Everybody who reads novels is familiar with the class of stories to which that particular composition struck the key: The giant athletes, of pure aristocratic blood, who are miracles of fence and bullet,—who have a "dark past," but whose finished breeding hides their moral lapses. Since the days of the renowned "Guy," those gentlemen have stalked through three-volumed novels in wearying numbers, but not one of the line has approached the original model. The author of "Guy Livingstone" has seen much of the life he portrays. He is usually supposed to be in the army, but his Lieutenantcy is simply one of militia. His love and knowledge of games of chance and skill have, however, brought him into a military set, and, though under 45 years of age, he has seen "life" in all the vicissitudes which passion and recklessness entail. Mr. Lawrence is a good scholar, and his Balliol learning is frequently appearing in his pages. Twenty years ago he was called to the Bar; but he has never, I believe, sought any practice as a barrister. Perhaps some of your readers may recollect that he visited the States as a Southern sympathizer during the Rebellion; but he has never published his name in connection with his books, and may be less known by name in the States than I imagine. Now, this Mr. Lawrence has been journeying through the States again, in company with an English Member of Parliament, and to-day he gives the result in a work of one volume, entitled "Silverland."

THE OBJECT OF THE TOUR,

which led the two friends many thousand leagues of sea and land, in the months of January and February, was mainly to inspect the subterranean resources of Utah. At least, that was the object of the friend; Mr. Lawrence himself went only for an associate; and I hope that, in crossing the Rocky Mountains in mid-winter, he found it!

CHICAGO

has not a few, I fear, who enjoy an occasional joke with a Britisher. At any rate, extraordinary stories come here in these days, of which your city is the subject, and which, if true, add certainly to its exceptional character. The author of "Guy Livingstone" has none of sufficient importance to transcribe, but then he is perhaps exceptionally shrewd. He is not satisfied with the builders' handiwork in Chicago since the fire. "If," he says, "pitch and asphalt are excluded, there is still too much of flimsy brick-work, too little of iron and stone; and, were I a Director of an insurance office, I should not, even now, be over-anxious for business at Chicago. The water-works, however [he adds], which with great damage barely escaped ruin, have been greatly strengthened and enlarged; the supplies, drawn through a tunnel running far out into Lake Michigan, are quite inexhaustible; and, after such a warning, even supine officials are not likely to be taken unawares."

MORMON WOMEN

would have hung on hand, this polite critic avers, even in that brisk Australian market where, according to the legend, proposals were made through speaking trumpets, before the good ship "St. Ursula" cast anchor. The same stamp of dowdy homeliness, he says, seems impressed on all alike; and even for the "devil's beauty" you may look in vain. "It is almost incredible that, in a community numbering some 25,000 souls, where the woman-kind walk freely abroad unveiled, a stranger may pass days and weeks without encountering a face or a figure worth a second glance, or even a case of ugliness redeemed by graceful gait or eloquent eyes; yet more incredible that such barrenness of attraction should exist in Western America."

THE MINES! THE MINES!

British speculators differ widely about the advantages of mining in Utah. Some declare that endless fortunes are to be made by the investment of capital in those regions; others are equally positive that "No one will ever get his money back." Many certainly have burnt their fingers. It is common to hear a moneyed man confess, with a sort of sense of shame, that he was induced to join, &c., &c.; and that he "dropped" his £3,000 or £5,000. Despite the title of his book, Mr. Lawrence is so cautious that he helps the inquiring mind very little. The greater desideratum, he says, is smelting power, and help from this side of the Atlantic is necessary to secure it. He suggests the importation into Utah of an entire "plant" from Cornwall or Wales. He hopes that, before we are much older, a stout tree, transplanted, roots, bole, and branch, from a black Cambrian forest, will flourish under the lee of the Wahsatch Hills.

If it would be hard to find a Yorkshireman without a horse to sell, it seems to be harder to light on a Californian without a mine, or a moiety thereof, at the disposal of the first likely customer. The Cornwall M. P., having a certain reputation as a capitalist, was a tempting quarry. When he arrived at San Francisco, he was ill, and

A LEADING SAN FRANCISCO PHYSICIAN

was summoned,—a very reverend signor, most guileless in outward seeming. When, one evening, the two friends saw the tall, spare figure, with bent head, crossing the carrefour under their windows both opined that the Doctor's errand was to inquire after, or perhaps inspect, his patient. "But," said the M. P., "I'll take $20 to $10 that he has got a mine in his pocket." The bet was booked. Having requested a private interview, from the recesses of his long-skirted garment the sage produced, not one, but a brace, of these ventures, with the shadowy outlines of a third!

The author of "Guy Livingstone" is understood to be one of the coolest players living, and he was at home in the gambling bouts which he witnessed, though amazed by the universality of

POKER!

Without crossing the Atlantic, says the traveler, you will never understand the wonderful hold of the game on all classes of American society. Judges on circuit, and even grave divines, are said sometimes to succumb to its fascinations. About the heaviest Poker in all the States flourishes in the shadow of the Capitol, and all salient, if not the best, points in the American temperament are, perhaps, coolness of nerve, keen perception of chances, and equanimity under either fortune,—exaggerated in Southern recklessness. Now, of these qualities, Poker is the very touchstone. When its devotees affirm that a finished Poker-player must needs share in any career where tact, courage, and study of human nature are more essential to success than mere plodding industry, they do not, in Mr. Lawrence's opinion, far outrun the truth. Perhaps His Excellency, Gen. Schenck, agrees with him.

California, to European eyes, displays an honorable literary ambition, and the *Overland Monthly* is seen on many a club-table in London. But the author of "Guy Livingstone" was disappointed as to

LITERATURE IN SAN FRANCISCO,

pronouncing the consumption of it to be lighter there than in any city in the United States! A bookworm, he says, is a rarity such as no Western museum can show, and when in his country-house, the romance must be daintily seasoned that would chain a true Californian to his chair for a stricken hour.

In Baltimore the first visit was to

THE MARYLAND CLUB,

where few marks of change were found. Things had settled down again, even to the furniture. "In the same sunny corner stood the same vast arm-chair, only the portly form that used to fill it so nobly has long since changed substance for shadow. Indeed, though familiar faces were not lacking, I soon learned that there were voids, wide and many, in the goodly company that used to assemble here. On one—perhaps the cheeriest of them all—had lighted the heaviest grief that can befall humanity; and, under the roof-tree that sheltered me oftenest in those days, there was still most recent mourning.

"'But not for this, their revel
Those jovial souls forbore.'

"In truth, it must have been a poor heart that could not have rejoiced over the succulent canvas-backs, the toothsome terrapins, and Sercial, older than the century, yet full of fragrance and flavor as when it was brought down from the sunniest slope in Madeira."

The bard that penned for us "Barren Honor" can sketch a character in lines than burn; and all its practised force is applied to

A PORTRAIT OF VANDERBILT.

"One day [I quote Mr. Lawrence's words], driving back through Central Park,—we were trying a famous team, and had gone out early, so as to 'speed' them when the lane was comparatively clear,—we met a wagon, drawn by a pair of raking browns, going at the lazy, loping gait noticeable in many trotting celebrities when not extended. In the shadow of the hood sat a tall, spare, erect old man; severe and somewhat stately in aspect; with a touch of the precision in the trim of his beard, the fashion of his sombre apparel, and the turn of his broad-brimmed beaver. Neither in figure nor feature was there the faintest resemblance, yet something in his pose and method of handling the reins reminded me at once of a deceased dignitary, better known in the Row than in Convocation; though austere dignity was assuredly not a leading characteristic of the Dean of St. Bunyan's. In acknowledgment of my companion's cheery hail, this solemn elder vouchsafed a short, surly nod, but scarcely a side glance out of his hard, steady eye; and yet the two had been intimate for years, and not seldom had made venture in the same argosy. Temperate and frugal,—for tobacco is his sole excess, and a trotting steed his sole extravagance; not a fond husband or father, but just in his hard way towards his children; scarcely a professing Christian, yet rendering to the Church her dues, and not slow to contribute to public charites; both physically and morally absolutely fearless; prudent, patient, persevering, and sagacious; scenting either danger or profit from afar with a keenness allied to instinct,—such civic crowns Vanderbilt may assuredly claim. Now, turn another page: A despot in council; a bully on the tavern-stoop; everywhere, whether in jest or earnest, a foul-mouthed, blasphemous railer; grossly illiterate and boorish, and boastful of both defects; ever morose and saturnine, save when moved to surly laughter by some brutal jest; liberal in bribes, and sometimes ostentatious in benevolence, but the veriest miser of private alms; a man who would liever, any day, hire a sycophant than secure a friend; always utterly remorseless, pitiless, and unrelenting; and, in his arrogant intolerance of rivalry, often wantonly perfidious and cruel. In the early part of this century flourished, like a mighty bay-tree, a certain Marquis, one of the Regent's chief worthies. He had practiced the Seven Sins so sedulously and extensively that small vices began to pall on his taste; and, even in gambling, he craved for some adventitious excitement. 'It is poor sport playing with rich folks,' he was wont to aver; 'but I like winning of poor men,—*they feel it so.*' Truly, it would seem as if some of the peculiarities of this amiable noble had been reproduced in the Commodore. That a man of his reticence and reserve should keep his secrets safe locked up, is natural enough; but that he should not seldom mislead his fellows to their hurt, is somewhat unaccountable. He has, ere this, given a valuable clue to a bar-keeper, prize-fighter, or trotting-jockey, when his own kin and familiars were groping helplessly in the dark. Indeed, it is credibly affirmed that his son-in-law, after being trapped in divers commercial pitfalls, only escaped ruin by at last going exactly counter to the Commodore's suggestions; and, ever since, he has stood much higher in the old man's favor, as one who, having paid his 'prentice fees, is entitled to the honor of an independent trader. Assuredly, there are very many mansions in New York that would still remain closed against this *Roi Carotte*, were his wealth and power trebled. Nevertheless, he is, beyond question, rather a popular favorite. When, awhile ago, not a month after the death of his first wife, the mother of all his children, and his faithful helpmeet for forty years, he sold her favorite horse to the highest bidder, people only laughed, saying, 'It was the Commodore all over;' and others of his social offenses have in like manner been glossed over and condoned. Well, it little becomes us, who have gathered up reverently the scattered aspirates of railway monarchs, and been edified by fraudulent Gamaliels, to sit in judgment on our neighbors; but I think we have never yet bowed down before quite such an idol as this."

It need not be said that your visitor tries his brush with

GEN. GRANT.

"I think," he writes, "we strangers were all rather disappointed with the physique of the famous Ulysses. We had looked to see features resolute, if somewhat stolid in expression, and a figure sturdily squared,—something, in fine, to remind one of the soldier who 'set his foot down' in such bitter earnest at Richmond leaguer. What we saw was a small, undersized man, with wan face and weary eyes, *pekin* from head to heel, and palpably not quite at his ease. One would have thought myriads of such inflictions must have case-hardened any diffidence; but he spoke in a shy, subdued voice, rather hesitated over each successive formula of greeting, and then paused, as if waiting for a conversational lead. An awkwardness naturally ensued; for, on such occasions, ordinary persons, like the courtly huntsman of the ancien regime, feel disinclined to cut out the work, howsoever lamely Monseigneur may be mounted. At last the Senator, taking heart of grace, struck in; and the President, once over the first fence, ambled on pretty steadily,—expressing his personal regard for the Old Country, confidence in the speedy clearing of the political horizon, and so forth. And he said all this in a solid, placid way, that made one feel as if some substance supported the complimentary froth. If his outward seeming differed from my ideal, my moral conception of Ulysses Grant, after having seen him face to face, is hardly, if at all, altered. Essentially a substantial man; not easily led, and hardly to be urged, either by persuasion or obloquy, an inch further or faster than it pleases him to advance; upright in his dealings, both public and private, albeit not heedless of the main chance, nor devoid of the spirit of partisanship; in his home policy, careful *quieta non movere*; in his foreign, scarcely aggressive, though inclined to take any fair pretext for enlarging American borders; a man whose light is never like to be set on high, like that of some who have preceded him; nevertheless, the longer it burns steadily, the better, I think, it will be for honest folk on either Atlantic shore."

For the rest, this dashing literary sabreur speaks warmly of

AMERICAN HOSPITALITY,

and declares that in not one of the clubs of which he was made free, in not one of the houses in which he was made welcome, did he hear aught to disquiet the most patriotic Britisher,—a sufficiently remarkable fact when we remember with what promptitude, especially when on foreign soil, *acuit sua cornua Taurus.*

GONE BEFORE.

Place the hands softly
On the still breast;
Press the lids gently;
She sleeps,—she's at rest.

Freed from all turmoil,
Earth's care and earth's sin,
Christ, in His love for her,
Took Her with him.

Weep, for you must weep,
O'er the still clay,—
That which you worshiped
On earth yesterday.

Now dry your tears calmly—
She you loved is not dead;
Too pure for earth's keeping,
Her spirit has fled.

She went when He called her
To His bright home on high;
So still your soul's yearnings,
Your bitter tears dry.

One day, not far distant,
Your darling will come,
And lovingly beckon
You, too, to her home.

You'll go, oh how gladly!
She'll show you the way,—
With her arms tightly clasp you,
With you soar away.

One by one He will call us,
Until earth is reft
Of all God has chosen;
Not one will be left.

Submit to your Father,
"He doth all things well."
The suffering and sorrow
She was saved, who can tell?

Oh! wiser, far wiser,
Is He than we know;
His mercy is boundless;
What love He doth show

In giving peace to us
When reason seems fled,
And we wrestle in anguish
O'er the beautiful dead!

Let God's spirit within you
A comforter be;
Ere long you will join her,—
From affliction be free.

April, 1873. EMMA A. WATERMAN.

"ADIRONDACK" MURRAY.

His Music-Hall Sermons---The Repulsion of New England Theology.

"We Need Less of Paul, and More of Jesus."

Good Health, and Its Religious Relations.

The Rev. William H. H. Murray—"Adirondack" Murray, as some people call him behind his back—has published a volume of his Music-Hall Sermons (Osgood & Co., Boston; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago). They treat of all manner of subjects, and are marked very strongly with the tendencies of the day to a liberal theology and a closer union between Humanity and Christianity. This spirit is manifest in the last of the series, which asks why New England religion

HAS FAILED TO CONVERT THE PEOPLE:

How is it that here in New England, with tradition and custom in its favor, and among a people peculiarly given to religious impressions, religion is professed by comparatively so few? You may go into any New England village, and you will find that the majority of the professional and business men are non-professors, and connected with none of the many local churches in the place. And not only is this true touching the middle-aged, but it is equally, if not more, true in the case of the young men of the town. And this I regard as true, and capable of being proven by actual canvass, that religion, as it is now being proclaimed from the pulpits, and advertised by the church-machinery of the country, is not winning to itself, to any such degree as it should and might be expected to do, the professional and business men of the country. You may go into any church in this city and make the proper inquiries, and you will soon discover that in the congregation are scores of men from 20 to 60 years of age who do not belong to the church, and are apparently unaffected by the preaching of the Gospel. The pulpit seems to have no persuasive, efficient influence upon them. They listen with courtesy to what the preacher has to say, hear him go through, week after week, his formal theological statements of what is necessary to salvation, with patient indifference or good-natured incredulity, and that is all. They take no step forward. They are no nearer being Christians, in the technical sense of the phrase, at the end of the sermon, or of the year, than they were at the beginning.

After laying bare the hypocritical cant and heartless formalism to which he imputes much of

THE REPULSION OF NEW ENGLAND THEOLOGY,

he says:

I am confident,—and I believe it to be the concurrent opinion of thoughtful men everywhere, —I am confident, I say, that we need less of Paul and more of Jesus in our pulpits and prayer-meetings. Not Jesus as interpreted in the way of cant and superficial, pious sentimentalism, but as interpreted in the way of charity, humanity, and compassion,—Jesus, the Savior of the world and brother of men, the helper of the weak, the great, unchangeable, divine source of compassion and love, and not as the centre of a mere theology or patron of an ecclesiasticism, —is what New England needs, and what New England is hungering and thirsting for.

The people are wearied with the proclamation of the Gospel in theological form. They tire of set terms and phrases. The old Calvinistic terminology and vocabulary they do not understand nor care for. The sermon does not affect them. It does not stir them. There is no application to it. It is like the touch of a palm that has no bone in it; a good sort of a hand enough, but there is no grip to it. What men need is something they can understand and feel the force of,—an interpretation of God that makes Him real and tangible to their minds and hearts, and presents their duty in such a light that it shall appear reasonable. Whatever is artificial or exaggerated in manner or statement, whatever seems above the range of reason and common-sense, they do not understand, or, if they do understand, they resent. This also is observable, that men accustomed to deal with affairs in a practical way, and who have been taught pliancy and toleration by their daily contact with people of many countries and dissimilar opinions, are offended at exhibitions of bigotry and mental littleness. A theology that seems the theology of only a sect or denomination they naturally suspect. They cannot give assent to what seems inadequate to express the Divine Being. If the Deity is to be defined at all, then must a definition be given to Him large and luminous enough to express the sphered glory of His attributes. A narrow conception of God they reject, and the man who makes it can never be intrusted by them with the leadership of their souls.

Mr. Murray is one of the most ardent professors of

MUSCULAR RELIGION

in the country. Almost any fine day, his finely-developed, broad-shouldered form can be seen galloping over the roads in the vicinity of Boston. He rides some of the finest horses in Massachusetts, and is expert at manly sports. His wonderful book on the Adirondacks, by its flights of imagination, won him the titles of "Adirondack" Murray and "Munchausen" Murray; but, although multitudes who went to the woods and mountains of New York upon his representations did not find the Brobdignagian deer and trout he described, they get more substantial trophies from their mountain trampings in the fresh air. They ought to be as grateful to Mr. Murray for his beneficent deceit as the King in the Arabian Nights who was cured by constant exercise with the pestle, which, his shrewd physician assured him, contained a sovereign remedy for his ailment. Mr. Murray preaches what he practises, and one of his best sermons is

GOOD HEALTH AND ITS RELIGIOUS RELATIONS.

I pray you all to bear in mind—that you may apprehend the true connection of health with God's design—that the happy state is that one in which God desires and designed all his creatures should be. A cross man is an ungodly man; that is, he is practically in opposition to God's will. Surliness is one form of impiety. Now, a sick man, if he is not sick enough to be frightened, is very apt to be a cross man. When a man's nerves are on fire with neuralgia, his muscles wrung and twisted with rheumatism, and his stomach possessed with the devil of dyspepsia, he is as one put into the very strait-jacket of temptation. If he can keep his tranquility, his suavity, his gentleness, he ought to be canonized. Evil has him at an immense disadvantage. He fights against the heaviest kind of odds. But it is not difficult to be happy in health. When the muscles act so easily that you do not feel them move, when the nerves thrill with pleasure at the transmission of thought, when the stomach does its work so well that you know not when it toils or rests, when the blood is pure as old wine, and the pulses even and regular in their beat as a Waltham watch, then it is not difficult to be good; then happiness is natural. I have no doubt that at least one-half of the misery and unhappiness in the world comes from ill-health. One of the first things I noted in Nature was, that all *her* children are happy. I have watched all manner of bird and beast known to our Northern clime,—watched them unseen,—and whether they played upon the sands, sported in the water, or sailed upon the wind, in every motion, in every turn of wing and limb, they revealed their happiness. Health leads them to such happiness as they are permitted by their capacity to feel. From nature I have turned to man, from the wilderness I have come to the city; and what have I seen? What confinement, what restlessness, what discontent, what loathings, what weariness and anguish, what suspension of natural powers, what antagonism betwixt those that were still operant! And I have said to myself, "Disease, thou art a knife whose edge is at the throat of happiness, whose point is in the very vitals of man's desire!"

I ask you to observe, in order to better realize the goodness of God and your duty, that He not only gave to man a body which, in the perfection of the whole or the harmonious union of all the parts, suggests absence of pain and presence of pleasure, but He has also surrounded us with much that fulfills its object best when it most ministers to our happiness. More than once, when about to lie down to sleep, have I gazed out upon the moonlit waters tinged with soft silver from shore to shore, listened to the low plash of waves at my feet, gazed at the dark outline of the woods suggestive of repose, and said, as I closed my eyes, "Never can the earth seem so lovely to me again as I have seen it to-night;" but when I woke, and my opening eyes beheld the rising day,—the clouds tinged with gold, softened here and there into amber; the fog no longer cold and gray, but rolling its waves of crimson across the lake; heard the drip of the resinous gums, the same musical dash of waves on the shore, and caught the sweet scent of the lilies borne on the moist breeze from the far-off bay,—I have said, "Nature, thou dost indeed change, but it is from glory unto glory, and thy loveliness increaseth with the number of thy days."

But what is Nature in all her loveliness to the eye that is glazed with fever? What are her sights and sounds to one shut up within the sick-chamber? What is the lusciousness of all the fruits, whether of tropic or temperate clime, when the appetite is gone? What can all the surroundings suggest to the mind that is frenzied and delirious? See, then, how, as in perfect music, there is no room for a single discordant note. So in God's design in nature and man, whose perfect expression is sweeter and more sublime than any minstrelsy, there is no room for illness, no provision for disease.

But observe, further, health is no more important, no more essential, touching our enjoyment, than it is in respect to our usefulness.

A person's usefulness is that result reached by the exercise of all his faculties. Weaken the faculties, and you to the same extent diminish his usefulness. This is a truism, and needs no expansion; you accept it at the utterance. Still, one or two reflections may not be amiss.

The noblest animation any breast can cherish is that of usefulness. In the scale of Divine estimation it lifts one to the seat of royalty. Christ made it the test of one's fitness to be exalted. He who would be the greatest must become the servant of all. The extent to which a capable person can serve mankind is almost incalculable. Every hour is an occasion, every moment an opportunity. He can scarcely take a step and not meet some duty. Take a mother of several children when of tender years; I mean a mother that is a mother,—a mother who does not farm out her little ones on Irish help, but is a nurse and companion to them herself,—take such a mother, I say, and when is she ever done with her sweet, influential work? When does the opportunity for usefulness cease? When is her presence, her eye, her voice, not needed? Moreover, if she be a wise and good woman, who can make good her absence to those children? What voice, what touch, whose face, is like hers? You know that there is none. No other can take the place, discharge the duties that God has appointed for a mother. The law that regulates the emission and recession of influence is absolute; it partakes of the nature of a decree. But observe how ill-health thwarts all the Divine intention touching maternal influence. Let the mother of a household be taken sick, and what a change comes over the family! what an interruption of wise customs, what irregularities, what letting down of rules, what unruly habits, what neglect, what confusion, follow! The family affairs now move on like a ship that is not steered. The hand has deserted the helm, and, undirected by the authority of one controlling will, the poor vessel veers, tacks, sways, and sails in irregular and fruitless circles. Then it is that you perceive how large is the sphere that a mother fills, how potent and salutary is her influence, how necessary is her bodily presence. Now, you cannot, any of you, say that this illustration is exaggerated. And in the light of it, which reveals everything in its due proportion, I ask you to note and tell me, if there is any natural blessing greater, any duty more imperative, than that of health. Now, consider the multitudes of mothers that are sickly,—women dragging themselves around with only half the vital force and strength they absolutely need in order to discharge the duties of their position,—consider that lack of health means loss of influence, and of influence, too, worth more than gold to us all, and declare if it is not time for us to confess that good health has a spiritual connection that we must not any longer ignore. I hope to live to see the day when any indiscretion, any carelessness, touching the preservation of health shall be publicly and privately regarded as sin.

I will not, I dare not, trust myself to speak of that other subject lying close to this, that darker fringe on the borders of this piece of sackcloth. A mist of doubt, of fear, of shivering apprehension rises before me as I write,—a mist peopled with infantile faces, faces half formed, faces that belong to what must be nameless, for we know not what yet to call them,—faces of the unborn; a horrid mist, I say, peopled with infirmities, with diseases, with complaints that float in shadow now, yet destined to be clothed in flesh and blood, whose voice shall serve only to prolong the moan and suffering of the ages; a mist full of cries and agonies, in which the weakness and inability of the present are repeated in the person of weakly offspring. Shall God never deliver the world from these? Must the ages forever go groaning along, piling up in horrible repetition that which should never be repeated? Is the present forever to curse the future with its fatal gift of sickness? Have we any right before God or man to burden the shoulders of five generations with the slow-operating penalty of our carelessness and indiscretion? Have we no cemeteries? What nobler use is there known to reasoning, to thoughtful beings than to make their peaceful slopes and quiet recesses the burial-places of our weaknesses forever. I honor the man and woman who, knowing that in them are diseases and weaknesses that should never be repeated, can fold their infirmities about them, as the ancient Romans wrapped themselves in their mantles when about to die, and say to their taints of blood and passions, Come, ye evil ministries that thwart God's good design in birth,—come, lie down with us, and let the curse He visited through us on our rash parents be buried forever in our graves.

I speak for those who sleep in cradles to-day, and for that multitude unknown as yet to life,—the children of the future. I speak for those who know not and will never know who pleaded for them, but whose lives will take tone and character from decisions made here to-day. Never with greater sincerity have I ever spoken to you upon any subject than I am now speaking to you upon this. Never was I impelled by a more urgent conviction of duty. If no force can be found in the Scripture to counteract the physical degeneracy of the age, then, for one, I say, better for the race were it remanded back into primeval barbarism. If men and women can go on committing slow suicide, as hundreds are now doing; if a man, for the sake of adding one or two thousand to his income, can deliberately run the risk of fever, insanity, or death; if a woman, by dress and diet, and manner of life, can outrage every rule and principle of health;—if these things can be done until they become the fashion and the habit, and no one else will join me in saying it, then I will stand alone, and at every opportunity characterize it by its right name; and it shall be called before men, as it is known to be in the judgment of high Heaven, a dark, deep, and damning sin,—a sin which God does not wink at, as He did formerly, when the rules and conditions of health were not so well ascertained as now, but which He punishes, as your pains and aches and infirmities testify. What right have you, sir, to take that pure blood in your veins, which God designed to be a source of strength and happiness to you, and make it thick with impurities, and a source of weakness and corruption? What right have you to overtax those muscles; to make those nerves like so many red-hot wires under the skin; to destroy the exquisite mechanism of the stomach, whose structure no one can understand and not be amazed; to take that brain, that reflection of God, where judgment and reason, imagination and all the affections, live, and by over work reduce it to its minimum of power, inflame it with fevers; or reduce it to the flaccid state of inanition? Is this temple of the Holy Ghost, is this immortal spirit ministering at its altar, to be treated in this way, and God not affix blame somewhere? And, if somewhere, where, I pray, save upon the man, or woman, or youth that does it? I tell you, friend, if you are not careful, if you do not repent and change your course, your body shall rise in judgment to condemn you. The poor, neglected, and abused child of God shall come to your side, and before its Father's face and yours rehearse the catalogue of its wrongs. It shall tell how it was treated, and angels, who regarded it as one of the most beautiful and complete of all God's creations, shall be amazed. It shall tell how it was cramped and pinched and distorted; how it was overtaxed and worked like a slave; how it was burnt with fevers that might have been avoided, and flung into great caldrons of rheumatic fire; how the wicked imagination sapped its powers, and lust brutalized its sensibilities; how life was made to be one long agony, and caused the very corruption of the grave to be anticipated; and many a man who has been morally upright, who has been neither a thief nor a murderer, then shall discover that the great sin of his life was his neglect and abuse of his body. What he thought was, at the worst, only an injury to himself, he shall then see was a continued affront put upon God.

The Passion Play in Pittsburgh.

A company of Prussian actors recently attempted the presentation of the "Passion Play" in Pittsburgh. The actor who represented the Messiah very much resembled the original, as found in the pictures by the old masters. Concerning the performance the *Leader* said:

Notwithstanding great efforts had been made by those engaged in it to make it a success, it proved a complete failure. They expected the patronage of the German churches, but in this they were disappointed. The audience was composed entirely of persons who went there merely through curiosity, and not with the expectation of being benefited by the performance. The play commenced with the "Triumphal entrance of Christ into Jerusalem," followed by the other leading events in His life, until they came to the crucifixion, when a very ludicrous incident transpired. The rough soldier who was nailing the victim to the cross missed the nail, and struck him on the hand, which brought forth, in sotto voce, some remarks very unlike what would be considered in keeping with the character of the Savior. After the confusion in the audience had ceased, the play went on until the cross was erected, when the young lady who had charge of the "red-fire" for the grand tableaux dropped a lighted paper near the screens at the rear of the stage which had been improvised for the occasion, and in an instant the stage properties were in flames, and the whole scene was rendered tenfold more terrifying by the lurid light of the "red-fire." The man on the cross, who was being taunted by the soldiers with, "If thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down," could no longer remain indifferent, but, shoving off the cords that bound him, he jumped into the midst of the burning properties, and, assisted by Judas, Pontius Pilate, the High Priests, the weeping Mary, and others, went to work to put out the fire. By some accident or other he got his feet burned quite seriously. The audience, as would be naturally expected, made a rush for the door, and the terrible state of confusion can be more easily imagined than described. Thus the "Passion Play" ended at the first attempt to perform it before an American audience. The people of this community regard it with very little favor, and look upon it as being glaringly sacrilegious.

LIFE AND WORK.

How Occupation Affects Longevity.

From the Hartford Courant.

It is not generally known, perhaps, as yet, that, with the spread of civilization and culture, the average life of man is lengthening, but such is the case, as is conclusively proved by records which have been kept for centuries in succession in numerous places. Even now, the remarkably old persons are supposed to belong to the less cultivated classes, as, for instance, George Washington's nurses and the like. But much of this rumored antiquity is probably due to an ignorance of the date of birth, as complete as their ignorance of most other subjects. Carefully-compiled statistics show that while, of course, the patriarchal longevity of Biblical days is out of reach, still the average man of to-day, without emulating Methusaleh, but modestly, after our modern fashion, lives longer than the average man of any of the past centuries of our civilization in which vital statistics have been kept.

Dividing occupation into the six very general heads of agricultural, manufacturing, professional, commercial, sea-faring, and military, a recent work on longevity gives an approximate idea of the length of the average life in each of these callings. The farmer, it seems, lives the longest of them all. In the first place, with less care, life is more easily preserved in the country than in the city, owing to the greater purity of the air and freedom of individual action, and, again, the work of the farmer is such as to develop a healthy physical condition. Under these circumstances, it is said, the farmers have the longest life of any class of men. A recent Massachusetts report shows that the average life of 1,000 farmers was 65 years, being 15 years longer than that of professional men, and 25 years longer than that of the same number of merchants. Yet it must be remembered that, in spite of the apparent advantages of the farmer's life, our records from year to year show that far more of pauper insanity is found with them than with any other class. This may be due to their more general poverty and inability to provide for the helpless, or it may not.

The manufacturing classes, shut up in close shops with dust and other impurities in the air, and beginning work in these places very young as apprentices, live, comparatively, but a short time. Outdoor labor, when it does not involve too much exposure to bad weather, is always more conducive to health than work in shops, although in many cases this is the fault of the employers, who, at slight expense, could often increase the health and so the usefulness of their employes, by consulting some of the simplest laws of ventilation. Working in constrained positions, as dressmakers, tailors, shoemakers, and others do, cuts down the average length of life among them sadly. Blacksmiths are very healthy, so are letter-carriers, whose exercise is the best, as the most natural, that can be taken. Butchers do not live long, being poisoned by the exhalations of the slaughter-houses. Printers, according to an English table, have the shortest expectation of life of any out of twenty-five different sorts of laborers. Persons who work in a temperature much above that of the body are apt to suffer debility in consequence; as, for instance, bakers, cooks, smelters of ores, operators in many parts of woolen mills, and many others. Miners, of course, and such workmen have less than average lives.

Judges, clergymen, lawyers, professors, and physicians, taken as a sub-class of professional men, live the next longest average to farmers. The average of all professional lives is set at about 50 years; judges average nearly 66½ years; farmers about 65 years. Among American clergymen the Presbyterians are said to live the longest. Among 406 ministers of all denominations whose deaths were recorded in 1870 and 1871 in this country, 138, or more than one-third, were beyond 70 years of age. Lawyers and physicians are about on a par. Neither class, save the judges, who have a somewhat different work from the lawyers, is apt to live to any great age, but each averages well. Physicians are very apt to marry, and marriage tends directly to longevity.

Scientific men, as they are called, are prone to long life, astronomers in particular. Out of 85 of these students, less than one-quarter die under 60 years of age. There is a notion that "more distinguished" men live somewhat shorter lives than the less distinguished of the same profession. To a certain extent figures corroborate this idea, but it is greatly because a few of the most distinguished die quite early, and so reduce the average somewhat. Many of the most prominent men in all professions have lived to be very old. Literary men shorten their lives by lack of exercise and a general failure to attend to the laws of health. Artists are very apt to live a long time. A dictionary of 1,200 artists contains the names of more than 800 who lived beyond 69 years. Titian was 99 years old, and died of the plague then. Bellini was 90 years old, and Murillo 72 years old at death. Musicians develop oftentimes with astonishing precocity, and die correspondingly early, as a general thing. Blowing upon wind instruments proves by figures to be as harmful in practice as its appearance is agonizing; and the air of public halls is generally so bad that all persons who appear there habitually suffer from it.

Soldiers and sailors have hard lives; ten soldiers die of disease where one dies in battle, and the annual death-rate in our army is about one in thirty-eight soldiers and one in forty-two officers. Soldiers in battle are in danger of being hit just in proportion to the space they occupy, large men being much more susceptible to bullets than little ones. Sailors, it is said, average only about twelve years of life after they begin to go to sea. Their work is very dangerous and arduous. Tradesmen do not come quite up to the average in the length of life. Clerks have many unhealthy things to fight against, and are weakened thereby for life. Merchants average about fifty years and a half.

These are only some of the facts hastily grouped together. They do not show us any better than the census does how to avoid dying, but they may be of some general interest, especially to those persons, by no means few in number, whose aim is to do the most breathing with the least work. Manifestly the two efforts are incompatible.

New Cotillion Figures.

Several new figures have been introduced into cotillons in France, which seem somewhat ridiculous in their newness, though they will doubtless be adopted so extensively after a time as to excite no comment. One of them is called the "Rainbow," and is composed of satin of variegated shades so delicately tinted as to resemble the variations of the sky in summer weather. When first brought in, this accessory has the appearance of a ball, painted so as to resemble clouds with faint streaks of blue sky peeping through it. The lady takes several in her hand, holding them by a loop of ribbon, and throws them out straight before her, for if the direct impulse be not given to it the spring will not work. The gentleman who catches it as it unfolds itself dances with the lady. The second figure, on which more money has been lavished, consists of a flight of birds. Tiny little gilt cages are placed at the end of a long rod with a spring in the bottom, which, being pressed, opens the cages, and a number of little warblers fly out, and, scattering through the room, utter little chirps which must not be deafened by the music. Sometimes the orchestra ceases playing altogether. The last innovation is a perfumed bouquet, which consists of a handsome basket of artificial flowers, with stems up, placed in the middle of the room. Gilt rings protrude from the stem, and fishing rods, with strings and hooks attached, are then given to the gentlemen, who are expected to angle a bouquet for their partners. The lady, upon receiving it, does not take hold of the stem, but catches a ribbon that hangs suspended from the centre, and, pulling it, opens a concealed bottle of scented water, which has an aromatic effect upon the atmosphere at once.

WASHINGTON.

The Job of City-Making---The Engineers of the Capital.

Relics of L'Enfant---His Sorrows and His Grave---Ellicott---Banneker.

A Sprig of Heartsease for Capital-Builders.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1873.

The jobs are not all in our day, neither do we monopolize in our generation all the ingratitude of Republics.

THE JOB OF BUILDING WASHINGTON.

According to the whole of many authorities and a part of all, the City of Washington itself was a scheme, and the public buildings severally were sown in corruption. That they have been raised in incorruption, however, is clear to the cheerful, patriotic mind; for the Capitol is the ornament, in some manner, of nearly every American dwelling. The White House is the most beautiful building in the world to a politician aspiring toward it. Thousands of people would be glad to get as much as a hand in the Treasury, or even a name in the Pension Office. The buildings make a continuous romance in respect to their design, construction, and personal associations. In their day, they were esteemed the noblest edifices on the Continent, and educed praise even from such censorious strangers as Mrs. Trollope. To this day, the Capitol and President's House remain as they were exteriorly, the same in style and proportions, and the additions to the Capitol have been made consistent with the old elevation. The public is better satisfied with the Capitol from year to year; and many men of culture and travel even prefer the old free-stone original to the spacious and costly marble wings. The President's House has lost somewhat of its superiority as a residence, owing to the progress made in household comforts during the last half-century, but it is still admired by the visitor for the extent, harmony, and impressiveness of its saloons. Both buildings, and the city as well, invite at this day our inquisitiveness as to how the young Republic became possessed of architects and engineers of capacity equal to such ample and effective constructions.

THE MATERIAL

for this inquiry is to be found in the journals and letter-books of the early Commissioners of the Federal City, which are kept on the crypt-floor of the Capitol, and are partly indexed. The personal story of the earlier architects must be obtained by family tradition and partly by venerable recollection. The printed documents of Congress continue the story of these constructions to our own day; but many of them are rare, and some missing, because the Capitol has been three times devastated by fire, which twice chose the library as the point of attack.

Let us first note the lives of the planners of the city itself.

SURVEYING THE FORUM.

They assembled at Georgetown, with tents, horses, and laborers, and proceeded to plot the city upon the site; while the Commissioners, acting for the Executive, raised and supplied the money, dealt with the owner of the ground, and negotiated with the quarrymen, carters, and boat-owners. Every step was a matter of delicacy, and conflicts were frequent between all parties. A high degree of personal independence prevailed in the late Colonies, and, in military, political, and professional life, this amounted, in many cases, to sensitiveness and jealousy.

The Commissioners had little consonance of temperament with the professional men, many of whom were foreigners; and both had reason to dislike the natives, who began by craving the boon of the city, and ended by showing all the forms of querulousness and discontent which rise from excited avarice.

THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE-GARDENER.

First in consideration is the man out of whose mind art and nature drawn the design of Washington City as we find it still. Peter Charles L'Enfant was born in France, in 1755, and made a Lieutenant in the French provincial forces. Touched, at an early period in the American Revolution, with the spirit of the American Colonies, and the opportunities afforded in the New World for a young officer and engineer, he tendered his services in the latter capacity to the United States in the autumn of 1777. He received his wish, and the appointment of Captain of Engineers, Feb. 18, 1778. At the siege of Savannah, he was wounded and left on the field of battle. After cure, he took a position in the army, under the immediate eye of Washington, and was promoted to Major of Engineers, May 2, 1783. Hence the rank with which he descends to history.

At the close of the Revolution, L'Enfant commended himself to Jefferson, who almost monopolized the artistic taste and knowledge of the first Administration; and, as the project for a Federal City developed, L'Enfant was brought into very close relations with President Washington. The artistic and the Executive mind rarely run parallel, however; and very soon Washington heard with indignation that L'Enfant, enamored of his plan of the city, had refused to let it be used by the Commissioners as an incitement and directory to purchasers.

CUSSEDNESS.

The excuse of L'Enfant appears to have been, that, if acquainted with the plan, speculators would build up his finest avenues with unsuitable structures. Washington's letter displays both the ability and weakness of his architect and engineer:

"It is much to be regretted," he says, "that men who possess talents which fit them for peculiar purposes should almost invariably be under the influence of an untoward disposition. . . . I have thought that, for such employment as he is now engaged in, for prosecuting public works and carrying them into effect, Maj. L'Enfant was better qualified than any one who had come within my knowledge in the country, or, indeed, in any other. I had no doubt, at the same time, that this was the light in which he considered himself."

This letter was written in the autumn of 1791, eight months after Jefferson instructed L'Enfant as follows:

DIRECTIONS.

"You are directed to proceed to Georgetown, where you will find Mr. Ellicott employed in making a survey and map of the Federal territory." Jefferson then distributed the responsibility, by prescribing as L'Enfant's only duty "to draw the site of the Federal town and buildings." He was to begin at the Eastern Branch, and proceed upwards, and the word "Tyber" is used thus early in the history of the city, as applying to the celebrated creek of that name, long afterward the eye-sore of the city.

As between the immortal patron of the new city, and the poor military artist, posterity will expend no sympathies upon L'Enfant; but there was probably a provincial hardness amongst the Commissioners, and a want of consideration for the engineers, for even T. Ellicott, also a man of uncommon talents in his way, and of a more placid temper," was incensed at the slights put upon him.

Jefferson wrote to L'Enfant, Nov. 21, 1791, that he must not delay the engineering of his map by over-nicety, and thus spoil the sale of town-lots, which, it appears, brought as good prices without the map as with it; for he had written in October that "The sales at Georgetown were few, but good. They averaged $2,400 the acre."

L'ENFANT DISCHARGED.

The map was not produced, however, and his appeals over the heads of the Commissioners on points of difference were decided against the artist. His task lasted but one year, and was abruptly terminated, March 6, 1792, as the following letter of Jefferson to the Commissioners shows:

"It having been found impracticable to employ Maj. L'Enfant about the Federal City in that degree of subordination which was lawful and proper, he has been notified that his services are at an end. It is now proper that he should receive the reward of his past services, and the wish that he should have no just cause of discontent suggests that it should be liberal. The President thinks of $2,500 or $3,000, but leaves the determination to you. Ellicott is to go on and finish laying off the plan on the ground, and surveying and platting the district."

THE OLD FIRST FAMILY IN THE WAY.

The first quarrel which L'Enfant had with the Commissioners related to the destruction of a mansion belonging to one of the proprietors of the ground, the aged Daniel Carroll, who had begun to build a great brick house, which he called "Duddington," in the middle of New Jersey avenue, right under the Capitol. As this house embarrassed the engineer's much-beloved plan, and assumed for itself the importance of a public edifice, L'Enfant issued an order for its demolition. The Commissioners protested, but the artist gave orders to his Lieutenant, Isaac Roberdeau, to pull down the structure in his absence, while he meantime should be at Acquia Creek, where he went to lease the quarries of Brent and Gibson. Roberdeau was stopped by Carroll, who sent a courier to Annapolis to get an injunction; but, seeing the speed the Frenchman was making in the enterval, Carroll served a local magistrate's warrant upon him. When L'Enfant returned, and found his orders unfulfilled, he quietly organized a gang of laborers, and, in the evening, these set to work and reduced the presumptuous edifice with a hearty diligence which led to a shower of complaints from both proprietors and Commissioners. Carroll proposed to sue L'Enfant, Roberdeau was discharged, and the artist-in-chief kept his place only two months longer. The Administration directed Duddington House to be reconstructed as it was before, but in another spot, and there it remains to-day, a grim old relic, surrounded with a high brick wall and a park of forest-trees.

THE ENGINEER NO SLOUCH.

L'Enfant's reputation and acquaintance were such that he might have done the new city great injury by taking a position to its detriment, and Washington wrote that "The enemies of this enterprise will take the advantage of the retirement of L'Enfant to trumpet the whole as an abortion." It appears, however, that L'Enfant was loyal to the Government and the city, for he lived on the site and in the neighborhood all his days, and several times afterwards came under the notice of the Executive, and was a baffled petitioner before Congress.

We hear of him in 1794 in the public employment as Engineer at Fort Mifflin, below Philadelphia; and, after a long lapse, as declining the Professorship of Engineer, at West Point, July, 1812.

Christian Hinds told me that he had seen Maj. L'Enfant many a time, wearing a green surtout, and never appearing in a change of clothes, walking across the commons and fields, followed by half-a-dozen hunting dogs. Mr. Hinds reported with some of his company to L'Enfant, at Fort Washington, in 1814, to do duty; and that officer, who was in temporary command, filled him a glass of wine in his old, broadly-hospitable way, and told him what to do.

THE POOR OLD ROMULUS.

The author of the plan of the city led a long and melancholy career about Washington, and died on the farm of Mr. Digges, in Prince George's County, about 8 miles from the Capital he planned. The Digges family were allied to the Carrolls of Duddington, and had pity upon the military gentleman who had been at once so capable, so willful, and so unfortunate. The banker Corcoran has a distinct remembrance of L'Enfant as he lived, a rather seedy, stylish old man, with a long blue (or green) coat buttoned up his breast, and a bell-crowned hat,—a little moody and lonely, like one wronged. He wrote much, and left many papers, which Mr. Wyeth, of Washington, told me Congress had inquired, but would not abate a particle of his claim against the Government, being to the last as tenacious of the point of pride as when he refused his maps to the Commissioners to be the accessory of the auctioneer and the lot-speculator.

The Digges farm was purchased by the banker, George Riggs, many years after L'Enfant's death, and a superb stone mansion and chapel for worship were erected upon the pleasant hill where the architect of the ruling city sleeps. In the garden planted by the Digges family, there had been one of those private burial grounds not uncommon in Maryland, and quite common to Catholic families. Amongst the people who closed his eyes, he was laid to rest in June, 1825, at the age of 70. Mr. Riggs says that subsequently a member of the Digges family committed suicide, and the negroes buried this person crosswise to L'Enfant's body. The leading members of the family were disinterred afterward and the old soldier left there nearly alone. Some measures were suggested for giving him a monument at the time I made these inquiries.

HIS GRIP.

L'Enfant's judgment was not equal to his imagination, but he had taste, knowledge, and amplitude, and, with a richer patron than the American nation, might have made a more sounding fame. His plan of the Capital City is gradually indicating itself as the magnificent distances fill up with buildings, and the recent happy experiment of parking the streets has made it possible to pave the mall without extraordinary expense. Such as it is, the city is irrevocably a part of his fame. One cannot fail to see that he drew it from the study of Versailles, work in the City of Versailles and the forests contiguous to Paris, where aisles, routes, etc., meet at broad open *carrefours*, and a prospect or a bit of architecture closes each avenue. Washington City, in its grand plan, is French; in its minor plan, Quaker. It is the City of Philadelphia gridironed across the City of Versailles. Anybody who will look at the design of the house which L'Enfant built for Robert Morris at Philadelphia, after he was discharged from the public service,—that house which so far exceeded the estimates that it was pulled down after the ruin of Morris, and the materials made a quarry of,—will observe that it is very much in the style of Mansard and the French architects of the seventeenth century.

SEQUENCE?.

Thus the French alliance with America brought to our shores the draughtsman of the Government City, and few men have had it so absolutely in their power to define a stage for historical and biographical movement. As L'Enfant made the city, it remains, with little or no alteration. And his misfortunes and poverty, contrasted with his noble opportunity, will always classify him with the brotherhood of art and genius, and make him remembered as long as the city shall exist.

ENGINEER NO. 2.

Andrew Ellicott, the consulting and practical engineer of the new city, was a native of Bucks County, Pa., where his English father immigrated in 1730. He and two brothers had moved from Pennsylvania, in wagons, in 1772, and started the town of Ellicott's Mills, and were promoters of the fortunes of Baltimore, and enterprising merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, and inventors. They were the fathers of good road-building, of iron-rolling, and copper-working in Maryland, and inventors of many useful things, such as the wagon-break. Andrew Ellicott was in the prime of life—37 years old—when he rode out with Washington to inspect the embryo city. Of all the party, he was the most intellectual, unless we except L'Enfant; for, although a Quaker, he had commanded a battalion of militia in the Revolution, and it gives us a wondering insight into the resources of the American Colonial mind to find that this descendant of Franklin, Rittenhouse, and Washington, learned the elements of what he knew at the little Maryland milling place he established.

Ellicott had surveyed portions of the boundaries of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia; executed a topographical map of the country bordering on Lake Erie; and made the first accurate measurement of Niagara Falls. He had, besides, been a member of the Maryland Legislature. His more tractable and accommodating disposition secured him the honor of finishing the work of L'Enfant, and it appears that he was paid, while on this service, $5 a day and his expenses.

In 1792, he became Surveyor General of the United States; laid out the towns of Erie, Warren, and Franklin, in Pennsylvania; and constructed Fort Erie. In 1796, he determined the boundary separating the Republic from the Spanish possessions; and, for many years subsequently, was Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Land-Office. His acquaintance and correspondence were with the most eminent people of his day in America and Europe; and, in 1812, he was made Professor of Mathematics at West Point, where he died, Aug. 28, 1820, at the age of 66. One of his family, Mr. Joseph J. G. Ellicott, was Superintendent of the United States Census in 1860, and is now a resident of Washington.

BANNEKER.

Amongst the assistants to run the lines of the new city was one man entitled to the future consideration of all his race,—Benjamin Banneker, a negro. He was at this time 60 years of age, and a native of Ellicott's Mills, and a protege of the family of Andrew Ellicott. He is represented to have been a large man, of noble appearance, with venerable white hair, wearing a coat of superfine drab broadcloth, and a broad-brimmed hat, and to have somewhat resembled Benjamin Franklin. He was honored by the Commissioners with a request to sit at their table; but his unobtrusive nature made him prefer a separate table. He was not only considerately cared for by these gentlemen, but Mr. Jefferson, with his broad encouragement of learning and ability, had praised an almanac he constructed, and the black man's proficiency in the exact sciences had given him a general reputation. He was sometimes too fond of a glass, but he made it a matter of pride that at Washington he had carefully avoided temptation. Banneker died in 1804, and his grave at Ellicott's Mills is without a mark.

WAITING FOR MAGNIFICENCE.

Thus much for the makers of the plan of the city. The trials and quarrels of the architects will be found even more romantic.

With all his discouragements concerning it, Washington kept up the gleam of belief in the fortunes of his namesake city, and called attention to it in letters to the Earl of Buchan, and his old neighbor, Mrs. S. Fairfax. To the latter, who was in England, he wrote, a year before his decease: "A century hence, if this country keeps united, it will produce a city, though not as large as London, yet of magnitude inferior to few others in Europe."

Three quarters of that century have expired, and Washington is a city of 150,000 people. By the year 1900, this should increase to 250,000. At the time Washington wrote London had 800,000 inhabitants. GATH.

THE ENGLISH LABORER.

Some Striking Pictures of His Condition.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Three cases heard before the County Justices at Newbury, a few days ago, illustrate the sad want of self-independence which so unhappily prevails among some of the lower orders, especially in the agricultural districts. Henry Ballard, described as a "half-starved, spiritless-looking man," was charged with trespassing in search of rabbits on certain land at Chieveley. Ballard was weak enough to burst into tears and ask the magistrates to be merciful to him on the absurd ground that he had but 11 shillings a week to support thirteen children besides himself and wife. His wife, he said, was consumptive, and, as she very much wished for a rabbit, he tried to catch one. The miscreant was fined 6 shillings (costs included), and allowed a fortnight for payment. Perhaps his consumptive wife, when she sees her husband and children obliged to stint themselves in their dinners, will learn that sickly persons have no right to long for luxuries. In the meantime it is an immense satisfaction to feel that the miserly Ballard will have to shell out some of his superfluous wealth.

The next case was almost grotesque in its character. Elizabeth Vokins, who was suckling an infant, was sent to Reading jail for fourteen days for stealing several pieces of brass fittings which had belonged to a threshing machine out of a barn of Welford, where her husband had worked for twenty years. This righteous sentence gave rise to a most unmanly complaint from Mr. Vokins. If the magistrates, he said, sent his wife away, his six children must starve alone, for his work was two miles from his cottage. His wages were only 11 shillings, which, he added, ridiculously enough, "is not much to keep eight persons." It would be interesting to watch the little Vokinses during the fortnight they are thrown on their own resources, and it is to be hoped that a few tracts will be transmitted to them, pointing out the duty of resignation.

In the third case, a young married laborer, named George Major, was charged with having left his employer's service without lawful cause. The defendant was hired at 9 shillings a week, and left his work because he considered he was not paid properly for the services he performed. Mrs. Major (a delicate-looking woman with an infant in her arms) complained that the cottage they rented of their husband's employer was in a filthy state, and that she had "caught her death" through it. That cottage, however, seems to have been a most luxurious dwelling as times go, and admirably ventilated. The only fault urged against it was that it was partly blown down before Christmas, and the boards were quite rotten where the snow had driven in. The real fault rests with the occupants, who are evidently living beyond their means, for they had nothing, it was stated, but two or three old guano bags to hang over and protect them from inclement weather. The magistrates thought the cottage ought to be repaired, but fined Major 6 pence and 9 shillings costs, and ordered him to return to his work. As he could not pay the amount, his master paid it, on the understanding that it was to be deducted from the money due to him at Michaelmas. Of course, Major was imposed on the owner of the cottage for allowing it to be inhabited in its present airy condition, and Mrs. Major will perhaps become reconciled to it in time.

These peeps of rustic life in England are very refreshing to us weary Londoners, and some of the incidents related, when dressed up with a little humor by "diners-out" during the season, can be made to appear irresistibly comic.

THE PLAINT OF AN OLD SETTLER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Being one of the few left of the old settlers, and feeling great pride in Chicago, I cannot forbear expressing the great pleasure I feel in seeing so much accomplished in planting trees to lend beauty and attraction to our streets; but, alas! what will be the result in one short year of all this expenditure, unless some effort is made to improve our city laws, or put in force those already made? Hundreds of trees are destroyed every year by boys shooting through the boughs at the beautiful little songsters so charming to the ears of the aged and infirm. All who have the moral courage to beg of these boys to desist can testify to the blasphemy and abuse showered upon their heads; and that which is formed to purify and elevate the heart and the affection is turned from a blessing to a curse.

Another evil is, if possible, worse: that of tying horses to trees, giving the animals an opportunity to eat off the bark. I have before me now two trees, costing $10 each, with the bark eaten off. I hope the wounds are not fatal by the poor trees as keenly as I feel them. I am, fortunately or unfortunately, formed to love and admire the beautiful objects of creation. In a little while I shall occupy but a narrow spot of earth, that I want covered with something fresh and green.

Still another practice is daily followed, which mars the beauty and cleanliness of our streets. I don't know if the trade claims a name or not, but the parties engaged in it go around with a pail of swill, and stick hideous caricatures all over our fences and curb-stones.

Can anything be done to preserve our trees, and to keep our streets from presenting the appearance of an Irish goose-pond filled with potato-skins? COMPLAINER.

CHICAGO, April 17, 1873.

WOMEN'S AND MEN'S RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reading THE TRIBUNE, I very often find letters from persons who want to know something which they can't find out any other way. Now, I would like to ask a few questions. The questions are about women's rights, or about women having men's rights. I have asked a great many persons the same questions I am about to ask you. Some would act as though they were disgusted, while others seemed to pity me for my ignorance, and others would tell me, right out plain, that I was the biggest fool they ever saw for a woman; and, being a woman, I am very anxious to have my questions answered. Well, I want to know if, when the women get the men's rights, they will chew tobacco when they ride in the street-cars, and spit on the unprotected men's clothes; if they will walk along the street smoking cigars, and, meeting a good-looking man, will stare at him and blow the smoke in his face; if, on election-day, they will buy the votes of other men—women, I mean—with whisky; and if they will swear at their husbands for sitting up and burning so much gas waiting for them (their wives) to come home? If that is the way things are going to be, how I pity the poor men! MRS. A. B.

MAID MARIAN.

'Neath an old apple-tree that grew by the brook,
Stood winsome young Marian, slender and fair;
The pink-tinted petals the spreading boughs shook
Kissed the grass at her feet, kissed the brown of her hair,
Flinging rich perfume abroad on the air.

"Fair maid," said a voice, "can's permit me to drink
From thy pitcher just filled at the rivulet's brink?"

Sweet Marian lifted her gaze to his face,
And proffered a draught with innocent grace.

The glance from his eye brought a flush to her cheek;
Her blithe, careless heart fluttered strangely and quick.

"For thy cup of cold water," the worn stranger said,
"May the blessing of God rest upon thy young head."

Bowing low as to Queen upon a court-day,
Or as Knight unto lady, he rode swift away.

Gazing, the maiden stood mute with surprise,—
Her heart in her throat, her soul in her eyes,—

Till, into the glow of the westering sun,
The steed and his rider had melted and gone.

Then the gleam of the landscape changed quickly to gray;
The beautiful brook, purling low on its way,

Held tears in its voice, and the sad sound of moans;
The plaintive night-wind sighed in weird, grieving tones.

Oft came the sweet maiden at eve to the brook,
A shadow of pain in her long, westward look.

From kind country suitors she turned her away,
With a cold, absent smile, and a weary "NAY, NAY."

Adam's white stone, crimson rays softly glow;
The pink-tinted petals fall down on the turf
Of beautiful Marian, pale as the snow,
The hands folded meekly above the pure breast,
The gentle head laid with the face toward the West.
Chicago. SOLON SOULE.

THE "ATLANTIC" FOR MAY.

The Fight of a Man with a Railroad.

The Jeffersonian Rules---Fisher Ames' Famous Speech on the Jay Treaty.

Emanuel Von Fellenberg, and His Self-Governing College.

THE FIGHT OF A MAN WITH A RAILROAD.

In the December *Atlantic*, Mr. John A. Coleman told his story of his fight with the New York & New Haven Railroad. He insisted that a ticket he held for a passage from New Haven to New York was good the other way. Refusing to pay any other fare, he was dragged from the train, and injured for life. In the May number, he gives some further particulars of his plucky struggle, and shows how, in the different trials of his case,—for the Railroad Company, in pursuance of its expressed determination to make it a terrible thing to sue it, carried it through every court,—the Judges, lawyers, and witnesses did everything in their power, at the instigation of the Company, to thwart him. The lawyers badgered and bullied him, and broke in upon him with every sort of impertinent interruption; the Judges ruled against him throughout, seeming to hold that the railroad had all the rights and he had none; witnesses were suborned and drilled in troops to crush him with false swearing; he had on his side only the juries, who stood by him throughout. In every one of the four trials, he carried the jury,—one single juror of the forty-eight excepted; and he was formerly an employe of the road that was defendant.

The action of the several juries, as far as the public is concerned in it, is satisfactory and cheering; for it indicates unmistakably that the spring of railroad power in our country is not in the deliberate judgment of intelligent men; but the Judges' charges were in effect restatements of the arguments of the counsel for the railroad touching the general question of the rights and powers of railroads. The juries were instructed that the public has no voice in the affairs of railroads; that contracts with passengers were to be made on conditions fixed by one party, the railroad; that, if a passenger violated its regulations, an assault upon him by the agents of the corporation was justifiable, though these latter must be careful to avoid excess of violence. The juries were also instructed that if they found that, in this case, the defendants had employed an excess of violence, they must not allow punitive damages, but only such as would compensate the plaintiff for his injuries. Despite these instructions the four juries promptly brought in verdicts in my favor, each one giving heavier damages that its immediate predecessor. On the second trial the jury disagreed, owing to one of its members; I am informed that many of his associates desired to award me $15,000. The first jury agreed upon a verdict of $10,000; but one of their number, versed in the ways of courts, suggested that it would probably be set aside, and I would consequently be subjected to great trouble and expense; so they reduced the figures to $3,300, which was increased by $5,500 on the last trial.

The assault occurred in Connecticut, but Mr. Coleman brought his suit in Massachusetts, where he innocently thought he should find the highest type of judicial purity. His eyes were unsealed very effectually, and his own experience, and that of the hundreds who have written him their sympathy and encouragement, have given him a low idea of judicial integrity. One of the letters sent him has a tremendous significance:

The letter was written by a resident of another State, who, like myself, had dared to sue a railroad. He writes:

"But I am not yet out of the woods, as the case is again before the lower court, where it is delayed from the fact that most of our Judges are disqualified from acting in cases in which they are Directors, Company; others are stockholders; others, before their elevation to the bench, were regular counsel for the Company."

What is true in that State is true in all; the trail of the railroad is over every judicial bench in the country. In one of the great States of the West, a correspondent writes that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court permits a railroad corporation, which is party to several suits pending before him, to transport, free of charge, building materials for his new house, thereby saving him from $600 to $1,000 in freight money. In New York some Judges had become openly venal; in other States they are as corrupt and circumspect; but in no State are they above suspicion, as Judges ought to be. It is a notorious fact that railroad corporations regard the free-ticket system as one of the strongest bonds wherewith they hold the American people. On the press, on the legislature, and on the judiciary they bestow "passes" with lavish hand, well knowing that every man who accepts one virtually assumes an obligation in favor of the corporation which gives it. They do not count upon an immediate return, but are content to bide their time. Some day their road may need defense in the newspapers; or it may need an extension of privileges at the hand of the legislature; or it may be a party in an important lawsuit. For all these contingencies it is prudent to provide.

Ronghly as Mr. Coleman was treated by the lawyers, his cool, determined wit was a match for their contemptuous insolence. On one occasion—

the lawyer who conducted the case in behalf of the railroad company hindered out this command: "Now, sir, look upon the jury and tell them why you broke the rules of the road,—why you attempted to use that ticket! A man of your age and your experience in traveling must have known better. How made you think you could do it?" A hush followed this indignant outburst. Every eye in the court-room was fixed upon me; the spectators straightened themselves in their seats to listen; the reporters lifted their pens and fingered their pencils nervously; the lawyers within the bar winked at each other significantly; and the presiding Judge bent forward in an attitude of grave expectation.

My answer was deliberate, for I had outgrown my original nervousness, and was hardened to the asperities of judicial inquisition: "On general principles, when I pay a dollar for a thing, I am entitled to the equivalent of that dollar, whether I buy a railroad ticket or potatoes."

"Y-e-s-s," rejoined the lawyer, slowly, and with a sneer in every word, "and when you buy *potatoes*, you think you can take it out in sugar or tea, if you prefer." He had made a good point, he thought, and he cast about the room a look inviting congratulation.

"No," I said; "I do not think I can take it out in sugar or tea. But I think, if I buy a barrel of potatoes, it's nobody's business but my own whether I take the head out of the barrel and eat through *that* way, or rip it from *end to end*, and go through *that way*."

For once I had the whole court with me in a laugh, in which Judge, jury, lawyers, and spectators took eager part; and my inquisitor dashed his papers on the table, and dropped into his seat.

In concluding his article, Mr. Coleman alludes to the farmers' movement in the West. He believes that a union in which—

the members contribute to a fund which is to be used in attacking the illegalities of the roads in the courts, and for defraying, at the common cost, the expenses of suits which private persons would not dare to undertake, would be a thoroughly practical movement, and altogether preferable to the secret political organization against the roads which has also been set on foot. Such a party is predestined to be the prey of politicians, who will betray it on the first occasion; but a co-operative society seeking justice in the courts must succeed, even though the Judges who make railroad-law preside, with free passes in their pockets. There, with jurors who have never been connected with railroads,—jurors chosen only half as carefully in this view as jurors in murder cases are chosen,—the victim of railroad tyranny is sure of justice at last. No compromises should ever be accepted. A thousand suits at law would do more to right the public than any amount of legislation.

MISCELLANY.

Lucretia P. Hale writes a quiet story of old New England life, entitled, "The Two Letters;" Celia Thaxter writes of "Child-Life at the Isles of Shoals;" and Mr. Howell brings "The Chance Acquaintance" to a proposal of marriage.

THE POETRY

is "A Legend," by M. A. T.; "The Gosl." by James F. Colman; a sonnet to the memory of Henry Howard Brownell, by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "Scanderberg," by Henry W. Longfellow; and "The Trodden Path," by B. W. We reprint the last:

THE TRODDEN PATH.

Go to bed? Not yet, for I want to think;
When one is in sorrow, one longs for peace;
And you know, since Sunday, the house has rung
With weary whispers that would not cease.

Good night, Amy dear.....How good it feels
To be freed from the watch of those loving eyes!
O kind good friends, you would help me more
If you did not all try so to sympathize!

Let me turn the lamp,—so; now the light shines
Far down the hall, on the carpet old,
On the white path measured from east to west,
Over faded circles of brown and gold.

Fifteen years since he brought me home!
Choosing this carpet was first of my cares;
And he teased me merrily all that spring
About my "treasures of tables and chairs."

"Your heart is set on your spoons," he said;
"I shall steal them; in truth, I do well to be vexed.
I wedded Minerva: lo, I find
Her soul in the tea-urn! What change next?"

So he teased through the day; but when twilight came,
His arm around me, we paced the hall,
And I heard the schemes about rods and wheels,
Acids and alkalies, each and all.

Till I won some share of my husband's skill,—
Love makes apt pupils, you understand;
For his taste and readiness, an eager will
Made a ready brain and a dexterous hand.

Ah, the path was the way to Fortune then!
The brown and the gold were gay and bright;
Our footsteps fell on no faded tints;
The road to ruin was out of sight.

Things changed in time; science kept us poor;
What was the matter, I were hard to say;
No one bought the books; the lectures were dull;
And the rich men wavered; "Would that scheme pay?"

"*Practical* science is all we want;
It is worth what it brings, no one whit more!
Prove the risk nothing; or some of your friends
Might try,"—with a restless glance at the door.

Years were going and money was gone;
And the keen, quick ardor too had paled;
With the hopeful heart went the ready brain,
But I loved him better because he failed!

No complaint, no murmuring, even to me,—
Only the ball's length measured alone
After each rebuff; while my heart knew well
That every footfall stifled a moan.

I was his comfort, his blessing, he said;
The truest helper, his own dear wife.
I knew he meant it; and I knew too
No woman could fill the whole of his life.

His work would have rounded it out complete,
Could he have done it— Well, God knows best;
Our bitter is often His rarest sweet;
I thank Him for sending His servant rest.

For he kept Faith's anchor firm and true;
His hand took a closer hold than mine
On the chain that the microscope would not show
Between things earthly and things divine.

So the restless feet went up and down,
Summer and winter, morn and eve,
Where I pace to-night, till last week he fell
Where I am standing—I will not grieve,

It is too selfish! There, that shall do!
Am I not glad he has found release—
That pain passed him? thank God for that!
In the path of failure he met Heaven's peace.

Yes, I am glad, or I shall be soon.
This late rashes changes; one thing I know,
No change comes hither; sacred I keep
The path where his heart broke, years ago.

What Mr. Parton calls

THE JEFFERSONIAN RULES

were the maxims which guided Jefferson in the trying Presidential campaign of 1796, and which uneasy aspirants of to-day would find seasonable. They were: 1. Don't want office; 2. Utter no syllable concerning it beyond the narrowest circle of tried confidants:

Jefferson's grand advantage was, that he did not want the office. He was in the position of a belle who is wooed, not in that of the pale and anxious lover who trembles with desire and fear. It is an immense thing, if you have property to dispose of, to be able to stand serene in the market, not caring whether you sell it this year, or next, or never. Nor was this anything so very meritorious in such a man. All that it is true, his power, who are capable of wielding power; but there are grades and kind of power. All men love; but each man's love takes the quality of his nature. The noble love nobly; the base, basely; the common, commonly. The feeling that bound together in sweet and sublime accord Goethe and Schiller, Beethoven and Haydn, Socrates and Plato, was only called love; and the instinct that originally drew Bill Sikes to the side of Nancy was also love, of the Sikes quality, the best he had to bestow. Like and unlike are perpetually at war. There are grades of men. Rude physical strength is power in the annals of civilization. In a commercial city, to possess $5,000,000 is power. A refinement upon this crude form was that spiritual force which, in more or less potent, styled rank. Great Ministers, like Richelieu, were an advance upon the men of mere pedigree, as the Leader of the House of Commons is an advance upon them. Latest and highest is that power which Jefferson craved,—the art of governing mind and moulding institutions by the promulgation of heartfelt truth.

Valuing power, but not place, he found it easy to adhere to the rule which he adopted: "To avoid writing or conversing on politics during the contest, except with two or three confidential friends. According to Mr. Adams, it was in 1793, soon after the publication of Jefferson's correspondence with Genet and Hammond, that the movement began which ended in his nomination. Boston, of all places in the world, originated it! Boston, too, enjoys the credit of having originated the method by which it was effected, as the word which describes that method,—caucus. "The Republican party," says Mr. Adams, "had a caucus in 1793, and wrote to Mr. Jefferson, upon his resignation of the office of Secretary of State, that, if he would put himself at their head, they would choose him at the next election; and they organized their party by their correspondences through the States." Whatever civil reply the candidate may have made to these gentlemen, he did not place himself at their head, but remained passive and silent from that time until the question had been decided.

In examining the negotiation and ratification of the Jay treaty of 1796, a vivid account is given of the

FAMOUS SPEECH BY FISHER AMES.

It was in April, 1796, that the battle of the treaty was fought in the House of Representatives. The man that saved it was, as tradition reports, Fisher Ames, of Massachusetts, whose speech in its defense, delivered to a concurrent House, is the memory of that generation as the greatest achievement of eloquence which the American Parliament had yet exhibited. He was just the man to plead for such a treaty; for he was a constitutional invalid, a victim of hereditary pulmonary disease which was to terminate his existence twelve years after had already overspread his face with pallor and tinged his mind with gloom. A man so afflicted he was, if in robust and joyous health, might have been brought to vote for the treaty, but he could not have defended it with such warmth and pathos.

His appearance, as he rose to speak, was that of a man with one foot in the grave, and his first words gave the impression to the audience that they were assisting at a scene like those in which Chatham, swathed in flannel, had risen in the House of Lords to speak for the life of Englishmen violated in America, or to rebuke the employment of savages in a war upon brethren. "I entertain the hope," he faltered, "perhaps a rash one, that my strength will hold me out to speak a few minutes," he said, however, as near to death as he looked; and as he went on, speaking in a peculiar reserved tone, low but solemn, weighty, and penetrating, he gathered strength, and spoke for an hour in a manner which astonished every hearer. Toward the close occurred the famous tomahawk passage, in which he foretold the consequences to the frontiers of a longer retention of the posts by the English. On reaching this point, the orator was no longer an invalid. He was transfigured. His words seemed fraught with passionate apprehension, and drew tears from the eyes, not of women only, but of Burke grown gray in courts. Such poor sentences as these fell from his lips in tones that disguised their poverty and irrelevancy:

"By rejecting the posts, we light the savage fires, we bind the victims. This day we undertake to render account to the widows and orphans whom our decision may make, to the wretches that will be roasted at the stake, to our country, and, I do not deem it too serious to say, to conscience and to God. The voice of humanity issues from the shade of the wilderness. It exclaims that, while one hand is held up to reject this treaty, the other grasps a tomahawk. I can fancy that I listen to the yells of savage vengeance, and the shrieks of torture; already they seem to sigh in the western wind; already they mingle with every echo from the mountains. This treaty, like a rainbow on the edge of the cloud, marked to our eyes the space where the storm was raging, and afforded at the same time the sure promise of fair weather. If we reject it, the vivid colors will grow pale; it will be a baleful meteor portending tempest and war."

When by such appeals as these he had wrought upon the feelings and the fears of his auditors, he again, by a stroke of the orator's art, drew attention to himself. "I have," said he, "a little personal interest in the event as any one here. There is, I believe, no member who will not think his chance to be a witness of the consequences greater than mine. If, however, the vote should pass to reject, and a spirit should arise, as it will, with the public disorders to make confusion worse confounded, even I, slender and almost broken as my hold on life is, may outlive the Government and Constitution of my country."

This last stroke completed the subjugation of his audience. "My God!" exclaimed Irish Judge Iredell (of the Supreme Court) to the President Adams at his side, "how great he is! how great he has been!" "Noble!" cried Adams. "Bless my stars!" broke in the Judge, after a pause, "I never heard anything so great since I was born!" "Divine!" chimed in the Vice-President. And so they continued their interchange of interjections while the tears rolled down their cheeks. "Not a dry eye in the house," Mr. Adams reports, "except some of the jackasses who had occasioned the mystery. These attempted to laugh, but their visages grinned horribly ghastly smiles." The ladies, he adds, wished the orator's soul had a better body. Forty-eight hours after, the treaty was carried by a vote of fifty-one to forty-eight.

"EMANUEL VON FELLENBERG,

and His Self-Governing College," is the title of the current chapter of Robert Dale Owen's autobiography. Emanuel von Fellenberg was one of the men of mark who rose during those exciting times when liberty, chained in France, triumphed in America. He came of a patrician family of Berne, his father having been a member of the Swiss Government and a friend of the celebrated Pestalozzi,—a friendship afterwards shared by the son. His mother was granddaughter of the stout Admiral Van Tromp,—the Nelson of Holland,—who was victor in more than thirty naval engagements, and who died in that fatal battle which lost forever to his country the supremacy of the seas.

Young Fellenberg easily obtained an important commission in the army, but his ardent Republicanism unfitted him for that life, and he resigned his command. He founded a college at Hofwyl, where his generous and tolerant nature showed itself in the discipline which he had the art to make spring voluntarily from the students themselves. The institution was designed only for the wealthy, and most of his pupils were of noble birth; but, when they entered his democratic walls, they left rank without. The temper of the place is shown by some of Mr. Owen's anecdotes:

No one was ever addressed by his title; and to the tuft-hunters of English universities it will appear scarcely credible that I lived several weeks among my college-mates before I accidentally learned who were the princes and other nobles, and who the objects of Fellenberg's charity, my informant being my friend Bressler.

"Carl," said I one day, "what's become of all the nobility you used to have here? I heard, before I came, that there were quite a number."

"Why," said he, smiling, "they're all here still."

"Indeed! Which are they?"

"See if you can't guess."

I named several who had appeared to me to have the greatest consideration among the other students.

"Out!" said he, laughing; "these are all sons of merchants and commoners. Try your hand again."

I did so, with no better success. Then he named, to my surprise, several young men who had seemed to me to command little influence or respect; among them two sons of the Duke of Hilbur

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Sunday Morning, April 20, 1873.

THE "ATLANTIC" VERDICT.

The customs officials at Halifax were commendably prompt in ordering a Court of Inquiry into the cause of the Atlantic disaster, but the verdict is strangely at variance with the testimony which was taken, with the Commissioner's own construction of the evidence, and with the English practice of dealing with cases of maritime culpability. The circumstances of the investigation were peculiarly favorable for fixing the responsibility where it properly belongs. The inquiry was instituted on the spot; the disaster was recent and near at hand; there were officers, sailors, cabin passengers, and steerage passengers saved in sufficient numbers to establish the real facts. Indeed, the case was clear in all its bearings, and the summing-up of the evidence by the Commissioner shows that he was fully convinced of a degree of blame attributable to the Company managers, and to the Captain and other officers. Yet his own clear statement of the case serves only to render more glaring the inadequacy of the sentence which he pronounced; and, if this were the final verdict in the case, the public would feel that they were in no sense protected by the British authorities from the criminal carelessness of steamship companies and officers sailing under the British flag.

The insufficient supply of coal which the Atlantic carried was incidentally noticed by the Commissioner, but he failed to animadvert upon the greed which was at the bottom of it, and to visit upon the Company the official censure which they deserved. The New York agents of the White Star Line have made an extra-judicial effort to vindicate the Company through newspaper communications. They represent that the average consumption of coal in fourteen previous voyages of the Atlantic had been 744 tons, and, as the steamer was provided with 967 tons on the last voyage, they maintain that the Company had provided a supply that would ordinarily have been adequate. The answer to this is, that the supply was not adequate. The agents purposely ignore three circumstances that bear upon the coal supply: 1. The coal supply for an ocean voyage should not be gauged by an average consumption, but should exceed the largest consumption of any single voyage. 2. The coal which the Company furnished the Atlantic for its last voyage was inferior in quality, and a greater allowance should have been made on this account. 3. The exigencies of a voyage at a time of year when head-winds and storms are imminent were not adequately estimated. The Court of Inquiry has justified the Captain in making for the port of Halifax, and thereby throws the prime responsibility of the disaster upon the Company managers. Why, then, did it fail to utter censure in language which the Company would dread and the public understand?

The verdict in the cases of the Captain and Fourth Officer was equally defective and inadequate. It was proved, according to the Commissioner's estimate of the evidence, that the Captain showed both ignorance and neglect of duty in failing to make soundings for eight hours before the ship struck, though sailing in waters where the use of the lead would have established the position of the vessel accurately; in rashly ordering the ship to run toward shore for three hours at the rate of twelve miles an hour, where he believed the vessel to be only forty-eight miles from a dangerous and rock-bound coast; in failing to send a man to the top to look for the lights; in leaving the deck at midnight when within a few hours' run of a port with which the officers were unfamiliar, thereby creating an impression that extra vigilance was not necessary. These comprise offenses as serious as could be brought to the door of a sober man commanding one of the largest steamers on the ocean. For all this, the Commissioner contented himself with revoking Capt. Williams' commission as a sailing master *for two years!* The sentence of the Fourth Officer, who was on watch at the time of the disaster, is still less commensurate with his offense. The Court finds that there was culpable negligence in the failure to provide extra look-outs; decides that the lights and even the outlines of the shore should have been seen; and holds that there was gross violation of orders in failing to call the Captain at twenty minutes before 3 o'clock, as he had directed, and leaving him to be aroused by the striking of the ship on the rocks. Yet his sentence consists in censure and a suspension for three months. Both sentences are trivial, ridiculous, and exasperating.

Public opinion is the only tribunal in this country that can reach the Atlantic disaster. The White Star Line is a British Steamship Company. The Atlantic was sailing under the British flag, the disaster occurred in British waters, and the officers are amenable to British laws. It is the duty of the British Government to take further action in the case. The English Board of Trade has full authority to institute an investigation and to revoke the commissions of guilty officers in full and for life. The Atlantic disaster calls for this action. It is not enough that there should be a popular verdict against the Company and the officers. It is necessary that the official verdict should be commensurate with the enormity of the offense in order to impress upon steamship companies and steamship officers that, when the former are avaricious enough and the latter careless enough to endanger the lives entrusted to them, it must be at their own condign peril. It is not probable that Capt. Williams will ever again secure an engagement to command a passenger ship, for people would refuse to sail with him; but such banishment should not be left to chance or popular indignation. His expulsion from command should be official, permanent, and absolute. The conduct of the officers in saving lives, after the disaster occurred, was no better than if the catastrophe had been of a nature beyond their control. It was not equal in heroism and self-sacrifice to numerous instances in ocean disasters for which the officers in charge were not responsible. It did not, therefore, call for any mitigation of sentence.

There is a bill pending in the Legislature concerning the West Parks of Chicago, which, perhaps, might be suffered to remain on the table for at least two years more. There is no necessity for the bill; the general public do not desire it, and the trees and shrubbery planted in the parks will grow just as well during the next two years, whether this bill be passed or not. The object of the bill is to authorize the Park Commissioners to issue more bonds, sell them, expend the money, and levy taxes to pay the interest. It also gives them authority to do several other things, of course at the public expense, which properly belongs to the city authorities. Last, but not least, it provides a salary for the President of the Board of Park Commissioners. There is already a park tax,—a permanent one,—which produces about $80,000 a year, and the people of the West Town, who have within the next sixty days to pay a city levy of 19 mills, and for county and State purposes of nearly 27 mills, besides the special taxes for improvements, are not in the least anxious to have any more taxes, especially for park purposes, at this time. The gentlemen who have gone down to Springfield to work this bill through the Legislature are naturally working for their own interests. They have purchased largely in the vicinity of the parks, and want to sell at large profits, and they assume that if the whole West Division be taxed to spend money on these parks and in the vicinity, the property will be more salable. However meritorious this may be, legislation levying taxes upon the general public to make speculation profitable is not only special but illegitimate, and the bill had better be disposed of by indefinite postponement.

THE GRANGE AND THE KIRK.

Husbandmen have always been an unfortunate race of beings, from the time that Noah adopted the business, and came to grief in his own vineyard by reason of too much grape-juice. Their lives are worried out of them by weevils, curculios, canker-worms, potato-bugs, caterpillars, gophers, woodchucks, yellow dogs and high freights. Thunder sours their milk. Areas of low barometer rust their wheat. Rain smuts their corn. Rot seizes their potatoes. Urchins steal their apples and robins their cherries. The floods drown them out one year, the fire burns them out the second, and the wind blows them away on the third. The lightnings strike the barn and the tornado takes the roof off the house. The farmer's sons wander away from home to the temptations of the great cities, and his daughters put on airs which lift them above the churn and the milking stool. Confidence men rob him when abroad with bogus checks, and the fever and ague shakes him out of his boots at home. These are his minor troubles. Then come the railroads with their powerful grip, and commence squeezing his substance out of him by extortionate freights and unjust discriminations. His earthly prospects have no assuring gleams of hope "brightening his landscape o'er." It has been thus from the earliest times. Even the Sacred Word records all sorts of disasters to the husbandman. Adam was condemned to be a husbandman and earn his bread by the sweat of his brow for stealing apples. Abel was murdered because he was a better husbandman than Cain. Allusion has already been made to Noah's catastrophe. The lachrymose Jeremiah threatens to "break in pieces the husbandman and his yoke of oxen." Amos says, "I will call the husbandman to mourning." The gentle Timothy complains because the husbandman is not the first to partake of his fruits. Joel bids the husbandman to be ashamed, and the vine-dresser to howl. Luke says that the lord of the vineyard shall come and destroy the husbandman; and Job, who was a husbandman, is typical of the race.

Melancholy as is the earthly condition of the husbandmen, it is as nothing compared with the new burden of sorrow they are called upon to bear. This new oppression threatens to prejudice their chances of reaching heaven, at least in the good old United Presbyterian way. There is not a Presbyterian Patron of Husbandry in Iowa to-day who does not stand in danger of being driven away from the pearly gate by John Knox. The reason for the wrath of the descendants of Knox against the Patrons of Husbandry, and for the exclusion of the latter from the Kirk, is found in the fact that they have banded themselves together with a secret society, the more effectually to obtain their rights in their contests with the railroads. A letter from our Iowa correspondent, published yesterday, gives the thrilling and mysterious details of this secret organization, and the different degrees or steps of the ladder which the farmer climbs before he reaches the blood-curdling rites, which are the death's-head and bloody-bones United Presbyterianism is seeking to exorcise. The farmer first is a Laborer, and his wife a Maid, singular as the latter fact may appear; then he is a Cultivator, and she is a Shepherdess; then he is a Harvester, and she is a Gleaner; then he is a Husbandman, and she is a Matron. By this time he has suffered "a sea change into something strange," by reason of his unlawful dealings with mysterious shovels, and harrows, and awe-inspiring sickles and pitch-forks, and his wife is a Pythoness, uttering delphic sayings from a three-legged milking stool. She goes no further; but her wretched husband now begins to plunge head-over-heels into Agrarian depravity, and reaches the degree of Pomona,—that mysterious creature who roams through Latin mythology with apples in her lap, garlands of fruits in her hair, and a pruning-knife in her hand—that fickle woman who had any quantity of rural gods among her lovers, and finally yielded to the caresses of Vertumnus, with whom she ever after raised garden-sauce for the Olympian markets. By the time our farmer becomes a Pomona he is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils, and goes into the National Grange, from which he emerges as a full-blown Ceres, having scaled the heights of total depravity, and lost so much virtue in the ascent that he is no longer worthy to be called a son of John Knox. We do not know what is done at the secret conclaves of these desperate people. For aught we know, the Matrons, and Gleaners, and Shepherdesses may amuse themselves riding ferocious goats, and, after the meeting is over, go sailing through the clouds on their broom-sticks, and hold mysterious apple-bees, and corn-huskings, and quilting-parties in the upper air. For aught we know, the sanguinary Pomonas may be preparing to mount their mowing-machines, and, with pitchforks in hand, charge upon the locomotives and freight trains, or may be in the habit of appearing to the Presbyters in their dreams as incubi, armed with red-hot pruning-knives, with heads garlanded with rotten apples and sprouting onions, breathing fire and slaughter against railroad extortionists and middlemen. However all this may be, it is of little account. In deciding whether the United Presbyters have the right to say to the Patrons of Husbandry that they shall not ascend in John Knox's chariot, it is necessary to look at the objects sought to be obtained by these mysterious plotters in their midnight conclaves. We propose to run the risk of freezing the blood of our readers by briefly indicating them. The declaration of principles says:

> The ultimate object of this organization is for mutual instruction and protection, to lighten labor, by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes; expand the mind, by tracing the beautiful laws the Great Creator has established in the universe, and to enlarge our views of Creative wisdom and power.

These secret assassins and anti-Christs then go on to show that they import starch at heavy expense, use corn for fuel, and leave their potatoes to rot in the ground; that they expend hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for canned fruits and vegetables, burning their own corn to cook that canned at Elgin, Benton Harbor, and Yarmouth; that, with all their wealth of milk product, they do not make the cheese they eat; that they give one bushel of wheat for marketing another; and that "we pay the pettifoggers for foreclosing mortgages to pay our indebtedness on all of them, and then utter pitiful wails about the hard times." In the light of these astounding developments, which will at once surprise and pain the whole community, we are not surprised that the Keokuk United Presbytery should exclude the Patrons of Husbandry from fellowship. John Knox, it was said, preached at one time against idols "like six hundred trumpets," and succeeded in raising a mob which destroyed several churches. If the Keokuk Presbytery will only imitate their great originator in fervor and trumpeting, they may yet be able to level every heterodox paper-mill and cheese-factory, and disperse and confound every Grange in the State of Iowa.

THE MYRA BRADWELL CASE.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Myra Bradwell *vs.* The State of Illinois is not calculated to encourage the advocates of Woman's Rights by opening the practice of law to them as a profession, and at the same time will be a sore discouragement to the plaintiff, who has prosecuted her claim for admission to the bar with so much energy and ability. The circumstances which led to the suit are somewhat familiar here, where Mrs. Bradwell is a resident. It will be remembered that she made application, under the State statute, to the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, for license to practice law, the application being made in due form. Pending the application, she also filed an affidavit setting forth that she had been a citizen of Vermont and is now a citizen of the United States, and that, therefore, she was entitled in the State of Illinois to any right granted to any citizen of the former State, under the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment. The State Court overruled the claim, and the case was then appealed to the United States Supreme Court, in which a decision has just been rendered affirming the judgment of the Court below.

Justice Miller, who delivered the decision, while agreeing with the counsel of the plaintiff that there are certain privileges and immunities which belong to a citizen of the United States as such, did not concur with him that admission to the bar of a State was one of those privileges. In the language of the decision: "This right in no sense depends on citizenship of the United States. It has not, as far as we know, ever been made in any State or in any case to depend on citizenship at all. Certainly many prominent and distinguished lawyers have been admitted to practice both in the State and Federal Courts who were not citizens of the United States, or of any State. But, on whatever basis this right may be placed, so far as it can have any relation to citizenship at all, it would seem that as to the courts of a State it would relate to citizenship of the State, and as to Federal courts, it would relate to citizenship of the United States."

The perseverance and the ability with which Mrs. Bradwell has pressed her claim are sufficient of themselves to demonstrate her qualifications for the practice of the law; but the Supreme Court having laid down the principle that the right to control the granting of license to practice law in State courts belongs to the State, the plaintiff, as a law-abiding citizen of the State of Illinois and of the United States, will, of course, accept the decision with cheerfulness and serenity, and go on publishing the best law-newspaper in the country, in the pursuance of which duty she is not liable to molestation. She is also entitled to the gratitude of all those of her sex in this State who have had yearnings to carry the green bag, for testing the question whether they can lawfully do so. The only resource left is for Mrs. Bradwell to remove to some other State where courts are less flinty-hearted, or to keep on with the law-publication. We presume she will choose the latter, and will make her paper better than ever, now that she can give her whole time to it. The ability, and learning, and eloquence which will be lost to the bar and the public will be saved to them in the columns of her paper, and through that medium she may exercise an influence just as powerful as she would have in the courts, by virtue of her personal presence and her professional erudition. It is better, therefore, for the public that Mrs. Bradwell has been allowed to continue her excellent publication, which would have been prejudiced by the demands upon her time. It is better for Mrs. Bradwell herself, because the practice of the law is full of vexations, and clients are frequently obstinate and unreasonable. It is better for her husband, who would naturally have been her office associate, that his legal ability should not be eclipsed by a business connection in which he would perhaps have been the silent partner.

THE CINCINNATI FESTIVAL.

The arrangements for the Cincinnati Musical Festival, which commences on the 6th of May ensuing, are now sufficiently developed to indicate that it will be the most important musical event which has ever taken place in this country. Profiting by the results of the two Boston Jubilees, Mr. Theodore Thomas, the Director of the Festival, has avoided the features which led to their failures, and has arranged his preliminaries in such a shape that the musical success of the Festival is assured, whatever may be the financial result. The Cincinnati Festival will differ from Mr. Gilmore's mammoth affairs of 1871 and 1872 in the utter absence of all sensation. There will be no salvos of artillery, no ringing of church-bells, no pounding of anvils, no gymnastics of inspired harlequins like Strauss, no show of any sort, and no flourish of trumpets. In their place there will be a conscientious effort to produce vocal and instrumental music of a high order, with a proper regard to the expression of music, rather than a desire to produce noise. Undoubtedly there were many grand effects in both the Boston Jubilees; but the general result was not encouraging to the theory that a thousand players and twenty thousand singers are capable of heightening the effects of music. Mr. Thomas has avoided this dangerous mistake; indeed, it is due to his keen musical perceptions to say that he has never believed in it, and from the very first prophesied that the Boston Jubilees would not add any new or valuable results to the musical status of the country. His chorus, comparatively, is not a large one, but it has been carefully picked, and it will come upon the stage with the advantage of long, and careful, and even severe training. The Boston chorus was too unwieldy to handle and never had any mass rehearsals. The Cincinnati chorus is made up of societies which have not only rehearsed separately but together, under a competent drill-master. The backbone of the orchestral forces will be Theodore Thomas' own magnificent organization, augmented by about an equal number of players, who have been carefully selected by Mr. Thomas himself in various cities. The soloists have also been chosen in the same careful manner; not for any exceptional abilities or for the singing of show pieces, but because they are conscientious singers, and will heighten the general effects of their artistic interpretations. Mrs. Edmund Dexter, of Cincinnati, a pupil of Garcia, who has an enviable reputation among musicians for the purity of her voice and her artistic method, and Mrs. H. M. Smith, of Boston, who is well known in the West as an accomplished vocalist, are the soprano soloists. Miss Annie Louise Cary, who first made herself a name even in the shadow of Nilsson, will have the contralto numbers. Mr. Nelson Varley will be the solo tenor. He has not yet sung in the West, but in Boston and other Eastern cities where he has appeared, he has taken very high rank. Mr. M. W. Whitney, the bass soloist, is the best and truest oratorio singer in the United States; and Mr. Rudolphsen, the baritone soloist, hardly needs any introduction to the American musical public. With such a sextette of soloists as these, it may be safely inferred that the great works on the programme will be superbly given.

In the arrangement of the programmes for the Festival, Mr. Thomas has displayed his customary catholicity of taste, and a determination to perform nothing unworthy of so important an occasion. A few of the numbers from each of the programmes will indicate the character of the entertainment he has provided. On Tuesday, the 6th, Handel's majestic "Dettingen Te Deum" and Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony" will be given; on the 7th, scenes from Gluck's "Orpheus," Schumann's "Second Symphony," Bach's "Suite No. 3," the overture to Beethoven's "Coriolanus," Mozart's "Ave Verum," the march and chorus from "Tannhauser;" on the 8th, the great aria "O Isis and Osiris," from the "Magic Flute," with chorus, Beethoven's "Choral Symphony," the Wagner "Faust Overture," Schumann's chorus, "Gypsy Life;" on the 9th, the Leonora overture to "Fidelio," Schubert's "Symphony in C," Wagner's "Kaiser March" and his "Vorspiel die Meistersaenger," Schubert's "Twenty-third Psalm," Beethoven's "Ah! Perfido," Liszt's "Tasso," and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night." These are but a few of the numbers on the programme, the remainder being of a lighter character, from such composers as Weber, Haydn, Meyerbeer, Handel, Auber, Schumann, Mehul, Nicolai, and Rossini, but they indicate most unmistakably the determination of Mr. Thomas to make this Festival an event in music long to be remembered. It is the first great and well-considered effort which has been made in this country to elevate the standard of music, and it is a subject for special congratulation that Mr. Thomas has chosen a Western city for the experiment. The people of Cincinnati have shown a commendable degree of energy and public spirit in their preparations for the great event, and they are already rewarded by every indication of financial as well as musical success.

A dispatch from Metamora, Ill., April 17, says:

> The Grand Jury failed to find a verdict against Mrs. Workman for the murder of Mrs. Hedges, and she was discharged. They ignored the bill by a vote of 19 to 3.

This is an unexpected termination of the Eureka murder case; but, taking into consideration the legal results of the Sickles, Cole, and McFarland homicides, it should, legitimately, excite no surprise whatever. If Mr. A is justified in killing Mr. B on account of suspected illicit intercourse of Mr. B with Mrs. A, surely Mrs. C is justified in killing Mrs. D on account of suspected illicit intercourse of Mrs. D with Mr. C. In short, reversing the old proverb, What is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose.

The news of the abdication of Amadeus was the occasion of a Republican demonstration in Rio Janeiro which commenced in a blaze of glory and went out like a rocket. The police authorities declined to allow a procession, but threw no obstacles in the way of a celebration at the office of the *Republican*, the organ of the party. Accordingly, at night, there was a grand illumination of the office and a display of flags and portraits of prominent Spanish Republicans. The editor of the paper made a speech to his constituents, in the course of which a portion of them took umbrage at his remarks and broke up the meeting, as well as the newspaper office, with a shower of stones, bottles, potatoes, sausages, and other assorted missiles, obtained from a neighboring store. The scene closed with an order from the police authorities to the editor to pull down the flag he had raised, which he reluctantly obeyed. The next morning, the *Republican* suspended. The whole affair was so much of a farce that the Government has taken no notice of it. The Republicans of Brazil, like many of the Spanish Republicans, have been educated in the Victor Hugo and Rochefort school of Republicanism, and have no other conceptions of a Republic than such as are contained in show and noise.

There is a Russian "Decembrist" Society, whatever that may mean, which is sending out photographs of a Russian priest contemplating a human skull, accompanied by a rather vague circular containing the prayer of the suffering Alaskans in English and Russian. The circular contains an extract from correspondence to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and also an extract from Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' report to the Secretary of War, made while he was commanding the Department of Alaska, which are intended to show that the Alaska Commercial Company are making use of their leases and privileges in such a way as to oppress the natives. It is evident that the annexation of Alaska did little toward extending any of the benefits and privileges of the American citizen to the natives. It is said that they look back upon Russian occupation as their palmy days, from which their present condition may be set down as very degraded and helpless. There is also little doubt that a ring of speculators are enjoying all the emoluments and advantages for which the American Government paid Russia $7,000,000. But the Russian "Decembrist" Society fails to state in its circular how these things are to be helped. Perhaps there is nothing else to do but what they are doing—to pray.

CURIOSITIES OF CRITICISM.

BY PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Among the amusing and instructive books that remain to be written, one of the most piquant would be a history of the criticisms with which the most celebrated literary productions have been greeted on their first appearance before the world. Such a volume, if faithfully written, would probably show that if works of genius are rare, just criticisms of them are rarer still; that if Homer sometimes nods, Aristarchus is often found napping; and that the oracles of literature are just as fallible as all other oracles, and never make more egregious or ludicrous mistakes than when they are most confident and most dogmatic in their decisions. The circumstances that may warp the judgment of the critic are legion. Not only jealousy, envy, bigotry, self-conceit, and exclusive love for special kinds of literature, a latent idiosyncrasy, may cause an obliquity in his judgment, but he is almost always too easily accessible to outside influences to pronounce an unerring opinion. The mind of almost every man is as delicately poised, and as easily moved, as those scales which are so nicely constructed that a passing insect's wing will disturb them; and the mental insects are sometimes very large and numerous, and flap their wings most vigorously.

Who can credit the fact that the poet who overtops all the other poets of ancient or modern times as Mont Blanc overtops the other Andes, was denounced by "a great critic" in the seventeenth century as "raving and rambling in tragedy, without any coherence, any spark of reason?" Yet such was the judgment of Rymer, for whom Dryden had a profound reverence. *Othello* he pronounces "a bloody farce, without salt or savor," which can only fill the head with "vanity, confusion, *tintamarre*, and *jingle-jangle*. . . . No woman bred out of a pigstye could talk so meanly as Desdemona." Voltaire pronounced Shakspeare's tragedies "mostrous farces;" Mr. Secretary Pepys, an inveterate play-goer, thought *A Mid-Summer Night's Dream* the most insipid, ridiculous play he had ever witnessed; Goldsmith, in his *Citizen of the World*, declares the famous "To be, or not to be" soliloquy a chaos of incongruous metaphors; and Wallack, the actor, tells us that when he attempted to read *Mackbeth* to a French friend, the latter broke out in the first scene with the most violent exclamations of disgust: "*Eh bien!* now dis is not nature! dis is not common sense! Oh, no! De tree old veetch shall nevare to go out to meet upon de blasted heath with no close on in tondare, lightning, and in rain. Ah, no! It is not common sense! *ma foi*, day stay at home! Aha!" Byron contended most stoutly that Pope was equal, if not superior, to the thousand-souled dramatist.

"Rare old Ben Jonson," if we may credit Drummond's notes of his conversation, was anything but a just and impartial critic. His judgments on contemporary poets were insolently magisterial—in the very tone of Sir Oracle. "Spenser's stanzas pleased him not, nor his matter." Donne, though the first poet in the world in some things, for "not keeping of accent, deserved hanging." Abram Fraunce, "in his English hexameters, was a foole." The facile, melodious Waller, who never wrote a line that touches the heart, saw nothing in Milton but a poor, blind old schoolmaster, who had written a dull poem, remarkable for nothing but its length; and even Milton himself preferred the cold intellectual conceits, the metaphysical ingenuity, of Cowley to Dryden's masculine energy and "full-resounding line." Dryden objected to Milton's blank verse, to which he is positive the author of *Paradise Lost* was driven because "rhyme was not his talent." Locke, of whose *Essay on the Human Understanding* the acute De Maistre says that it is a misnomer, and that it should have been entitled "An Essay on the Understanding of Locke,"—declares that, Milton excepted, all the other English poets are mere ballad-makers compared with "everlasting Blackmore." Yet the verse of this now forgotten poet was so rough that it was said that he wrote to the sound of his own chariot-wheels. Pope, the little wasp of Twickenham, who stung so many rivals by his criticism, writhed more than once under the stings of his enemies. His *Essay on Criticism* was characterized as "a pert, insipid heap of commonplace;" his *Windsor Forest* as a "barbarous rhapsody;" and on one occasion when, angling for a compliment, he asked his friend Mallet what new things there were in literature, he was answered, "Nothing worth notice; only a *thing* called an *Essay on Man*, made up of shocking poetry and insufferable philosophy." "*I* wrote it," cried Pope, stung with rage, and his friend blushed, bowed, and darted out of the room, never to return.

It seems incredible that the great literary bashaw of the eighteenth century, Dr. Johnson, should have blundered so egregiously as he did in some of his critical judgments. Analyzing with extraordinary acuteness and sagacity poetry of the same class as his own, and dissecting with Velpeau-like precision the nonsense and extravagances of the metaphysical poets, he fails utterly when he applies his scalpel to the more imaginative bards. In his estimate of the classic poets, like Pope and Dryden, he has shown a mastery and solidity of criticism rarely rivaled; but the moment he treads the enchanted ground of romantic poetry he betrays an almost utter want of perception. Like a deaf man seated at a symphony of Beethoven, he lacks a sense; and hence for what is picturesque and passionate,—the "enchanting ravishment" that "would take the prisoned soul" of a more sensitive critic and "lap it in Elysium"—he has no ear. The reading of *Paradise Lost* he pronounced a duty rather than a pleasure. He declared the diction of Milton's *Lycidas* harsh, its numbers unpleasing; and told Anna Seward that "he would hang a dog that read that poem twice." Gerald Griffin says that, when he was a reviewer, he used to receive novels from the publishers, accompanied with a request not to cut the leaves, a request that prevented him from employing Hood's expedient for rapid reviewing,—to cut the leaves, and smell of the paper-knife! Johnson's mistakes sometimes provoke one to believe that he adopted a similar method in doing hack-work for Cave and his *confreres*. He confessed that he never read Milton through till he was compelled to do so, to gather words for his dictionary. Chatterton he pronounced "a vulgar, uneducated stripling;" and Collins, the author of the *Ode to Evening*,—a poem that floats into the reader's mind like a stream of celestial music and which has been compared to a melody of Schubert,—he pronounces harsh and prosaic in his diction.

Beattie, the poet, moralist, and metaphysician, stigmatized Churchill's verse as "driveling and dull;" and, in speaking of the fastidious Gray, who pruned and polished and repolished his poetry with ceaseless care, commends his "his *unlabored* art!" Dr. Kenrick declared Goldsmith's *Traveler* flimsy, and the *Deserted Village* "pretty, but deficient in fancy, dignity, genius, and fire." Gray could not see a spark of genius in Voltaire, except in his plays, which no literary resurrectionist now thinks of disentombing; nor could he discover any merit in Rousseau's *Nouvelle Heloise*. David Hume, he said, had continued all his days an infant, but, unhappily, had been taught to read and write. The luxurious dreaminess and Æolian harp-like music of Thomson's finest poem, *The Castle of Indolence*, Gray could not appreciate; and he thought Collins lacked imagery.

The savage Gifford, who broke so many wretched bardlings on the wheel of his satire, did good service to literature; yet nothing can be more senseless than some of his critical judgments. Think of a reviewer calling Hazlitt a dull blockhead, and affirming that Shelley's poetry is generally meaningless? The slaughterer of the Della Cruscans long had the unenviable distinction of having killed Keats with a critique, and Byron gave currency to the story by expressing his astonishment that

> The soul, that very fiery particle,
> Should let itself be snuffed out by an article.

But Keats, sensitive and tender-souled as he was, was made of stuff too stern to be stabbed by a goose-quill. Such an onslaught, however, as that of the Quarterly on his first literary venture, could have been dictated only by the bitterest political partisanship, mingled with religious bigotry. The critic who declares the *Prometheus Unbound* to be "driveling prose run mad," may be expected to characterize *The Eve of St. Agnes* as "gratuitous nonsense."

The reader has seen from these examples that of all the critics upon poetry, the most fallible are poets. The frequency with which their predictions concerning the popularity of a brother bard are falsified, shows that the time has gone by when

> The sacred name
> Of poet and of prophet was the same.

The poet may sing like an angel, but when he leaves the sky, and touches the earth, he may trip like other mortals. He does better on his wings than on his feet. Having a secret bias toward that species of literary composition in which he himself excels, an author is often the very poorest judge of writings radically different from his own. What, then, is more natural than that he should invent canons that would limit all literary merit to the limits of his own school? How otherwise could Byron have called Spenser "a dull fellow," Chaucer "contemptible," and scornfully characterize Wordsworth's chief poem as

> A clumsy, frowsy poem, called *The Excursion*,
> Writ in a manner that is my aversion?

Who has forgotten the reception with which Wordsworth was greeted from all quarters on the publication of his maiden volume? From John O'Groat's to Land's End, his *Lyrical Ballads* provoked a loud roar of laughter; he was the butt of small witlings, and the object of the critic's hissing scorn. His theory of poetry was looked upon as a defiance to all the laws of criticism, and to his brethren of the tuneful tribe was hardly less startling than if he had announced some new and monstrous heresy. The Edinburgh *Review*, especially, out-Jeffreyed Jeffrey in its merciless sarcasms; it not merely ridiculed his perversities, his occasional puerility of theme, and tastelessness of diction, but scoffed at some of the finest productions of his genius. *Ruth*, *The Pet Lamb*, *We Are Seven*, and the immortal *Intimations of Immortality*, are dismissed with the same flippant and contemptuous criticism as *Alice Fell*, and such verses as these:

> A household tub, like one of those
> Which women use to wash their clothes.

Is it not strange that a poet who had himself been the victim of so merciless and scornful criticism, should speak in the most sweepingly depreciatory terms of some of his famous contemporaries and predecessors? Yet Dryden's great music-ode,—which rushes on with a swing and flow like that of Pindar himself, and has been called the Heroic Symphony of Beethoven in words,—he stigmatizes as "a drunken song;" and for some of the most glorious poetry of Burns he professes a profound contempt. Mrs. Hemans tells us that the poet and herself were sitting on a bank overlooking Rydal Lake, and talking of the Scotch bard, when she said, "Mr. Wordsworth, do you not think his war ode, 'Scots Wha hae wi Wallace Bled,' has been a good deal overrated? especially by Mr. Carlyle, who calls it the noblest lyric in in the language?" "I am delighted to hear you ask the question," was the reply; "overrated?—trash! stuff! miserable inanity! without a thought—without an image!" Then he recited the piece in a tone of unutterable scorn, and concluded with a *da capo* of "Wretched stuff!"

It is well known that neither Wordsworth nor Coleridge could see any merit in Gray's *Elegy*. Fielding thought Richardson a solemn prig, and Richardson could never adequately express his disgust at Fielding's vulgarity. Keats regarded the poets of Queen Anne's time as "a school of dolts, who had no more than

> A puling infant's force
> That swayed upon a rocking horse,
> And thought it Pegasus.

Who has forgotten the fierce attack of the *Quarterly Review* on "Jane Eyre," in which the unknown author, who was a clergyman's daughter, is pronounced "a person who, with great mental powers, combines a total ignorance of society, a great coarseness of taste, and a heathenish doctrine of religion?"

To conclude, about the rarest thing in the world, next after a work of genius, is a bit of genuine criticism. The man of creative genius is hardly less disqualified than the unthinking million to decide upon the merit of an original production. The very fact that one has attained to mastery in some high walk of art shows that some of his faculties have been developed at the expense of the rest; for, as another has well said, it is not given to the human intellect to expand itself widely in all directions at once, and to be at the same time gigantic and well proportioned. "One painter is distinguished by his exquisite finishing. He toils day after day to bring the veins of a cabbage-leaf, the folds of a lace veil, the wrinkles of an old woman's face, nearer and nearer to perfection. In the time which he employs on a square foot of canvas, a master of a different order covers the walls of a palace with gods burying giants under mountains, or makes the cupolas of a church alive with cherubim and martyrs." Will either of these artists be likely fully to appreciate the other? or will the critic, who is charmed by the savageness of Salvator and the "corregiosity of Correggio," do justice to the grandeur and lofty imagination of the frescoes of the Sistine Chapel and to the cartoons?

THE CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY.

BY V. B. DENSLOW.

In London, the fountain-head of Christian civilization, and Protestant thought and culture, a Christian Evidence Society has been formed "for the purpose of meeting doubts among the educated classes." The Society and its lectures and publications are hailed by the skeptical *Westminster Review* as a proof that Christianity, while still growing at its extremities, and supplanting at its outposts all other forms of faith, is rotting away at its centre, under the advancing influence of unfaith or rationalistic skepticism. The *Review* thinks we are contributing to convert the heathen to views which we ourselves accept with a hazy indefiniteness bordering as closely on indifference as on faith. A part of the fallacy of the *Review's* charge arises from its assumption that those who perform aggressive Christian work and those who doubt the main doctrines of Christianity are the same persons, because they may both live in Christian countries, or even both be members of the same Christian denominations. In fact, in every Church there is a definite line of division between those Christians to whom religion is a controlling and satisfactory inspiration, and those who only politely bow to it as something they would have made differently, but, being made, they accept as the best alternative to irreligion. The latter maintain standing in churches, but do not perform the aggressive work nor promote Christianity in its intellectual phases except by tacit assent and the silent influence of an example, which means deference but not enthusiasm. It is as true now as ever that aggressive Christians believe vitally in their essential tenets. Still, the educated classes, whether church-patrons or not, without generally assuming to be either scientific or philosophical, have yet an inkling of philosophy and science, and there is great need among them of missionary work. Clear-headed preachers are required who are acquainted with the rationalistic modes of thought, and who have at once the candor to respect and the ability to refute them. The poetic, Oriental language which calls to repentance simple minds, conscious of no more intellectual difficulty in embracing a doctrine than the temptation to recur to some besetting sin, is thrown away on the scholar who is not troubled by his sins, but is wedded to the supposed truism that certain unchangeable "laws of nature" forbid the supernatural and the miraculous. The preacher may touch the heart of the former by picturing Christ as a sacrifice for sin. But the latter looks on with a wonder, not wholly free from contempt, that anybody should suppose that any other being could become a sacrifice for his sins. To ask him to "lay hold on the cross" in any sense in which he conceives a meaning to the words, is to ask him to commit an act void of purpose or reason. One English skeptic has actually written a work to prove that Christianity, as commonly received, is a form of lunacy, so incomprehensible does it seem to him.

A "Christian Evidence Society" therefore needs first to demolish the superstructure raised by each particular skeptic in place of religion. It needs to combat and destroy his form of faith to make room for its own. For this work, the common methods of the pulpit and assumptions of the Church are inadequate. The pulpit assumes that all men admit that there is one personal and spiritual God, and that the Bible is His written revelation. Its inquiry is, these things being assumed, what we are to do? Its function is to conduct the public worship of God; not a discussion as to whether there is a God, to unfold the truths of revelation, not to canvass whether they are true. Besides, if discussion were attempted, none would be fair or satisfactory that did not open both sides and permit their advocates an equal hearing. This would convert a house of worship into a wrangling bedlam, repulsive to religious taste, substituting strife, discord, and hatred for worship, harmony, and praise. The pulpit does not mistake its sphere, therefore, in standing upon its fundamental assumptions of the existence of God and the inspiration and truth of the Scriptures.

Yet in so doing it fails to meet the wants of modern skepticism. How can this element be met, and where? By what means and arguments? A step in this direction is taken by the London Christian Evidence Society in inaugurating a discussion in which both sides may secure a hearing proportionate to their means to publish and their ability to interest.

The *Westminster Review* calls upon this Society for a definition and defense suitable to the requirements of this age of the doctrine of the Plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures, "on which," it asserts, "the appalling doma of eternal punishment rests." This aptly illustrates the audacity displayed in many of the assumptions of skepticism. Where does the *Westminster Review* learn that "the appalling dogma of eternal punishment, or of the eternity of evil and consequent pain as an element in the moral universe," rests wholly on the inspiration of the Bible? Do not hundreds of skeptical philosophers, like Pope and the other Optimists, contend that "all partial ill is universal good?" and why should universal good ever cease? Do they not hold that what we call "evil" is inseparable from the personal existence of limited and finite creatures apart from their infinite Creator, and that we cannot conceive of any mortal happiness that does not owe its very existence to some possibility of evil? From Plato to Van Hartmann, numbers of them do. We could not enjoy wealth save as the alternative to want, or knowledge save as the removal of ignorance, or benevolence save as the overcoming of evil. The true mystery of evil is, therefore, that it should exist at all, and not its mere duration. The same philanthropic sense which would deny that a loving God could permit evil to be eternal would have denied, but for our positive experience, that he would have permitted it for 6,000 years; nay more, would have so fashioned our whole existence as to make it at once the cup that holds, and the dregs that poison, the wine of every earthly pleasure. Whatever human philosophy will explain for what good purpose there is evil, would justify its eternal duration. And if philosophy cannot explain why evil exists here, how can it infer that it will cease to exist? Yet, until it does cease to exist, the "appalling fact" of punishment will be co-eternal with it.

Again, the *Westminster Review* cites the alleged contradictions of the Bible as proof that it cannot be plenarily inspired. But will it accept the contradictions in the universe, demonstrated by the philosophers in the realm of pure reason, as proof that the universe is not inspired by its Divine Creator, or that its revelation to the soul is partly false? How plainly, were there no Bible, would the truth of God's complete sovereignty deny the possibility of man's entire free will; and yet the universe asserts the latter fact to our consciousness, and the former to our reason! How decisively, apart from the Bible, does the universe assert both the goodness of an omnipotent God, and the evil pervading all His works, and yet how contradictory is it that an all-benevolent Deity should bring forth works in any degree evil! How irrefutable is the logic by which philosophers, from Democritus and Plato to Berkeley and Hegel, have disproved the existence of matter, and resolved the universe into ideas or spirit only; and how contradictory yet far more irresistible is the fact evident to a child that matter exists, to say nothing of modern materialism which denies that mind exists, and resolve all action into material forces. It is the universe, not the Bible, that thus contradicts its own testimony, accordingly as we search for truth through our intuitions, our senses, or our reason! How conclusively does Pope make the universe prove that whatever is is right, while Von Hartmann makes it prove that whatever is is wrong! Socrates is wise in demonstrating that knowledge is impossible, and Hegel is profound in proving that whatever we can think of we know. The sophists read the universe and learned therefrom that there is no truth, but only an art of making things seem to be true, or persuasion. Amid these and other profound differences and contradictions in the interpretations which the greatest minds have put upon the universe, as a guide to truth, shall we deny that the universe is inspired by God? Is it certain that all truths must agree with each other? May there not be different standards of truth? May truths not present conflicts with each other which amount to eternally insoluble mysteries? And where we are compelled to acknowledge mystery, is it any longer useful to demand explanation? Upon the question of inspiration, mankind have judged of the Bible by their sense of its power to exalt, purify, and spiritualize the mind. This test "does it exalt" is as emphatically the test of religious truth as the test "does it please" is of artistic truth, or the test "is it demonstrable" is of mathematic truth. Even the *Westminster Review* says:

> Every one, we may say, admits that the Old and New Testaments include the most venerable, and at the same time the most interesting, compositions known to humanity. *The Divine Spirit, as we conceive it, certainly does seem to breathe through some of its pages in a way in which it breathes through no other work.* And, indeed, we should expect this to be the case with the sacred records of the Jews—a people distinctly charged with the sublime part of keeping alive the light of monotheism; and with the records of early Christianity—a creed which, whatever its imperfections, is evidently destined in what may be called "the natural struggle of religions," to outlive, in some form or other, all others.

While this is not a complete definition of inspiration, it is the statement of one of its legitimate evidences. It exalts, conquers, and reforms. We look for a revival of the study of Christian evidences among intelligent skeptics, and therewith a clearer conception on all sides of the nature of inspiration.

Mr. Frederick A. Lane was recently expelled from the New York Century Club, with only three votes in the negative, for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and his profession as a lawyer, in causing the unjust imprisonment of another member of the Club by an order obtained from Judge Barnard on improper grounds. The action of the Club shows that a very healthy sentiment has been created in New York society against that class of the community which has hitherto been using some of the New York courts to carry out their own improper and corrupt intentions. The possession of wealth and the power to control courts of justice are no longer regarded with the admiration which was bestowed upon them in the days of Fisk's popularity. His death involved the downfall of many of his imitators.

THE CHURCH.

Recent Efforts to Christianize the Indians.

History of the American Sunday-School Union.

Close of the Jewish Passover---The Triennial Convention.

The Charm-Bell and the Noon Prayer Meeting.

Programme of Services To-Day---Calendar for the Week.

Through the branch office in Chicago of the American Missionary Association information has been obtained respecting late efforts made to Christianize the Indians. The Association has had assigned to its care by the Government four Indian agencies: the Skokomish Agency, Washington Territory; Chippewa Agency, Minnesota; Lake Superior Agency, in Wisconsin, and Menomonees, Oneida, and Stockbridge Munsees at Green Bay, Wis., from all of which it will be noted that the celebrated Modocs are not included. The efforts of the Association, it will be further observed, have been confined mainly to the most civilized of the many tribes, with which it has been comparatively an easy matter to labor, and of which the public should expect some good results, if such were possible with any class on the continent. But alas, the Christianization of these tribes in the late, and in fact, all other, efforts, are remarkably imperfect.

Among the Oneidas, in Wisconsin, the agent reports no marked change. The tribe has been agitated over the question of the allotment in severalty of their lands, as yet without satisfactory result, while "the educational and religious work seems to move slowly, as it has for the last ten or fifteen years!" Among the Menomonees of this Agency is to be noted, perhaps, the greatest success attending the labors of the Association, but even this is somewhat equivocal and in the direction of pine lands, etc., rather than Christianity. The tribe numbers over 1,300, and, in the aggregate, have raised during the last year, 2,100 bushels of corn, 565 of oats, 419 of rye, 300 of wheat, 4,000 of potatoes, 900 of turnips, 450 of beans, and have cut 510 tons of hay. Besides, they are the owners of 120 head of cattle, of 115 horses, and some 300 swine. They have made 40 tons of maple sugar, have gathered 10,000 pounds of wild rice, 300 bushels of cranberries, and caught and sold $6,000 worth of furs. Other labors are put down in cutting lumber, etc., making an aggregate in cash value, all told, of $18,600. This is, no doubt, a better showing than many would surmise, and it is just enough, perhaps, to show the propriety of continued efforts to elevate *similar* tribes *on reservations*, but not enough to ground any faith and hope in efforts made with the Modoc stamp of Indians. Up to the present time, only one-half of the Stockbridge Munsees have declared their intention to become citizens. Efforts have been made to concentrate the various bands connected with the Lake Superior Agency in one reservation, but "the love of old hunting-grounds has proved stronger than any inducement for removal." As yet the great mass of Indians connected with the Agency are unreached by any civilizing influence.

Among the Chippewas of Minnesota, numbering 6,000, the year has been one of hostility and even murder. At only three points has anything been attempted in the way of mission work,—at White Earth, where there are 800, at Red Lake, where there are 1,000, and at Leech Lake, where there are 1,500. At the first-named point the work for this year has been more gratifying than that of last, and at each of the other two places there is a school of thirty pupils. Of the tribes in charge of the Skokomish Agency in Washington Territory, the Clallams, numbering 650, and the Twanas, numbering 300, only the latter have as yet been persuaded to live on reservations. Thus it will be seen that to *reservate* the Indian is a slow process, and to Christianize is still more difficult. Even if some are to be killed, as no doubt will be done, it will be no easy work.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

As its name indicates, this is a National union Sunday-school missionary society. It does its work in destitute places and frontier settlements, where the children are not otherwise provided with Bible instruction. It was organized and began its operations in May, 1824, with two grand objects in view: First, to organize a Sunday-school wherever there is a population and children uncared for; and, second, to publish and circulate moral and religious literature. These two departments are under the supervision of two committees, and are distinct in their finances and management.

The mission work is the first great object of the society, and this is done by the personal labors of permanent missionaries, who are each assigned a definite field, and are instructed to search out the destitute places and gather the neglected children into Sunday-schools. Thus they go from district to district, until they have thoroughly canvassed and supplied them with Sunday-schools. They are expected to watch over and aid these schools until they become self-sustaining, or grow into churches.

Going, as it does, to the neglected places and new settlements, and operating on the *union* plan, it finds a ready entrance, disowns prejudice, and unites the people, without regard to name, sect, or nationality, in the Sunday-school.

As the new settlements have pressed Westward, the missionaries of the society have followed them, until it numbers nearly 60,000 Sunday-schools organized, and fully 3,000,000 children and youth have been brought into them. Being a national society, it operates in all parts of the country, North, South, East, and West.

Over forty years ago the society began its work in this department, then called the Valley of the Mississippi. There were but few Sunday-schools, even in Illinois, at that time. The settlements were sparse, and means of conveyance limited; but the missionaries did their work, and now the society has upon its records the names of over 8,000 new Sunday-schools organized in this State alone, and it is fair to say that no small part of the prominence that the State has acquired as a Sunday-school State is attributable to the pioneer labors of these missionaries.

When the first missionaries were sent to this department in 1830, it was the purpose of the society to plant a new Sunday-school in every destitute district within two years; but at the end of that term it was discovered that, although hundreds of schools had been established, the new settlements had increased more rapidly than the new Sunday-schools, and that the pioneer Sunday-school missionary work must be kept up permanently. In 1869, the Superintendent of this department, after twenty-three years of service, reported 26,650 Sunday-schools organized and aided, embracing 1,215,369 scholars and 172,126 teachers, among whom were distributed books and papers to the amount of $202,578.35, of which $55,021.92 was granted to new and feeble schools.

The office of the Northwestern Department of Missions, and also the Depository of the society's publications, is located at 261 West Madison street, Chicago. F. G. Ensign is Superintendent of the missionary work in this department, and W. R. Port is agent of the Publication Department. The book department is, and always has been, distinct from the missionary department, and self-sustaining, but the missionary work relies wholly upon benevolent contributions for its support.

This work is under strict supervision. Every missionary reports monthly to the Superintendent the name of each school he has organized or aided, the name and address of the Superintendent, the number of teachers and scholars in each school, and the amount given to any or each. During the last four years, 1,128 new schools have been organized in this department. These have been chiefly in new settlements, and many of them held in rude log cabins, in private houses, in the more rude sod-houses and dug-outs where the people were unable to support preaching, and the settlements too sparse to sustain other than union schools, but where there were 50,000 children to be gathered into Bible schools. The statistical report of the work in this department for 1872 reads as follows:

Number of new Sunday-schools organized	303
Number of teachers enlisted	1,450
Number of children and youth brought into these Sunday-schools	9,800
Number of other schools aided	473
Number of teachers in them	2,955
Number of scholars in them	23,726
Number of Bibles and Testaments donated	2,713
Number of miles traveled	38,099
Number of missionaries commissioned and under pay	10
Value of Sunday-school books and papers placed in the above schools	$3,975
Expenses for salaries, traveling, postage, printing, stationery, freight on books and papers to the field, superintending and carrying on the work	$8,869.73

The same work has been carried forward in other parts of the country, and over 1,000 new schools have been added to the society's list since March 1, 1872, and some 50,000 children brought into them.

THE PASSOVER.

The Jewish Passover, one of the three great festivals put down in the Jewish calendar, closed yesterday. It is one of the oldest religious ceremonies in the world, and is observed to-day by the Jewish people very much the same as by the Israelites in the days of Moses, when it was instituted for the purpose of commemorating perpetually the passing over the houses of the Israelites and the slaying of the first-born of the Egyptians by the angel. There is, of course, in the observance of the institution, as with all others of a cosmopolitan character, a slight margin of variation, yet the conformist of to-day, during the Feast of the Passover, will be careful to banish all leaven from his premises, and have his house cleaned from top to bottom, even down to the shaking of the carpets and the scouring of cooking-utensils.

In Jewish families of wealth, often there is kept an extra set of plates, dishes, knives, forks, and crockery, used in the preparation and partaking of food during the festival. Leaven and bread are banished for eight days, and, as a substitute, a kind of cracker called Matzoth is used. Although the observance continues from the 11th inst. until the 19th, the first and last two days are the most important. After the return from the Synagogue on the first and second evenings, the pith of the festival takes place. A supper is prepared and placed on a clean white spread. Three dishes are put upon the cloth. The first contains three Matzoth as a memorial of freedom; another (placed in the middle) contains a part of a lamb and an egg, both roasted on coals and representative of the Lord's Passover; the third has in it a mixture of raisins, almonds, figs, and apples, chopped up into a compound and representing mortar. In addition, there is a cup of vinegar in which are horseradish-tops or parsley, symbolical of the bitter herbs. The whole family, including the domestics, sit around the table, but, instead of sitting upright, each one leans with one arm on the table and continues to do so during the service. A cup of wine is placed before each one, commemorative of the four expressions made use of on the redemption from Egypt. Every one is expected to drink four glasses of wine. The service is then recited by the head of the family; the beautiful Biblical story of the great deliverance of the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of bondage is told, the bitter herbs are explained, the paschal lamb and the unleavened cakes are chanted, the Hallel is said, and the service is closed.

THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

The Triennial Convention (Congregational) representing the churches of the interior and Northwest, and consisting of some 300 delegates, convenes in the Seminary Chapel on Union Park, the coming Tuesday and Wednesday. The object of this Convention is ostensibly to look after the welfare of the Theological Seminary, to elect Directors (one-half of whom go out every three years), to aid young men engaged in studying for the Gospel ministry, etc.; but, along with all this, there is also the definite purpose of enjoying a good social time, comparing notes, and the talking up of church affairs generally. On this occasion, important papers on "Education" and "How to Secure Our Choicest Young Men for the Ministry" will be read by Messrs. the Rev. Moses Smith and Prof. Blairsdell. A talk on the "Seminary Endowment" will be led off by Col. C. G. Hammond, E. W. Blatchford, and J. W. Scoville. Rev. C. D. Helmer will address the Society of Inquiry on Tuesday evening, in the Union Park Church, and on Wednesday evening in the same place the anniversary exercises of the Seminary will take place, at which time twenty-two young men will receive diplomas of graduation, and some of whom will make addresses. The examinations will begin in the Seminary building to-morrow morning at 8:30, and will continue through the day and the forenoon of Tuesday, and will be open to all. The first of these exercises will be in the Department of Elocution, in charge of Prof. Booth, to be followed by Natural Theology, Hebrew and Greek Exegesis, Homiletics, Systematic Theology, &c.

During the last year the institution has catalogued fifty-four students, and in the last fifteen years (since it opened), the graduates number 150.

It claims three specialties, to which, it is believed, a large measure of its success is due. These are, first, a democracy of government, it being under the control of the Congregational Churches of the Northwest; second, the addition of a "reading term" to its regular curriculum, in which a definite course of reading is prescribed by the Faculty, and on which examinations are held; and, last, the educating of a class of young men of tact and piety for the ministry who have not had the advantages of a classical education. There are eighteen students of this character in the institution at the present time.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

The Sunday-school teachers' meeting, held in the Methodist Church Block yesterday, was led by B. F. Jacobs. The subject was "Joseph Sold" (Genesis 37: 23-28). The "coat of many colors" may have reminded Jacob (afterwards) of his deception, practised upon his blind father, by another kind of a coat. In the history, note how envy passes over to animosity, animosity to fixed hatred, and hatred to a scheme of murder. Joseph searches for brethren and finds sworn enemies. Pious people ponder the welfare of the godless, while the latter plot their destruction. Man proposes, God disposes.

It was the chief tendency of these schemes to promote the highest glory of the hated one, whose glory they aimed to destroy. The Divine mouth is silent, but the Divine hand holds.

NOON PRAYER MEETING.

The noon-day prayer meetings held in the lecture-room of the First M. E. Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, are growing in interest and favor. The brethren have now secured a small silver bell with which to ring down the long-winded speakers who, for a short time past, were in danger of talking the meeting to death. It is a remarkable fact that since the bell was introduced and used to ring down every one who attempts to occupy more than three minutes in speaking, the meetings have largely increased in numbers and interest. Each Wednesday noon is set apart for Praise meetings, which have been largely attended. These consist principally of singing "Psalms and Hymns, and Spiritual Songs," interspersed with prayers and remarks, and are conducted by some of the leading singers of the city. The Saturday noon meeting was led by B. F. Jacobs. Subject for the Sunday-school lesson to-day—"Joseph Sold into Egypt." As usual, at these meetings, a large number could not get into the room. Would it not be well to get a larger room for the meetings on Saturdays?

It was announced in the noon prayer meeting on Friday that arrangements had been completed with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, by which all their passenger coaches would at once be provided with Bible-racks, and that the Aurora Bible Society would supply the same with Bibles. The Divine benedictions were requested at the meeting, for the success of this enterprise.

NEW ENGLAND CHURCH.

The New England Church, whose house of worship was destroyed by the great fire, have rebuilt the rear portion of its new church edifice on a larger scale than before. The building will soon be ready for occupancy. At present the society is worshiping in a tabernacle which was put up on the hot ashes of the old structure. One of the remarkable facts incident to the history of this church is that every family of the Society and congregation was burnt out by the fire. The new edifice will be far more imposing than the old, and will occupy the same lot just east of Washington square.

PERSONAL.

The Revs. J. H. Walker, C. L. Thompson, N. Barrett, and Elders Z. Grover, J. Walker, and E. S. Williams were chosen last week by the Chicago Presbytery as Commissioners to the Presbyterian General Assembly at Baltimore.

The Rev. Alvin Bartlett has been inspecting church edifices through the East, with a view of making the new Plymouth Congregational Church building one of the most convenient, and, doubtless, the finest in the country.

The Baptist Church recently organized at Englewood, was officially "recognized" last Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Fred G. Thurle presiding. Drs. Everts, Thomas, Osgood, and Revs. J. M. Whitehead, A. J. Frost, and Walter Forsyth assisted.

The Rev. Edward Bacon of Flint, Mich., a son of Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, will preach to-day in the Forty-seventh Street Congregational Church, both morning and evening.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

At a late meeting of the First Baptist Church, fifty-two members were dismissed for the purpose of entering into membership with the Fifty-fifth Street Church, known as the "Shields Mission." The officers of the new enterprise are: Deacons, Thomas Webber, L. B. Rowley, Geo. Kelly, and H. E. Parker; Trustees, W. K. Wells, Charles Lancaster, Thomas Webber; Clerk, J. S. Ledman; Treasurer, L. B. Rowley.

The Union Band Bible class of the Second Baptist Church held their eighth anniversary exercises in the lecture room of the church, last Monday evening, at which the large room was well filled and the exercises quite interesting.

Rainy days are said to be very favorable for the City Reading Rooms, more persons visiting them during such days than when the weather is fair.

An interesting and well attended Bible reading was held on Friday evening at Hyde Park, D. L. Moody officiating and Prof. Ira D. Sankey at the organ. The subject was the "Blood of Christ." Mayor Coles and others participated.

Arrangements were made by the Chicago Presbytery for the installation of the Rev. Walter Forsyth and the Rev. W. C. Young, the former as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Englewood, and the latter of the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church. Profs. Patton, Halsey, Swing, and Revs. Patterson, Kittredge, and Thompson will officiate.

Twenty-three persons have united with the Thirty-first Presbyterian Church within the last two weeks.

The First Congregational Church expect to occupy their new basement rooms (on the old site) in about two weeks.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Prof. F. W. Fisk will preach this morning and evening to the congregation of Grace Church in the Chicago University.

—The Rev. U. D. Gulick will preach as usual in the American Reformed Church.

—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson will preach as usual in the Thirty-first Street Church. In the evening he will preach to young men on "The Dissipation of a Youth."

—The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach this morning and evening at Reunion Church.

—Prof. Swing will preach this morning at McVicker's.

—The Rev. David Macdill, of Ohio, preaches this morning and evening at the Presbyterian Park Church.

—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge will preach as usual at the Third Church. The evening subject is, "The Home of God."

—Dr. Patton will preach this morning and evening at the Ninth Church.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate to-day at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney, Rector of the Church of the Atonement, will officiate at the usual hours.

—The Rev. H. N. Powers preaches this morning and evening in St. John's Church. There will be service Friday evening.

—The Rev. Charles E. Cheney will preach, as usual, at Christ Church.

—The Rev. C. P. Dorset preaches this morning in the Hall, No. 55 North Clark street, to the congregation of Ascension Church.

—The Rev. E. Sullivan will preach to-day, as usual, at Trinity Church.

—The Rev. John Wilkinson officiates this morning and evening at the Church of the Holy Communion.

—The Rev. C. H. W. Stocking officiates, as usual, at the Church of the Epiphany.

Dr. Charles V. Kelly will preach this morning and evening at the St. Stephen's Church.

BAPTIST.

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach as usual at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas will preach this morning and evening at the Michigan avenue Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Bailey, Professor in the Baptist Theological Seminary, preaches this morning and evening in the hall at Highwood.

—The Rev. N. F. Rovlin will preach as usual at the Fifth Church. The evening subject is "Spiritualism."

—The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach, this morning, in the First Church. In the evening, B. F. Jacobs will lead the gospel meeting.

—Dr. Mitchell will preach this morning, and Dr. Everts this evening, at the Indiana Avenue Chapel.

METHODIST.

The Rev. William F. Stewart will preach, this morning, at the Reuben Street Church.

—The Rev. Dr. McKown will preach, this morning and evening, at the Wabash Avenue Church.

—The Rev. C. H. Fowler will preach this morning at the Centenary Church on "The Barley Loaves and Fishes." The Rev. J. O. Peck, late of Springfield, Mass., the recently appointed pastor, and successor of Dr. Fowler, preaches this evening.

—The basement of the new Grace Church, corner of LaSalle and White streets, will be opened Sunday, May 4. Bishop Foster will preach in the morning, and the Rev. C. H. Fowler in the evening.

—The Rev. J. G. Terrill will preach this morning and evening at the Free Church on North Morgan street near Fulton.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain will preach, this morning and evening, at the New England Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Sturtevant will preach to the congregation of the First Church this afternoon, in the Second Baptist Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder will officiate this morning, at the Church of the Redeemer, and the Rev. Dr. Forrester in the evening.

—The Rev. R. H. Pullman preaches at the usual hours at Murray Chapel.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach this morning at the Fourth Church.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach at Unity Church.

—The Rev. Robert Laird Collier will preach this morning at the usual hour at Martine's Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. James Harrison preaches this morning and evening at the Church of the Pilgrims.

—The Rev. F. Richards will preach this morning at the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

—Louis Guise, the Missionary, will conduct services this afternoon in the rear of No. 51 Carroll street.

—Elder Knowles Shaw preaches this morning at the Christian Church on "God the Just and Justifier;" this afternoon he lectures to the children, and this evening preaches for the young on "Decision of Character."

—The Christadelphians meet this morning in the Hall at the southwest corner of Lake and Desplaines street. The subject is: "The Reward of the Righteous; What is it?"

—The Rev. C. Day Noble preaches this afternoon in Plymouth Church on "Beauty in Worship."

—Elder R. H. and Mrs. M. S. Mansfield preach today at 619 West Lake street. The evening subject is, "I suffer not a Woman to Preach."

—Elder William Sheldon preaches in the Advent Christian Chapel.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

April 20—First Sunday after Easter.
April 25—St. Mark the Evangelist.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

April 20—Low Sunday.
April 21—St. Anselm, B. C. D.
April 22—SS. Soter and Caius, PP. MM.
April 23—St. George, M.
April 24—St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen, M.
April 25—St. Mark, Evangelist.
April 26—SS. Cletus and Marcellinus, PP. MM.

ELSEWHERE.

A Swedish mission has been established at Providence, R. I.

Prof. Tyndall, it is said, is going to join the Rev. Mr. Conway's Church, in London.

The Tenth Presbyterian Church has recently been organized in Indianapolis.

In the United States the Moravians number thirty-one full members to each church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, including ministers, has a total membership of 654,159.

The Protestant Episcopal Society for the Increase of the Ministry last year aided 161 students.

Plymouth Congregational Church, Minneapolis, have elected three of their lady members deaconesses.

The Swedenborgian mind is now exercised upon the question whether spirits have the sense of taste.

A daily morning prayer-meeting has been established in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary in New York.

A Baptist clergyman, who has been traveling through the South, says that the freedmen's churches are to an alarming extent under the control of ordained ignorance.

There are 321 students in the seven Congregational theological seminaries in the United States—43 more than last year.

The German Emperor has determined that the office of Catholic Bishop of the Prussian Army shall be abolished.

The Rev. T. E. Thomas, D. D., Professor in Lane Theological Seminary, becomes pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

The American Bible Society will hold its anniversary this year in Philadelphia, where a meeting of more than ordinary interest is anticipated.

Tischendorf, the celebrated Biblical critic, will be one of the delegates from Germany at the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance.

The Rev. C. C. Huzzey, of Billerica, Mass., being sick on a recent Sunday, his daughter read a sermon and otherwise assisted in the pulpit service.

Of forty-two Roman Catholic Cardinals, all but two are old men. Lucien Bonaparte, the youngest, is 45 years of age. The oldest, Archbishop of Chambery, is 90.

It is understood that Mrs. Van Cott will soon make another attempt to secure ordination at the hands of the Methodist Church. Her labors are still attended with marvelous results.

The Mormon semi-annual Conference has just been held in the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, attended by 6,000 people. They resolved to send a number of missionaries to foreign parts.

The Congregational Churches of Southwestern Missouri have decided to establish a denominational college in that part of the State, and have selected Springfield as the location for it.

The Rev. E. Storey, the first ordained minister in the Northwest Territory, preached his first sermon April 7, 1788, under a large elm tree on the banks of the Muskingum, opposite the present site of Marietta, Ohio.

The managers of the American Bible Society, at the April meeting, voted to concur with the British Foreign Society in the revision and publication of the Arabo-Turkish Testament at Constantinople.

The number of additions to the churches in the city of Cleveland during the past winter is estimated at over 1,000, and the number of genuine conversions in Northern Ohio is not less than 3,000.

At a Unitarian Conference recently held in Brooklyn, N. Y., it was resolved that the Unitarians occupy an entirely different plane from the Universalists, socially and intellectually, and union was, therefore, impracticable.

The First Presbyterian Church at Orange, N. J., and the church in Bloomfield have each agreed to support a lady missionary in the foreign field; the former, one at Canton, and the latter, one in Africa.

The Congregational churches of New York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, are raising a church extension fund to be employed in the two cities and their surroundings, in aiding feeble congregations of their denominations, and to plant churches and help sustain them at promising points.

The Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, is pronounced the most elegant Methodist church edifice in the United States. It is lighted by electricity. The organ cost $10,000, and is worked by water-power. The cost of the lot and building was $300,000.

St. James' Church, Brooklyn, now the Cathedral, was, in 1826, the only Catholic Church in that city. Forty-six years ago there were not more than 1,000 Catholics in Brooklyn. To-day there are upward of 43,000 Catholics, and thirty-six separate and distinct churches and chapels.

The Presbytery of Dundee are still raking the Rev. Mr. Knight over the coals for his heretical magazine article on prayer. They find that there are grounds for judicial procedure against him, and have appointed a committee to deal with his case, and, if necessary, to frame a libel against him.

The *Christian Union* indorses the Boston notion of "Holly-Tree Christianity," and says: "Who wonders that 'Holly-Tree Christianity' is making hosts of converts! We have called it a new kind of Christianity. We take it back. It is only a new application of the same old kind, which every day grows grander, and dearer, and more efficient in the world."

The heart of a Deacon who officiated with the inevitable contribution-box, at a recent meeting in this vicinity for foreign missions, was gladdened by observing among its contents a neatly rolled package that one could easily imagine to be a "check," or something of that agreeable nature. On hastily investigating, his former belief in the depravity of human nature was changed to a certainty, by discovering one dollar and a cent, and upon the paper the following: "The cent is for the heathen, and the dollar to get it to them."

The following passage occurred in Mr. Bartol's Fast Day sermon at Boston: "'I shall die of consumption,' said a beautiful daughter, 'in two years if I stay in this climate.' 'Does your father know it?' 'I would not have him know it for the world, for it is for his sake I do it, as he needs me in his old age.' That was a fast from life itself worthy of the name,—the self-denial and joyful sacrifice that God loves. The daughter died as she said. She once sat in yonder seat. The old man outlived her a score of years, and has at last just gone, scattering charities behind, showing that the unpretending James Savage was a good man."

The Rev. Mr. Ancient, who proved himself a hero at the wreck of the Atlantic, was formerly a Scripture reader in the British Navy, and for the past six years has been a missionary of the Colonial Society at Terrence Bay, near the point of disaster. It will be remembered that he saved the life of the Chief Officer at the peril of his own, and, during the wonderful scenes that followed, he was constantly active, seeing that the dead were buried decently, and the living cared for. He is described as a plain, earnest, warm-hearted man, and dearly loved by his parishioners, who are chiefly poor fishermen living along that dangerous coast.

In the Protestant Episcopal Church in America several literary associations have been formed among the clergy for the discussion of important subjects in social science, religion, and theology, and for the encouragement of a higher standard of culture. The most conspicuous of these associations meet monthly in New York and Boston. They comprise clergymen of widely different ecclesiastical tendencies, and they repudiate all sectarian or schismatic purposes. A number of essays that were read at their meeting have been published in various journals, and it is probable that one or two volumes will set forth their most mature and important results.

The last census of Palestine shows a total Jewish population of 15,293 souls. Of these, 6,000 (more than half) live in Jerusalem, about 4,000 in Safet, 2,000 in Tiberias, and 9,000 in Hebron. The remainder, about 400, are divided between Acco, Jaffa, Haifa, Sichem, and Sheir-Amar. There are fourteen congregations in Jerusalem; the largest is the Saphardic, consisting of 3,600, from Spain; the congregation of the Mogremim (Moroco and Tunis) has 1,000 members. The Russian Jews have nine separate congregations, of which the Volhynians is the largest (492 members), and the Sewalks the smallest (166). Austria, Hungary, Holland, and Germany have three congregations, the first two, 230 each; the latter two, one congregation of 74 members.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

The week just closed has been a curiously successful one for managers—curiously, because of uniformly large patronage in spite of the most execrable of weather. The most remarkable triumph of dramatic attraction over pluvial drawbacks has been in the case of Miss Neilson, who has filled McVicker's Theatre every night, whether rainy or clear. Her last three appearances were before audiences of a size and quality unusual even for McVicker's. Her engagement has been among the most brilliantly successful ever played in Chicago, and her return in December next will be looked forward to with peculiar pleasure by our theatre-goers. She begins, to-morrow night, an engagement in Cincinnati for one week at Wood's Theatre; then goes to St. Louis and gives two readings; and thence to New York, where she opens in "Amy Robsart" at Booth's Theatre on the 12th of May. This engagement concluded, she visits Europe for two months, returning in September, and then enters upon an extended tour through all the principal cities of America, including San Francisco. During her engagement at McVicker's, Miss Neilson has appeared nine times in the character of *Juliet*, four times as *Rosalind*, and once as *Pauline*. She has been peculiarly fortunate in enjoying the support of so excellent an actor as Mr. O'Neil, who has covered himself with distinction by his admirable rendering of the characters of *Romeo*, *Orlando*, and *Claude Melnotte*. His efforts have been rewarded by the heartiest appreciation on the part of the patrons of the theatre, with whom he has grown into high favor. Another excellent feature of Miss Neilson's support has been Mr. Pierce's careful and capable handling of the parts of *Friar Lawrence* and *Adam*. It is a relief to find a good actor filling the place which was so nearly empty before he came.

This week, Mr. Mark Smith, one of the most popular of American actors, plays an engagement at McVicker's, appearing each evening as *Jaques Fauvel*, in the play "100 Years Old," from the French of "La Centenaire." This piece enjoyed a successful run of two months at the Union Square Theatre, New York, and it was accepted as one of the most beautiful and interesting of dramas. The strongest praise was elicited by Mr. Mark Smith's embodiment of the character of the grand old centenarian. The distribution of parts in the play is as follows, and it will be seen that the best strength of the company is called into requisition:

Jaques Fauvel	Mr. Mark Smith
George Fauvel	F. R. Pierce
Rene D'Alby	James O'Neil
Max De Maugars	W. H. Power
Doctor Bernard	M. J. Pendleton
Pere Martineau	Ed. Barry
Deslandes	W. H. Holmes
Louis	C. Hawthorne
Camille	Octavia Allen
Madame Juliette Duprat	Mary Myers
Madame Laroque	Clara Stonesall

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

The second and last week of Stuart Robson is announced at Aiken's Theatre. "Little Em'ly," a dramatization of Dickens' "David Copperfield," will be produced, with Mr. Robson as *Micawber*, a character which he is said to represent with great humor and originality. Mr. McKee Rankin will be the *Uriah Heep*, and Mr. Lawlor the *Peggotty*. The cast complete is as follows:

Daniel Peggotty	Mr. Frank Lawlor
Ham	T. J. Langdon
Mr. Micawber	Stuart Robson
David Copperfield	H. T. Crane
Steerforth	P. J. Wade
Traddles	E. P. Keef
Mr. Wickfield	George Roscoe
Uriah Heep	McKee Rankin
Wilkins Micawber, Jr.	Master Walter
Little Em'ly	Miss Ada Gilman
Rosa Dartle	Miss Kitty Blanchard
Martha	Miss Kate Estelle
Betsy Trotwood	Miss Annie Radcliffe
Mrs. Micawber	Miss Kate Morris
Agnes Wickfield	Miss Lucy Arthur
Clara Peggotty	Miss P. Hale
Mrs. Gummidge	Mrs. Collins

Mr. Robson has a benefit on Friday evening, when he will appear in three different characters.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The great success of "Alixe" at Hooley's Opera House has led to its continuance for another week. The attendance has been large, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, and it is to be presumed that the patronage will be still greater during the closing representations of the play. "Alixe" will be given, together with a new Dillon farce, "Turn Him Out," up to Friday night, when a grand complimentary benefit is to be tendered to Messrs. Blaisdell and Padget, the associate managers of the theatre. For this occasion only, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be given, with entirely new scenery and appointments, and with the following remarkably strong cast:

Bob Brierly	J. W. Blaisdell
Jim Dalton	J. C. Padget
Green Jones	John Dillon
Hawkshaw	J. W. Morris
Melter Moss	Russell Soggs
Sam. Willoughby	Miss Sidney Cowell
Mr. Gibson	Wm. B. Arnold
Maltby	H. A. Webber
James	S. A. Reed
May Edwards	Miss Kate Meek
Emily St. Evremond (with song)	Miss Phillis Glover
Mrs. Willoughby	Mrs. Maeder

With such a cast and in view of the strong personal and professional popularity of the beneficiaries, it will be necessary to procure seats early in the week for Friday night.

MYER'S OPERA HOUSE.

The season of minstrelsy at Myer's Opera House is rapidly drawing to a close, but two weeks more remaining. Then occurs the summer vacation, during which the company are to make an extended tour among the provinces, returning after an absence of about three months. This week's programme is as good as usual, embracing Billy Rice's remarks on the "Modoc Question;" a vocal quartette; "The Three Graces," Mackin and Wilson; "Quiet Lodgings," by Cotton and Rice, and the excellent burlesque, "Romeo and Juliet." Billy Rice is underlined for a benefit to take place on Monday evening of next week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau remains another week at the Academy of Music, where he has played in "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," to fine houses so far, and will doubtless continue to do so. The play is strongly cast and finely put upon the stage, and it proves to be one of the most attractive productions of the season.

NIXON'S.

Wilder & Co's. Circus closed its season here, at the amphitheatre last night. It has been exceedingly unfortunate for the management that so little sunshine has been vouchsafed to them. The bad weather has been continuous, but the performances at the circus have never fallen below that high standard of excellence inaugurated by Mr. Wilder from the first.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.

About two weeks ago it will be remembered that Mr. Albert Leon, of the famous Leon Brothers, gymnasts, fell from a trapeze in the circus, and broke his leg just below the hip. The sad accident necessitated a cancellation of their summer engagement, and in consequence great pecuniary loss. Mr. Wilder's celebrated company, deeply sympathizing with their misfortune, have concluded to give them a grand complimentary benefit on to-morrow evening, at which not only Mr. Wilder's brilliant combination will appear, but volunteers from the star artists now in the city, engaged for the great Chicago show at present organizing, will assist in rendering the performances most brilliant in every respect. It is to be hoped that the benefit will receive the substantial recognition of our amusement-loving people.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Dion Boucicault is interested in the new Broadway theatre which Pursell is about to build.

The Count de Waldeck, who just celebrated the one hundred and seventh anniversary of his birth, is building a theatre in Paris, of which he is to be the director.

Mr. H. L. Bateman is to be the new lessee of the "Lyceum," on Fourteenth street, New York, recently vacated by Fechter. Of course, "Charles the First" will be the initial attraction.

A recent analyzation of the atmosphere of one of the second-class theatres of New York, by the Board of Health, revealed twenty-seven parts peanut perfume, sixty-one of whiskey, and the remainder mixed drinks and so forth.

"Get up, Jones, all right," they told him after the curtain fell; but Jones had played the deserter who was shot, and it wasn't all right. Musket wads had entered his head. Wounds painful, not dangerous. This is Allegheny.

Bergh is needed in London to look after a wretched horse, which, after getting soaked in "The Cataract of the Ganges," at one London theatre, has to stand scorching in the play of "Rebecca" at another. Now, if the order could only be reversed!

The Macon *Messenger* thinks that if a new drama, based upon Butler's New Orleans career, and written by an ex-Confederate officer, could be placed upon the stage, and rendered in every village and hamlet of the late Confederacy, it would have a run equal to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the North.

That was a cruel critic who observed of reproduction at the Strand, London: "The burlesque is called 'Mazourka; or the Pole, the Stick, and the Tartar;' a species of conundrum which I would unriddle thus: Miss Bishop's rod is the Pole; the new actor, Mr. W. Searle, is the Stick, while it is evident that it is the luckless audience who have caught a Tartar."

Elliston paid the Drury Lane Committee for rent during his seven years' occupation of the theatre £65,000 out of £71,000, besides expending £30,000 in improving their property. Capt. Vothill lost £30,000 in three days at Drury Lane. Mr. F. B. Chatterton, who has expended £50,000 in improving the property, besides laying out £7,000 in decorations during his tenure, had his lease renewed for five years, at an increased rental, as a reward for the improved condition in which he has placed the theatre. Instead of £5,000, he has soon to pay £7,000 a year.

In the *Galaxy* for May, Mr. L. Clarke Davis gossips entertainingly about actors, in the course of which he gives a sketch of the career of Miss Neilson, the charming young English actress. This lady was born in 1851, at Saragossa, Spain; her father being a Spaniard and her mother an Englishwoman. Neither of her parents had any connection with the stage, but the child engaged in the study of "Romeo and Juliet" when only 9 years of age. At 15 she made her debut at Ramsgate; was eminently successful; went to London shortly after, and appeared on the stage of the new Royalty as *Juliet*,—a part she had studied for six years,—and at once met with almost unparalleled success. When the season was over she went "starring" in the provinces, and excited little or no enthusiasm. Returning to London with an exceedingly lightened purse, she was engaged at one theatre after another, and rose higher than before in the estimation of the public, till on the eve of her departure for America, last autumn, "her success culminated. Since the night that Macready took leave of the stage, Drury Lane had never been so densely crowded; never so loud in its applause."

"Any measure," says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, "which would effectually exclude boys from the low concert saloons and disreputable variety entertainments which abound in this city, would be worthy of warm approbation. But the bill passed by the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, is absurdly unjust, and if it should be literally enforced it would be very oppressive. It specifies among the places that are forbidden to minors, 'any variety theatres, or places for the exhibition of negro minstrelsy, singing, or the ballet.' This excludes a young man of 20 from the opera, from respectable theatres where there is a ballet, from concerts of all kinds, and we are not quite sure that it does not forbid such a youth to attend churches where there is singing. But whether this is the case or not, the bill is bad enough. It prevents a young man from attending any one of the decent negro minstrel halls which are in operation here, but in no one of these would the morals of an unsophisticated young man be as much in danger of destruction as they would by his continual presence in the chamber occupied by the body which passed this bill."

At a Louisville break-neck performance, by the Leslie brothers, the other day, one of them had a very narrow escape. The three brothers were forty or fifty feet above the floor on the trapeze, one of them hanging by his feet to the bar, and holding the hands of another brother, who hung suspended by them. The latter was to turn a somersault in the air, while in this position, throwing his feet upward, which his brother was in turn to seize, and a most extraordinary feat would have been accomplished. But Lew Leslie, the one in question, miscalculated the distance, or the other brother missed his hold, and only one foot was caught. Unable to hold by one hand alone, the brother next to the trapeze was obliged to relinquish his grasp, and young Leslie fell headlong almost to the floor, but not quite—for when within less than a dozen feet of the hard flooring, by an almost superhuman effort, he turned a somersault in the air and reached the floor on both feet, unharmed. The audience had held its breath in dreadful suspense, and rose almost as one man to greet the successful issue of the dangerous fall with rapturous cheering, after which "Lew" continued the performance.

A MAD BARON.

A St. Louis paper tells the following story, which, if an advertising dodge, is cute; if true, is interesting. We append it, anyhow:

Some of our citizens may remember the "Siamese-Twin" sisters, who were exhibited in this city a few years ago. They were not Siamese, but mulattoes, and were designated "Siamese-twin" sisters because they were naturally joined together after the same manner as the famous Siamese Twins, yet still more effectually. They formed a rather disgusting object, and it is hard to imagine how anyone could fall in love with it or any part of it, yet a man has been found who worships at that shrine of monstrosity. The Milly sisters, as their name is, are in Berlin in charge of Frederick Hunt, of Cincinnati, and a Russian Baron, Von Nerger, saw and fell madly in love with one of the sisters—which one it is not stated. His admiration made a positive distinction, however, and caring nothing for the other, he wanted an introduction to the one. He sued in vain. He sent a diamond ring to his particular charmer, but their twenty fingers and thumbs were so mixed up that they could not decide to which it belonged, and sent it back.

The Baron was not to be foiled in this manner. He heard that the sisters wished to get an engagement at one of the theatres of Vienna during the Exposition and had failed. He knew the manager of the Leopold Stadt Theatre in Vienna, and writing to him offered to pay the twins' compensation out of his own pocket if he would engage them. The twins were accepted, a contract was signed to this effect, and then the Baron von Nerger got the coveted introduction. One of the present wonders of Berlin is the Milly sisters every day riding in the Baron's carriage in the Thiergarten Park, and the Baron at their sides. He has several times publicly proclaimed his intention of marrying the object of his adoration, and is supposed to be the maddest man in Europe.

THE CONDENSED DRAMA.

The *Arcadian* offers the following thrilling dramatic concatenation, entitled: "The Bullion Bank—a Farce in One Act:"

Scene, a broker's office, *Straight*, a secretary, seated at desk in corner; no other furniture in the room.

Enter *Mr. Gold*.

Gold—"Straight, give me joy. I have just made a million dollars"—(he doesn't say how.)

Straight—(aside to the desk)—"These figures show that the Bullion Bank, in which all Mr. Gold's money is deposited, is insolvent. How can I tell him? And I love his daughter; but oh! how hopelessly!"

Enter *Fanny*—

Fanny—"Papa, I want to go to Stewart's to buy $60,000 or $70,000 worth of silks and laces."

Gold—"Certainly, my child, for you are the apple of my heart—go. Bye, bye"—(exit *Fanny*.)

Straight—"But, sir, you are ruined."

Gold—"Never mind, there is all the more necessity then for investing in silk and laces immediately."

Straight—"But, sir—(aside)—And I love his daughter: but oh! how hopelessly!"

Enter *Curb-Stone Broker*—

C. S. B.—"Mr. Gold, I love your daughter."

Straight—(aside to his desk)—"So do I; but oh! how hopelessly!"

Gold—(in thunder tones)—"Sir, my daughter shall marry nothing less than a foreign Prince, for she is the apple of my heart."

Straight—"Mr. Gold, these figures prove that the Bullion Bank is insolvent, and you are ruined."

Gold—"This is a moral play, so I exclaim, Gracious goodness! can this be thus?"

Enter *Fanny*—

Fanny—"Papa, I have bought the handsomest lot of silks and laces in New York."

Gold—"My child, I am ruined."

Fanny—"Are you, papa? How nice! just like the novels. Let us take a quiet lodging on Fifth avenue (South), and I will support you by making wax-flowers and bead pin-cushions."

Straight—"Sir, I have a little property that belongs to my mother; take it. I have no use for it. And I love his daughter," &c.

Enter messenger with dispatch for *Gold* and for stamps.

Gold (reading)—"Ha! ha! the bank has failed the other way, and, instead of being ruined, I am worth a million dollars more. (To Fanny and Straight) I have long been aware of your love for one another. Bless you, and be happy."

(They are happy.)

[Curtain falls, and the audience look at one another in blank amazement.]

MUSIC.

The present week is barren in musical announcements. Nothing of importance need be looked for until May 5, when, Maretzek and Jarrett having settled their quarrel, the Lucca Troupe will commence its second season at McVicker's, and give us one week of opera. The repertoire has not yet been announced, but it is to be presumed Lucca will be heard in something new.

THE GERMANIA CONCERT.

The following is the programme for the Germania concert this afternoon:

1. March—"The Ambassador" .... Sir
2. Overture—"The Italian in Algiers" .... Rossini
3. Waltz—"Story of the Rhine" .... Gungl
4. Potpourri—"The Musical Oddity" .... Hamm
5. Violin solo—"Souvenir de Haydn" .... Leonard
H. DeClerque.
6. Cello solo—"Romance" .... Matys
P. Duprez.
7. Overture—"Mason and Locksmith" .... Auber
8. Reveil du Lion .... Kontsky
9. Artist Quadrille .... Strauss

A CARD FROM MR. GOLDBECK.

The following card from Mr. Goldbeck explains itself:

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

SIR: Permit me to inform you that I shall give my farewell concert on Thursday, April 24, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. My health imperatively requires total cessation from business for a time, and I shall shortly after the concert depart for Europe, remaining there until fall, when I hope to return and take an important part in the establishing of a School of Music, which shall be complete in every department of the art, and give to Chicago as one of its prominent features, and one that is much needed, a Philharmonic Association. In leaving the city for the present, I look back with the greatest possible satisfaction and gratitude to my friends and the musical public, upon seven years of uninterrupted success, and take this opportunity to express my deepest and most heartfelt appreciation of the support and friendship which I have received at the hands of the people of Chicago.

To make the occasion of my last concert as attractive and as brilliant as possible, I have asked Mr. Florence Ziegfeld to assist me with some of the best pupils of his Musical College. I cannot sufficiently praise the generous spirit and readiness with which he has consented, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to say that on Thursday next the two institutions will combine to make a grand demonstration, in the shape of two performances upon six pianos and the organ, and render the inspiriting overtures of "Rienzi," by Wagner, and the "Jubilee," by Weber. The Misses Nettie Roberts, Kittie Ward, Sarah Conley, and Carrie Pratt (from the Musical College), the Misses Hattie Cady, Frances Adams, Nels Morton, and Fannie Fleetwood, from the Conservatory of Music,—all of whom have most gracefully consented to participate,—and Messrs. Zeigfeld, Baumbach, Ledochowski, H. Allen, and myself, will be the performers. Besides these two pieces, an excellent selection of vocal and instrumental music will be offered, comprising the sextette from "Lucia," a concert trio by Mozart, the "Erl-King" by Schubert, the Polonaise in E flat by Chopin, the Hungarian Rhapsody, and several other numbers. Mrs. Carrington, and Miss Ella A. White, Mr. A. Bischoff, Signor Farini, Messrs. Bluthardt, and Seifer, will sustain the vocal part of the concert. Very respectfully,

ROBERT GOLDBECK.

NEW MUSIC.

We are indebted to Messrs. Lyon & Healy for the following new music from the well-known house of Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston,—a list of which will give musical readers a large variety of fresh pieces from which to select for the piano and voice. The piano pieces are: "The Mill," a characteristic sketch, by Adolf Jensen; a polonaise, quite easy, by Charles Wels; "Harmonious Reverie," by Adele S. Price; "Harp at Sunrise," idyll, by V. B. Aubert; "The Happy Thought," a very brilliant composition, by Paul L. Dreher; "Lizzie's Dream," by J. C. Mecninger; "The Golden Chimes," a caprice brilliante, by Kitterer, whose compositions are growing very popular; "Woodland Dreams," a visionary sketch by Theodor Giese; "The Pilot," a mazurka brilliante, by Paul L. Dreher; "On Hope's Bright Pinions," a romance, and "Le Muguet" and "La Violette," two very brilliant polkas, by W. F. Muller; "First Love Redowa," a very swift movement, by E. Mack; and "Turtle Dove Polka," by Franz Behr. All of the above instrumental numbers are within the scope of even ordinary pianists, only one or two of them presenting any difficulties in technique. The vocal numbers of the list are as follows; "The Bridge" (with guitar accompaniment), by Miss M. Lindsay; "I Heard a Voice," a beautiful melody, by Pinsuti; "At Thy Feet," a love song, by Edward O. Eaton; "Friar Bacon," a reprint of the familiar old English song; "Song of the Exile," ballad and chorus (very commonplace), by L. E. Hicks; "Ave Maria," duo and chorus, for female voices, by J. M. Deems; a majestic "Tantum Ergo," for four voices, by Lambilotte; "The Brave Old Temeraire," a stirring ballad, suitable for baritone voice; and "No Father, No Mother," and "Little Darling," by H. P. Danks, which are of the cheapest ballad order.

LISZT AND WAGNER.

Mr. Florence Ziegfeld, of the Chicago College of Music, in a letter to the current number of the *Song Messenger*, gives the following entertaining reminiscences of Liszt and Wagner:

Weimar is famous in the minds of all music-lovers as the home of Franz Liszt. It was to enable my pupils to see this renowned maestro, and, if possible, to hear him play, that partly prompted our visit there. I called upon Liszt immediately upon my arrival, and was received by him in the kindest manner. There are few of my readers who have not seen pictures of him, and no musician should be without one. As I saw him and as he usually appears now, he was clothed in the long black cossack of the monastry, the garb of the religious brotherhood with which he united himself some years ago. It gave to his tall form a graceful appearance, and, along with the long gray hair which falls down upon his shoulders, it rendered him still more venerable in the eyes of a musician who would naturally be inclined to look upon him with a feeling akin to worship. His face, radiant with genius, has also a benevolent and friendly look, which readily accounts for the personal fascination which he exerted in earlier life, that rendered his career as romantic as that of a Minnesinger in the olden time. Liszt's greatness has enabled him to carry out the kindly and benevolent promptings of his nature. He is as gracious to the humblest musician as to the most powerful nobleman. A story is told of him that illustrates this characteristic. On one of the many occasions when he was invited to royal and noble gatherings, he saw fit to decline because he believed that the host—a certain Count—asked him, not out of friendship, but for the purpose of entertaining his guests. The Count came to him, and begged, and finally persuaded him to go, after promising that he should not be asked to play. It was at a dinner party. After the dinner was concluded, the ladies gathered about him and desired him to play for them. He complied, and after he had finished, he arose from the piano, turned to the host, said "Count, I have paid for my dinner," and left the house. Yet the same man who could be so haughty in distinguished company is as genial as possible among his friends, and as kind as possible to musicians. * * * * We had the rare good fortune to be invited to Liszt's private matinees, which he gives Sunday mornings to his particular friends exclusively, and there we listened to his marvelous interpretations for hours. After the matinee, he offered his arm gallantly to one of the ladies of our party, addressing her in English, and we went together to dinner in a garden near by, which had been rendered classic by associations with Schiller and Goethe, who used to visit the spot and there work out some of their grandest productions. Liszt made a little speech in which he extolled America, and spoke of it as the land of promise in art and music. Our visit to Weimar, and the hours spent in Liszt's company, will be among the pleasantest recollections in the lives of the ladies who accompanied me, I know, as they certainly will be to me. We were guests at the Hotel de Prusse, in Leipsic, where Richard Wagner had been a few days before. He was so grateful for the good treatment he received that he wrote a song for the host, a fac simile of which, in Mr. Wagner's manuscript, I have now in my possession, together with a crude translation of the words. To appreciate it, it should be known that Wagner had once been driven out of his native town by the Magistrate, and now he found hearty welcome in Leipsic, was given the King's room in the Hotel de Prusse, and celebrated in his song the kind treatment he had received from the host, whose name is Power (Kraft in German):

> Of all the words that men possess
> They seldom tell, I must confess,
> What makes an inn like Eden's bower?
> There is no word for this but *Power*.
>
> My native town, to me so dear,
> Gave me but Magistrates to fear;
> Of home and joy, now hour by hour,
> I find a host in my good *Power*.
>
> Of him from whom I welcome found
> Now let my song of praise resound.
> Of artist's wants in kingly tower
> A knowing host—Long Life to *Power*.

As Wagner says in his manuscript, and as he probably felt, the song should be sung "with grateful dullness."

MUSICAL NOTES.

Nilsson will return to America next September.

Mdlle. Schneider returns to the Paris Varieties, where she is about to create the principal part in "La Veuve de Malabar."

A bust of the late composer Balfe is shortly to be placed in Westminster Abby.

The management of the Antwerp Theatre contemplates bringing out Herr R. Wagner's "Rienzi."

Miss Carlotta Patti sailed for Europe on Saturday last, by the steamer bound for Havre and Brest.

Mme. Marie de Beethoven, wife of the composer's nephew, is a music teacher at Rochester, N. Y.

Wagner has announced that no newspaper critics are to be admitted to witness his stupendous Festival performances at Bayreuth.

Mdme. Mallinger has met with a warm reception on her appearance at the Berlin Opera-House.

Jaell has recently returned to Paris from a brilliant tour of concerts in Austria and Hungary, realizing a large profit.

Flat necklaces are much worn by ladies with short necks. They were introduced by the queen of opera-bouffe—Mlle. Schneider.

Mr. A. Grant, the banker, has purchased from Mme. Rossini her husband's inedited works for the sum of 100,000 francs.

Miss Clara Doria has given up opera singing altogether, and has become the soprano of Trinity Church, in Boston.

A new cantata of Professor Glover on the subject of "St. Patrick at Tara" has been performed in Dublin with considerable success.

All the manuscripts left by the composer Balfe have been presented to the British Museum by his widow.

Mme. Peschka-Leutner has been singing at Konigsberg with great success. Among the characters in which she appeared were *Susanna* ("Le Nozze"), *Reiza*, and *Donna Anna*.

It is vaguely rumored that Mr. P. S. Gilmore has another gigantic musical project in the preliminary stage of development. He has given up the national band scheme for the present.

A novelty at one of the last Philharmonic Concerts in Vienna was the performance of a series of five symphonies, entitled "Melusine," composed by Herr Julius Zellner.

At the Kunstlerhaus, Vienna, a parody on Herr Wagner's opera, called "Friedrich der Heitzbare, Grand Opera of the Past, of the Present, and of the Future," has proved a failure.

At a recent concert given by the Societa Orfeo, Florence, in the Theatre Pagliano, the overture to "Semiramide" and the march from "Le Prophete" were played by forty-eight hands on twelve pianos!

Mr. William Castle, the well-known American tenor, is about to commence a two months' season of English opera at the Gaiety Theatre, London. "Maritana" and "The Rose of Castile" are underlined for production.

Miss Fannie M. Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, who has been studying for three years in Germany, is warmly commended by the *Spenersche Zeitung*, the *Fremdenblatt*, and other leading papers, for her admirable singing in various concerts in Berlin.

Antonio Mercadel, a young composer, of the Island of Minorca, has just written a new opera on the subject of "Romeo and Juliet." His countrymen made the performance an occasion of a great ovation to their native composer.

On March 25, at the Sydenham Crystal Palace, was produced an opera in three acts, entitled "The Corsair," music by Charles Deffell, the libretto based on Lord Byron's famous poem of the same title.

One of Cherubini's compositions—described as a tedious Paternoster—was lately effaced from the programme of a Brussels concert, after it had been fully rehearsed. It was found to be too dull.

From abroad we hear that Mme. Parepa-Rosa has made a hit in "Martha" at the Vice-Royal Theatre, Cairo. She was shortly to appear as *Donna Anna* in "Don Giovanni." Next season Senora Stolz will receive as salary at the above theatre 150,000 francs, Senora Waldmann 60,000, and Signor Fancelli 100,000.

Beyond all doubt the opera of the day in Italy is Marchetti's "Ruy Blas," which this year has been sang in forty-three Italian theatres. It is a noble work, both melodious and dramatic, while the various characters offer full scope for the display of lyric ability.

On March 31, "Quisque" writes as follows to the London *Times*: "In the *Times* of to-day Mr. Sims Reeves is advertised to sing a new song, entitled 'Nothing.' There must surely be some mistake in calling it new, as within the last nine months I have gone three times to hear this celebrated singer, and on each occasion he sang—Nothing."

The Emperors of Germany and Russia are determined to take the lead in providing military music for the Vienna Exhibition at their own private expense. A Prussian band of the Guards and a Russian band of the Guards, each composed of a hundred men, will add to the musical delights of the Exhibition by their performances.

Rivalry and envy between two leading singers at a theatre in Syria induced them during the performance to engage in a pitched battle, pulling at one another's hair, for the delectation of the audience. The director, in despair, ordered an attache to turn on a stream of water from the plug on the belligerents, which cooled their ardor considerably.

A FREE MENAGERIE.

The Splendid Group of Animals on Exhibition at Bishop and Barnes'.

With a degree of enterprise and liberality peculiar to the leading merchants of Chicago, Messrs. Bishop & Barnes, proprietors of the store on the corner of State and Monroe streets, have just procured one of the finest collections of stuffed animals ever seen, and have placed it on exhibition in the large show-window especially constructed for that purpose. The principal group consists of a pair of royal Bengal tigers and an African lion, all of large size and fine proportions. The skins, heads, limbs, claws, etc., are as nature made them; the rest is the work of art. The group is arranged with wonderful effectiveness. Over the prostrate form of a tiger the lion stands, his adversary having grasped one of the fore paws of the victor in his teeth. Having overcome one, the lion has turned his massive head to await the spring of the other tiger, who is crouched in the rear, just in the act of leaping to the assistance of her mate. Every detail has been brought out by the taxidermist with the most consummate skill, even to the veins and muscles of the limbs, and the fierce intensity of the eyes. This group was mounted in Leipsic, Germany, at a cost of $2,800 in gold, and is considered the finest in existence. Barnum saw it in New York, and would willingly have paid a large advance on this price; but even the greed of the great showman for curiosities could not prevail against the enterprise of the leading retail hat, cap, and fur house of Chicago.

Messrs. Bishop & Barnes have on exhibition various other fine stuffed animals, among them a leopard and her kitten, a young bear, and the old Bruin who for years stood sentinel at the old stand at No. 115 Lake street. These magnificent specimens of the animal creation fitly represent the extent and importance of the fur department of this house, for which large preparations have been made in the way of stock, rooms, and facilities for manufacture. In these respects it is not outdone by the greatest establishments of the East. The store is one of the largest and finest in America, not excepting the leading hat and cap houses of New York, and the stock and variety of hats and caps, for men, youths, and boys, and in all styles, from the newest and nobbiest to the plainest and cheapest, is not surpassed in this country, much less in Chicago.

GERMANY.

No Republicans in the Fatherland, Except the Communists.

The Revolutionists of 1848 Now in Favor of a Constitutional Monarchy.

Belief That the American Republic Has Proved a Signal Failure.

Grant, Colfax, and the Credit-Mobilier Congress Largely Responsible for This Bad Opinion of Popular Government.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DRESDEN, March 29, 1873.

The German critics of President Grant's last inaugural are unanimous in the opinion that as yet it seems somewhat doubtful whether or not the civilized world is tending towards Republicanism. Whatever the sanguine friends of progress may hope of a remote future, it cannot be denied that, unfortunately, the facts are at present decidedly in favor of the critics. Germany at least does not appear to be tending towards Republican institutions, though even President Grant will probably admit that its people has a pretty fair claim to be counted among the civilized nations of the globe. In fact, the Germans are

FURTHER FROM THE GOAL OF REPUBLICANISM TO-DAY

than they were twenty-five years ago. Among the best men of the country, men standing highest politically and socially, men pretending, and, I presume, honestly endeavoring, to advance the happiness and welfare of the people, hardly a single Republican can be found. Even the Revolutionists of 1848, who fled the country to save their lives, and returned but a few short years ago, under the amnesty granted by the present Congress, have forgotten their old enthusiasm for "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," and have almost ceased to remember the cause for which their comrades were shot down at the command of an "absolute" King. They are now heartily in favor of

A STRONG GOVERNMENT,

or what they are pleased to term, in order to give it a semblance of freedom, a Constitutional Monarchy. Not that they have lost their love for the people, or their enthusiasm for progress; no, they have simply changed their conviction as to the best means by which social and political perfection may be most nearly approached. Formerly they looked towards Democratic government as the sovereign remedy for all social and political ills; to-day they believe that all Republics, our own included, have proved

SIGNAL AND MISERABLE FAILURES;

and that in Constitutional Monarchy alone lies the great panacea for human imperfections. No German-American visiting the Fatherland has ever been more seriously disappointed than Col. Frederick Hecker, of our State, necessarily will be when he reaches the scene of the revolutionary struggle of 1848. He is expected here during the summer, and it is quite safe to predict that he will return to his Illinois farm ere the leaves drop from the trees around his homestead. He left his friends bitter enemies of every prerogative of Royalty, enthusiastic admirers of Democratic institutions; he will find them intensely loyal subjects of the Emperor, and advocates of a strong government. He may toast the Republic, but he will in vain wait for an echo; the ominous silence will drive the hot-blooded Republican back to our shores more speedily than the love for the home of his youth urged him across the Atlantic.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

(the "Commune" of Germany in intent, if not in deed) are alone in favor of what they term Republican institutions. With these political maniacs, no man who loves true progress, and abhors anarchy and political and social Pandemonium, can possibly associate. Only the Ultramontanes are their natural allies, and further their plans in the hope that the temporary ascendancy of Social Democracy may give them an opportunity to fish, even more successfully than Peter, in the troubled waters. It is the fear of these madmen, and their clerical supporters, that has driven many true friends of freedom into the Royal camp. The best friends of the poor man, the most honest and eloquent advocates of social reform, look to a strong government as

THE ONLY POWER

which can check the revolutionary tendencies of the laboring classes, and compel them to submit to law and order. Such a government alone, they claim, can successfully support the moral element in the State, and guarantee the right of private property and the general welfare of society. They believe, therefore, that a Constitutional Monarchy is the fundamental condition of the freedom, peace, and harmony of the people.

BUT THERE IS YET ANOTHER REASON,

which, even more than the fear of the "Commune," has contributed to the dislike, or rather contempt, with which modern Germany looks down upon Republican institutions. A translation of an editorial published in the *National Zeitung* (Berlin) of the 22d inst. will serve as a concise mode of stating this additional reason. The *National Zeitung*, in its comments upon the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday, congratulates the country upon the present form of Government, and improves the occasion to mention the transcendental portions of President Grant's inaugural in the following flattering manner:

On entering his second term of office, President Grant gave expression to his conviction that the civilized world was tending toward Republicanism. This assertion is about of equal weight with two others in the same memorable speech, viz.: that the American Republic is destined to be the guiding-star of all other countries; and that the Great Maker is preparing the world to become one nation, speaking one language (of course the Anglo-American). We, in Germany at least, do not claim to belong to the civilized world as understood by Mr. Grant, and are, on the whole, of the opinion that the Republics of to-day rather

SERVE TO JUSTIFY MONARCHICAL INSTITUTIONS

than to put them to shame, or to furnish examples worthy of imitation. All the Republics of the world, with, perhaps, the exception of Switzerland, are certainly not calculated to arouse the envy of the people in Monarchical States. Mexico, the Spanish Republics in South America, Spain, and France, are not fit to achieve moral conquests for the Republican form of government; and, when we consider the political life in the North American Union,

THE PARVENUS AND ADVENTURERS

who control the great majority of political offices, the last Congress, with its Credit-Mobilier corruption, the nepotism of President Grant, and the vote of 109 to 105 by which Vice-President Colfax escaped impeachment, it seems as if the stars and stripes of the Union had rather decreased than increased in power as guiding-stars since the days of George Washington.

Upon these premises, the *National Zeitung* (which, by the way, is not a Conservative, but an influential Liberal newspaper), builds up the theory that the modern developments of nations prove beyond a doubt that the civilized world is more in need of the strong arm of Monarchical institutions than of the vague powers of Republicanism. It is sad to be compelled to admit that, in part at least, these premises are but too true; and that, more than all other reasons combined, the indisputable evidence of

AMERICAN CORRUPTION, BRIBERY, AND MISGOVERNMENT

has brought the fair name of Republicanism into disrepute. And you may rest assured that all these dark and shady sides of our Republic are thoroughly discussed and brought home to the knowledge of the people on this side of the Atlantic. They form the basis of argument for Conservative Royalists in support of Monarchy, and answer the purpose of discouraging emigration much better than all appeals to the traditional love for the German Fatherland. Manufacturers, large land-owners, the great majority of the small farmers, the mercantile and industrial interests of the country, are all alarmed at the great dimensions which emigration to America is assuming; the Empire will soon need all the young men of the country for the impending war with France; and it seems quite natural, therefore, that

THE DARK SIDE

of the American picture should be so frequently and so persistently displayed. In this one-sided contemplation of our country, none are more proficient than American correspondents. Al-snape of letters written for publication, is confined to those facts and events which form the black chapter of our "public misfortunes."

It is to be hoped that this theme will soon be exhausted, and that American correspondents will at last condescend to mention some of

THE BRIGHT FEATURES

of American life and American politics. As yet, the people of this country know but little of the beneficent spirit of our institutions, or of the noble traits which characterize the great majority of the American people. Of our common schools, of our great charitable institutions, they have never heard the particulars; of American enterprise, they have no adequate conception; the spirit of liberty and honesty, which, in spite of all corruption in high places, still pervades all classes of American society, and which at last is destined to purify even the atmosphere of Washington, the people of Europe cannot appreciate, because of late years they have been led to believe that both American liberty and honesty were long since buried beyond resurrection. Let correspondents tell them the *whole* truth, and our fair name will soon be re-established, and the progressive men of Germany will regain their old faith in Republican institutions.

E. JUSSEN.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Views of One who Has Investigated the Matter.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The murder of Gen. Canby and the Peace Commissioners brings before the whole people of the United States the Indian question. I have just returned from the West, where I have been investigating considerably the manner in which our Government is dealing with the Indians and the white men of the frontier; and I address this to the public, that they may unite with me in demanding of the Government that every Indian found off of his reservation be shot on sight.

Now, let me give you the points which I have gained: In traveling west on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, I fell in with an educated and refined gentleman, about 30 years of age, living at Los Animas, in Southern Colorado, and engaged in the mercantile business; had been there five years; was one on whom anybody would know they could rely. He said that the Indians would come into a ranch (farm) and take everything you had; if you made any objection, they were sure to kill you; and, if you saw them coming, you did not know whether you were to be killed or not; they were always friendly until they had assured themselves that they had you in their power; then they would do as they pleased, and you were lucky if you escaped with your scalp. I said to him, "Why don't the settlers defend themselves, and shoot them on sight?" Answer: "If they do that, the Government makes it hot for them." Question: "Why can the Government do anything with them? They know that the Indians are thieves, that they are sure to plunder and take everything you have about the house, and, under the law, you have a right to shoot a thief caught in the act, and a right to defend your property." Answer: "Yes, but the Indians are not subject to the same laws as the white men; they are considered as wards of the Government, and it thinks it must protect them." I replied: "Well, I don't know anything about the laws in regard to Indians, and I don't care. The Indians should be amenable to all laws that white men are. Supposing they are words of the Government. We, the people, are the Government; are any wards of ours any better than we are, or are they to be treated better? If you or I kill a man, we will be hung; but, if an Indian kills a man, no notice is taken of it. If you kill an Indian, I am told it makes an Indian war. Acknowledged; but, if an Indian kills a white man, it *don't* make an Indian war. In this manner, a few thousand Indians tyrannize over a nation of 40,000,000 of whites. Truly, to be an Indian is greater than to be a citizen of the United States."

This gentleman also told me how the Indians came up on the Trinidad, and ran off 175 head of blooded horses, belonging to a friend of his, who had been breeding in that country for several years. A party was immediately organized, and tracked the Indians into their reservation. Their Agent called them together, and they acknowledged that they had stolen the horses, and promised to return them. The did return 130 worn-out Indian ponies. He told me this to show the uncertainties of stock-raising in that country. "Well," said I, "if they are wards of the Government," it is certainly responsible for those horses. Why did not he make the Government pay for them?" "That," replied he, "is all very nice; but it is not every one that has $3,000 to $4,000 to spend, and one to two years' time to devote to the collection of his claim."

Coming back on the Union Pacific Railroad, I traveled with an officer from one of the forts on that road, and he told me of a raid made by ten Indians, Sioux, who had been friendly for the past two years. A drove of 156 horses, just received at the fort, were being herded about a mile off by two men, when these Indians rode up to the men and fired at them; but they escaped, and the Indians made off with the horses. Troops immediately pursued; and, finding they could not get them all off, each Indian secured a horse for himself, and all made their escape, except one, who was shot, and on him were found letters and papers showing conclusively that these Indians had killed three white men on the Loup about two months previous. Until this time, it was supposed that they had been murdered by white men, and these Indians had been around the fort, drawing provisions and everything that they wanted.

Then, again, on arriving at Omaha, what should I read but an account of the murder of a surveying party near Arkansas City, Kan., by another tribe of "noble red men;" and yesterday we get the sickening news from the Modocs. That Gen. Howard and others have been honest in their opinions, that there was something good in the heart of an Indian, and it was because he was abused that he made such trouble, I will acknowledge; but these men have seen their theory carried out, and know the result.

Much has been written about the "noble red man," and "Lo, the poor Indian," and many have been led to believe that there was something noble about them; but, to all such, let me give a short, pointed, and true description of the Indian: He is a dirty, lazy, lousy, diseased, drunken, highway-robber and murderer. I have traveled extensively amongst them, and know whereof I speak.

Every winter they go on their reservations, and are fed and clothed by the Government. Early in the spring they go off in small bands and steal horses, and, as soon as the grass is high enough for feed, they are on the war-path. Hundreds of our young men are killed by them every year. There is nothing good in them, and never has been. They are a curse upon our land; and yet our Government spends annually large amounts upon their support, and is unable to protect us from them.

Now, I say to the people of these United States, Has not this thing gone on long enough? Will you continue to allow your sons and daughters, your wives and friends, to be murdered by these miserable devils? Is it not about time that there should be as much protection for a white man as an Indian?

Time was, when to be a Roman citizen was greater than to be a King. Time is now, when to be an Indian is greater than to be a citizen of the United States; but it shall be so no longer. The Indians protect members of their tribes; we will protect members of our race.

To the men of the frontier I say, Protect yourselves as in your best judgment you may. Shoot Indians on sight when off their reservations, if you please, and the people will protect you in such action.

GEO. A. CHAMBERS.

CHICAGO, April 14, 1873.

The Paris Opera-House.

The French Government has given orders that no time shall be lost in completing the internal decorations of the New Grand Opera-House. M. Lenepvu has nearly completed the ceiling, composed of allegorical groups referring to the history of the lyric drama; M. Paul Baudry is painting the grand saloon (*foyer*); MM. Delaunay and Barrias have two other saloons in hand; M. Boulanger has the *foyer de la danse*, which will be adorned with portraits of twenty of the most famed *danseuses*, beginning with Mdlle. Lafontaine, 1681, and ending with Mdlle. Rosati (1854). Madame Taglioni, who now resides in London, will, of course, be included in the list.

A Church Suit.

The Rev. Mr. Livermore, who sued his church at Chariton, Iowa, some time since, for unpaid salary, and who obtained judgment, but almost extinguished the church, recently called a Council of Inquiry. The *Leader* says the Council met last week, and after a rigid examination and cross-examination of witnesses, decided, 1. That the church did wrong in not paying its pastor his salary. 2. That the pastor did wrong in suing the said church. 3. That the church should, through the Grand Council, apologize to Mr. Livermore. 4. That Mr. Livermore should apologize to the church. All of which was done, and Mr. Livermore was reinstated as a pastor.

METROPOLITAN MODES.

Easter and Easter Gowns.

Reception-Robes of Faultless Elegance.

The Rage for Jets---New and Hideous Lace.

An Effort to Revive Sensible Heels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 17, 1873.

Easter is over, and the mantuan surprises of the day are surprises no longer. The observance of Easter here seems so much more like a highly secular entertainment than a religious festival that it appears appropriate enough to describe the costumes worn upon the occasion.

When the musical programmes of the various churches are announced in the newspapers for days beforehand, and the names of the firms supplying floral decorations are blazoned in "large caps," one naturally ceases to regard the day as possessing a truly sacred significance.

It is difficult to decide whether to begin with the feet and go upward, or with the head and go downward, or to begin with the polonaise and go each way, in describing some

EASTER DRESSES.

But, as the boots and the bonnet are really only accessories after the fact, perhaps the suit is the natural point of departure. Some of them are so pretty that it seems impossible they should have been made by hands, and others so ugly that you feel certain hands, and very clumsy ones at that, have had much to do with them. As nobody wants an ugly suit, there is no use in describing any of that sort, when there are enough pretty ones to fill a fashionable woman's heart.

One of the most thoroughly elegant Easter church-dresses was of two shades of brown silk—cafe-au-lait and cinnamon. The skirt, slightly trained, was of the lighter silk, and had three flounces of the same, eight inches wide, faced on the right side with an inch-and-a-half band of the dark, on the lower edge. The flounces extended to the front edge of the second gore, and overlapped each other. The two lower ones were gathered rather full, while the top of the third was faced on the inside with the cinnamon color, and set on in curious bunches of pleats, which showed the dark lining. The first gore on the right side was covered with six or eight narrow ruffles, finished like the flounces, and reaching the same height; and the joining was concealed by a row of bewitching bows with ends. The front breadth had three rose-pleated, double-fringed ruches of the two shades, extending up the seams, and the middle to the knee. The left front gore had a large, graceful bow, which ended a supposititious sash of the cinnamon that started from some undiscoverable point under the polonaise. The polonaise was of very plain and stately cut, and open over a deep square vest; the vest being light, and simply corded with double cords across the bottom; while the coat was dark, and ornamented with a very handsome, heavy sewing silk fringe knotted into the garment. It had also square pockets of the light, and large square cuffs fastened by buttons of the dark, and the rest was closed by the same. The hat was a white chip, trimmed with ribbon of the two shades of the dress and curious bronzed leaves and berries, and a scarf of the pretty wrought, colored (brown) lace in vogue this season, which fell on each side, forming strings that were held together loosely, a trifle below the chin, by a bunch of the berries. The bonnet had a round, flat crown, and the brim turned down all round, except an atom behind the ear on the left side, where it turned up, and was apparently held by a tiny, coquettish bow of blue. That was the sole sign of coquetry about the entire suit, and was really charming. Cafe-au-lait gloves, two buttons, and stitched in dark brown; and bronze boots, with low, square heels, completed the toilette.

The prettiest costume for a young girl that I have seen this season was a greenish-gray silk, striped in bunches of three, of several shades darker, and finished with a plain silk of the darker shade. The skirt, as far as the front breadth, was trimmed with five bias ruffles six inches wide, with the lower edges turned over and blindstitched. Each ruffle was headed by two bias bands. The two edges of the lower band were corded with three fine alternating cords of the plain and the striped silk; and the upper edge of the upper band was done in the same way—the lower edge being set under the upper edge of the other band. The front had three vertical puffs up the seams and the middle,—the edges being lined with the plain silk. There was only an apron for an overskirt, and it was cut in four sharp points across the middle breadth. An inch-wide facing of the plain silk, edged by two cords, of the two kinds, at the top, followed the edge of the apron, which fastened under the basque behind. The basque was square behind, and folded in a sort of Watteau fashion, which showed the lining of the plain silk admirably. A simulated vest of the plain color was marked by a double standing ruffle of the two shades. The vest was closed by light, wrought, old silver buttons, and these were also on the fanciful cuffs. On the left shoulder was fastened a curious ornament of gray gimp, and from this were three knotted silk cords, which were carried loosely to the middle of the waist behind, and were there caught by another ornament of the same sort. The use of these gimp trimmings and cords seems to be very general, and they come in all colors. They are invariably placed on the left shoulder, and pass to the middle of the back at the waist, and sometimes they are carried to the middle of the belt in front.

A beautiful

RECEPTION-DRESS,

belonging to the trousseau of a bride that is to be, is of the softest shade imaginable of pinkish, pearlish-gray-gros grain. The long, round train is ruffled from hem to belt with overlapping flounces four inches wide; the hems turned up on the right, and a cord of pink introduced between the hem and the ruffle. The front of the skirt has similar ruffles, extending to the back seam of the first gore, where they meet the ruffles of the back, and join herring-bone fashion,—as both the ruffles on the front and back slope up from the middle to that seam. A short, wrinkled apron of the gray is edged with a curious netted pink silk trimming, neither lace nor fringe, but is as pretty as either. From the right side of the skirt across the back to the left side is twisted and looped an elegant pink sash, composed of a single width of the silk, fringed out about a finger from the edge. This is caught in a loose knot, and the end falls its full width on the left side of the skirt, near the bottom. The waist of this robe, cut in one very deep point before and behind, was corded with two large, soft, gray cords. In front, it was cut a low square, with a neck of pink set in, instead of being only filled in with lace. The square was marked by a ruffle of the gray, like those on the skirt, standing up, with a point-lace ruffle inside. The sleeves were semi-flowing, the lower part being a gray ruffle pleated, and lined with pink. An edge of point-lace was on the ruffle, and full sleeves of tulle inside. A superb set of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the groom, will be worn with this dress, and the necklace will hold the point-lace ruffle erect and in its proper position. Buttoned boots of silk, like the dress, and gloves of the same shade stitched in pink, finish the toilette.

GENERAL NOTES.

In outside garments, the "Dolman"—which may be anything from a double cape to a plain sacque—is the favorite. Its distinguishing feature—the large, long sleeves—are exceedingly graceful in drap-d'ete and tamise cloth, of which they are principally made. Mode seems to be divided, in the trimming, between Yak lace and insertion, and fringe and gimp. The former is the newer style; the latter prettier and in better taste. Almost all the new gimps and fringes have more or less cut-jet woven into them, and some of the new sacques are nearly covered with jet embroidery,—rendering them heavy, warm, and prononce to the last degree.

The new (old) watered ribbons have almost superseded plain gros-grain. On bonnets, and for sashes, bows, and neck ribbons on white dresses of all sorts, they are chiefly used. Most of the white polonaises have a ribbon-sash tied under the puff behind, as if sustaining it; while a coquettish bow at the elbow of the semi-flowing sleeve is a necessity.

A curious kind of lace, called Venetian (not point), which closely resembles Nottingham window lace steeped in coffee-grounds, comes made in polonaises with blue watered sashes and sleeve-bows. The price of these hideous and outre garments is about $40 and $50,—much more than any one is likely to pay to be made conspicuously ugly.

The new fraises for the neck are made about a finger wide in the middle, tapering to about an inch at the end. They are intended to be worn with pointed, or V necks, and to look very stately and severe in style. And perhaps the secret reason is, that they will conceal the dreadful expause of neck left visible by the present "high" fashion of doing the hair. The fraises are made in fluted tulle, Malines net, and muslin edged with lace, and are becoming to persons with slender throats, and the reverse to persons with short necks.

Nainsook will be the favorite material for Watteau summer wrappers; and, for white polonaises, embroidered lawn, wrought pique, and cotton satin, will be most used.

It seems a settled fact that skirts must be trimmed differently before and behind. It is rather a convenient fashion, especially in remodeling old dresses, though not strictly artistic.

Two or three shades of one color, or two colors combined, are such an apparent necessity in mantua-making that not a single costume made and trimmed of one color and material has been seen at one of the large dry-goods houses this season.

The best shoe-shops here will make another attempt to revive low, broad heels, now that the promenading season has begun again. It is to be hoped this sensible, comfortable, and becoming fashion will be generally adopted, and it will be if women have any regard for their feet and their gait.

Some of the new fringed veils of gauze have such a metallic lustre as to be exceedingly hurtful to the eyes; but, as they are very pretty, probably the eyes will have to suffer.

The "club"-stick to the season's parasols is so clumsy, inelegant, and inconvenient, that the dealers predict an abrupt end to the sale as soon as the novelty has worn off.

FURBELOW.

SOMETHING ABOUT MEERSCHAUM.

From the American Artisan.

We have compiled the following interesting facts from the advance sheets of a pamphlet about to be published by the well-known house of Pollak's Son, manufacturer of meerschaum pipes, in this city:

Meerschaum, an article so much esteemed by tobacco-smokers, is a hydrated silicate of magnesia. The word meerschaum means, literally, sea-foam, which is a fanciful name given to the material, on account of its light, apparently frothy consistency. The compound is crystalline, and its constituents are variable. Silicates of iron, and alumina, occur. When pure, and in the raw state, it is quite white, but the presence of silicate of iron imparts a tint, varying from a pale yellow to brown; it is soft, and yields readily to the knife, especially when wet, and its fractures are generally earthy, seldom conchoidal. Its state of aggregation is so variable as to give rise to several densities. Some kinds will sink in water, while others will float on the surface. Meerschaum of medium density is generally preferred by pipe-makers, as the light varieties are porous, and sometimes cavernous. The lighter varieties, however, receive a high polish when waxed, and possess a perfectly even and smooth surface, which guarantees their coloring evenly throughout. To this variety, the trade term of "*Spiegel* Meerschaum," is given,—the German word "*spiegel*" meaning mirror.

Most of the meerschaum comes from Asia Minor, and is mined principally in the peninsula of Natolia, near the town of Coniah. Meerschaum is also found in Spain and Greece, but in such small quantities, and of such inferior quality, that mining it is not remunerative. Meerschaum is exported in irregularly shaped blocks, with obtuse angles and edges, and much care is required in removing the irregularities and faulty proportions. It may also contain various defects, by the diffusion of different minerals throughout, and there are also hard spots in some meerschaum, which will appear on the surface when pipes are cut and waxed. Such pipes are classed as seconds and thirds, as the market value is thereby diminished from 15 to 20 per cent.

After pipes are roughly shaped from the block, they are prepared for further operations by soaking them in a composition of wax, oils, and other fats. The wax and oil absorbed by the meerschaum cause the color produced by smoking. As the slow heat of the burning tobacco produces a dry distillation of fatty matters, they, becoming associated with the products of the tobacco-distillation, are diffused through the substance of the bowl, producing those beautiful gradations of tint which are so much prized. The inferior qualities, or badly prepared pipes, depend more upon the nicotine for coloring than upon the wax, and, in such cases, the tint lacks that fine, transparent chestnut brown so highly esteemed. These defective pipes only obtain a dirty, black appearance, and frequently an oily substance oozes out of the sides, rendering them filthy to handle and offensive to smell.

Very little advice can be given in regard to coloring pipes of the finest qualities, as they may be smoked with any kind of tobacco, and, even when handled roughly, will color well. Meerschaum should never be smoked with the case on, as the color from the lining of the case will be absorbed, and deface the polish.

The imitation meerschaum, which so closely resembles the genuine that only experts can detect the difference, is composed of parings of meerschaum, technically called chips. These parings are triturated to a fine powder, boiled in water, and molded into pipes, which, not possessing the contracting and expanding qualities of genuine meerschaum, crack when heated, and the oil or wax not being equally absorbed, slowly burns, and emits a most offensive smell. Such imitations never color, or, if they do, but partially; the pipe generally cracks. These spurious productions are often palmed off as the second quality of genuine meerschaum, but their cost is only one-twentieth that of the pure article.

The first pipe made to order by the founder of this firm, Mr. C. B. Pollak, in the United States, was wrought by his own hands, in 1857, for the Rev. Dr. Bethune, who died some time ago, in Italy. His heirs still preserve this heirloom in their possession, and highly prize it as being the first meerschaum pipe made in America.

In 1723, there lived in Pesth, the capital of Hungary, Karol Kowates, a shoemaker, whose ingenuity in cutting and carving on wood, etc., brought him into contact with Count Andrassy, ancestor of the present Prime Minister of Austria, with whom he became a favorite. The Count, on his return from a mission to Turkey, brought with him a large piece of whitish clay, which had been presented to him as a curiosity, on account of its extraordinary light specific gravity. It struck the shoemaker that, being porous, it must naturally be well adapted for pipes, as it would absorb the nicotine. The experiment was tried, and Karol cut a pipe for the Count, and one for himself. But, in the pursuit of his trade, he could not keep his hands clean, and many a piece of shoemaker's wax became attached to the pipe. The clay, however, instead of assuming a dirty appearance, as was naturally to be expected, when Karol wiped it off, received, wherever the wax had touched, a clear brown polish, instead of the dull white it previously had. Attributing this change in the tint to the proper source, he waxed the whole surface, and, polishing the pipe again, smoked it, and noticed how admirably and beautifully it colored; also, how much more sweetly the pipe smoked after being waxed. Karol had struck the smoking philosopher's stone; and other noblemen, hearing of the wonderful properties of this singular species of clay, imported it in considerable quantities for the manufacture of pipes. The natural scarcity of this much esteemed article, and the great cost of importation, in those days of limited facilities for transportation, rendered its use exclusively confined to the richest European noblemen, until 1830, when it became a more general article of trade. The first meerschaum pipe, made by Karol Kowates, has been preserved in the museum of Pesth.

Amber is a resinous gum, similar in appearance to gum copal, but much harder. It is found on the shores of the Baltic Sea, principally in Persia. For ages it has been valued for ornamental purposes, such as necklaces, bracelets, etc. The cloudy or milk-white amber, not that which is clear, is held in the highest esteem. The light green variety, and that which is of one perfectly uniform color throughout, are exceptions to this rule.

Amber is divided into two classes; *Fliesen* and the *Erd Bernstein*; the former being found in water, and the latter in mines. The *Erd Bernstein* amber is the most valuable, being harder and of a uniform color. The beauty and hardness of amber has caused it long to be esteemed by smokers for mouth-pieces of pipes and cigar-holders, and in Turkey 1,500 ducats have been paid for a single mouth-piece. Queen Victoria is the possessor of the largest perfect piece of amber ever found, it weighing six and a half pounds, and being valued at £500 sterling. Many imitations of this beautiful gem have been made, but none so hard and enduring as the genuine article.

FAYE'S THEORY OF SUN-SPOTS.

From the New York Times.

M. Faye, of the French Academy of Sciences, has been lately publishing, in the *Comptes Rendus*, an interesting series of papers upon the cause and nature of the solar spots. Starting with the assumption, if it is fair to call by that name a theory so strongly supported and generally adopted, that the sun's photosphere, or luminous surface, is a thick stratum of incandescent cloud, and combining this with the ascertained fact that those portions of the photosphere near the sun's equator move more swiftly than those remote from it (a spot near the equator makes its rotation around the sun in about twenty-five days, while one 40° from the equator takes twenty-seven) he argues that tunnel-shaped vortices must be produced in the cloud-stratum by the differing velocities of adjacent portions; just such whirls and eddies as we see on the surface of a swiftly-flowing river below any obstacle that checks the current. The cavities thus formed in the surface of the water are of course filled by the air from above, and he supposes that in the same way the hollows of these sun-vortices are filled by the gases and vapors of the solar atmosphere. Thus he accounts for the spectroscopic phenomena, which indicate in the centre of a spot thick masses of uncondensed, but somewhat cooled, metallic vapors.

Furthermore, just as a water vortex carries down with it below the surface a considerable quantity of air, which is afterward thrown out from the centre and rises to bubbles round the whirlpool, so he supposes that these solar whirlwinds drag down with them below the photosphere enormous volumes of the hydrogen and other gases of the upper atmosphere, which, afterward ascending and bursting through the cloud-layer, constitute the ring of prominences with which every great sun-spot is encircled. Again, it is a very common thing for a large sun-spot to break up into several smaller ones, which usually are distributed on a line roughly parallel to the sun's equator. This "segmentation" of the spots, as it is called, he explains by supposing that parasitic whirls are formed close to or upon the sides of the original vortex, a circumstance of continual occurrence in water-whirls, as well as in the great aerial whirlpools which constitute our terrestrial storms. It may be well to notice, however, that the analogy between terrestrial cyclones and solar vortices cannot be carried very far, because our atmosphere rests upon the solid earth, while the sun is only a mass of gas and mists, so that its whirlwinds never touch bottom.

The curious proper motion of the spots, which are sometimes observed to travel about on the solar surface in little circles or ovals, is very like that often observed in water-whirls, and thus receives a ready explanation on this vorticle theory. The remarkable distribution of the spots in two belts on each side of the sun's equator is also easily accounted for on this hypothesis, for they are most numerous precisely in those solar latitudes where the velocity of the photosphere varies most rapidly as you go north or south.

Altogether the theory seems more reasonable and consistent with the observed facts than any other yet proposed. Secchi and Tacchini, however, still holding to the idea that the spots are due to outbursts from beneath, object that only very few spots actually show the vortical motion required by the hypothesis, and also that their usually irregular and somewhat angular form does not favor it. To the first point Faye replied that even a swift rotation of the central vortex would not necessarily involve a rapid motion of the gaseous mass which fills the cavity; the second objection seems to remain for the present an undeniable difficulty, though not necessarily insuperable. As to Secchi's theory, it is enough to say (passing over the most serious objections) that the certain fact that sun-spots are *surrounded*, and not *surmounted*, by prominences, is simply fatal to it. The only other theory worth mentioning is that of Zollner, who, almost alone among astronomers, considers the bright surface of the sun to be *liquid*,—the sun itself a great bubble,—and that the spots are floating slags. Perhaps this view, in the present state of science, is not absurd, and it certainly supplies a satisfactory explanation of many phenomena of the solar surface; but it is surrounded by the gravest difficulties, and finds but few adherents.

HOW A KING WAS EXORCISED.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Though a belief in witchcraft is no longer prevalent among educated people in Christendom, the reality of demoniacal possession is still maintained by the Church of Rome. Exorcises were recognized by the Council of Antioch, A.D. 341, as a special order, and they are still the third of the minor orders of this Church. Ordinary exorcism is held over water before it is blessed, while extraordinary exorcism is practised upon persons supposed to be possessed by unclean spirits. In former times the rite was common, and much skill and energy were employed in threatening and driving off demons. We are not informed whether it is much used now, but presume it is seldom called for. One of the most remarkable instances of its employment was in the case of Charles II., the last Austrian monarch of Spain.

The only surviving son of Philip IV., the offspring of that monarch's old age by a marriage with his niece, Charles was feeble in mind and body from his birth. He was also uneducated, and a prey to every gloomy mental fancy. In 1699 he had reached his 38th year, and it was apparent that his life could not be preserved much longer. Spain, though suffering frightfully from squandered resources and unsuccessful wars, still retained much of its ancient prestige, and was possessor of rich provinces in Italy and the Netherlands, and of extensive colonies in America and the islands of the ocean. Charles had no children, and as there was no legislative body capable of providing for the succession of the crown, his will became a subject of intense interest among the monarchs of Europe. The mother of Louis XIV. of France was the sister, and his wife the daughter of Philip IV., but both these Princesses, on their marriage, had solemnly renounced all claims to the sovereignty of Spain. It was now asserted by the French King and his advisers that these renunciations had only been made for the Princesses themselves—not for their descendants. On the other hand, the Imperial family of Germany—Austrian Hapsburgs—was as nearly related to Charles as was Louis, and the electoral house of Bavaria also had its pretenders. The last named claimant, had, however, little chance to be heard amid the clamors of more powerful rivals. Meanwhile William I. of England, and other potentates were reasonably opposed to the success of France. Its sovereign was then the royal bully of all Europe, and the selection of one of his family as King of Spain would virtually make Spain and France one country—in fact, destroy the barrier of the Pyrenees, as Louis afterward boasted had been done.

Charles hated France as decidedly as his apathetic and half-imbecile mind would permit him to do, and made no disguise of his sympathies for his Austrian relatives. His mother, the Queen's daughter, an Austrian, as of course decidedly of the same opinion. France, apparently, had a poor chance of effecting its object. Louis was, however, a man of resistless energy. He had made the Spanish Minister, Cardinal Portocarrero, and also the Royal Confessor subservient to his designs, and they kept up a constant attack upon their sovereign, persuading him, by appeals to policy, religion, and abstract justice, to join the French cause.

About this time Charles fancied that he had been bewitched. The French party favored the idea, and the wretched monarch underwent the terrifying ceremony by which the Church exorcised its harassed children. He was marked with the sign of the cross, sprinkled with holy water, read over, conjured over, and prayed over until the few wits he had were almost scattered by his fears. It was more than suggested to him that his Austrian relatives were the human sources of his affliction.

The process did not meet all the ends of his crafty advisers. They had frightened their victim nearly to death, but had not converted him into a French partisan. Something more must be done. A Capuchin was now selected who had great repute in fighting against demons. The royal sufferer was referred to him, and the opponent of Satan at once pronounced his patient a devil-haunted man. He was doubtless thoroughly attached to the French interests, for he asserted, on the alleged authority of an evil spirit, that some of his Austrian relatives had poisoned him with a preparation of dead men's brains and other disgusting substances, thus making him a prey to bodily and mental infirmities. The Austrian intriguers here became aware that they were being slandered, and rallied sufficiently to secure the arrest of some of their prominent opponents. One of the latter languished a prisoner in the cells of the Inquisition until 1704, when he was released at the instance of Louis, whose grandson, the Duke of Anjou, had in the meantime succeeded to the Spanish throne as Philip V.

Charles was not entirely convinced of the truth of the Capuchin's story. In fact, the Capuchin had been so superserviceable at the start that he made his devil too pronounced an accuser of the Austrians. He therefore discovered that the demon had been lying, and compelled him to modify and partly retract his original statement. The plot had been effectual, nevertheless, in giving Charles a fearful shock. During the few remaining months of his life he was a perfect wreck, and wholly unable to resist the constant pressure of the French conspirators and their ecclesiastical assistants. Finally, he signed a will in favor of France, though sorely against his judgment and desires. A month later—November, 1700—he breathed his last, and a Bourbon Prince became King of Spain. Louis triumphed, but at a fearful cost. His victory was the occasion of the terrible war of the succession, which continued until 1713, destroyed his prestige, desolated some of the fairest countries of Continental Europe, shed oceans of blood, and left both France and Spain in a condition of fearful exhaustion.

GEORGE ELIOT.

A Sketch of the Author of Adam Bede and Middlemarch.

From the Golden Age.

New novels are by no means uncommon phenomena, but good novels are unfortunately more rare; few lovers of fiction will therefore forget the pleasure they experienced about twelve years ago, when they first made the acquaintance of Adam Bede.

The novel was published in America, with no preliminary heralding of its previous success in England; perhaps, indeed, it had no such success there to be chronicled; possibly our British cousins are indebted to us for making known to them that in George Eliot they had one of the greatest of living novelists, as they were also just taught by us that in Robert Browning they had one of the greatest of poets.

However that may be, Adam Bede, issuing from the Harpers' press, with scarcely an advertisement to make its existence known, even in our own newspapers, soon found its way into everybody's hand, and its praises on everybody's tongue.

For once the critics and the general public were of one accord as to its merits, and from praises of the novel the delighted readers next began curiously to inquire as to its authorship. Was George Eliot a real name or a nom de plume? Was the author a man or a woman? Was it Miss Evans or was it Mrs. Lewes who was to be credited with the work? These were topics of eager discussion, and when at last it was satisfactorily settled that George Eliot was the veil under which a woman screened herself, and that Miss Evans and Mrs. Lewes were one and the same person, the hints of a romance in real life, of which the author herself was the heroine, only added to the interest which her readers already felt in her.

The story of Marian Evans' life has been variously told. Perhaps this is the most authentic version of what has never been authoritatively told by the actors in it:

Mr. Lewes, the distinguished and clever biographer of Goethe, and a well-known author of philosophical works, had been unfortunate in his marriage relations; so, too, had Mrs. Lewes; they were a most ill-assorted pair, and she shook off the bond which galled her, and became unfaithful to her marriage vow. But Mr. Lewes himself was equally guilty of infidelity to his wife, and the law of England does this equal justice to man and women, viz: it absolves neither from a marriage bond on account of the infidelity of the other, unless the one who asks freedom can claim to have been faithful to his or her own vow.

The marriage tie between this disloyal husband and wife was broken in fact but not in law. They had long lived separate lives when Mr. Lewes met and learned to love Miss Evans.

Miss Evans was a woman of singularly unattractive person. No photograph of her is to be found anywhere, and she shrinks from contact with strangers, for she is painfully conscious of her own lack of personal charm. It was her mind and heart which won Mr. Lewes' love, and the nobility and purity of this most pure spirit lifted that love into a reverence he had never before felt for woman. His love was returned, and the question of their future was discussed by these loving friends and friendly lovers. They asked the advice and counsel of the wisest and best of their friends in this emergency, and at last, after much thought and discussion, it was decided by themselves and their counsellors that this being an exceptional case, it must be dealt with in an exceptional manner. A legal marriage between them was impossible, but since the affection which united them was no youthful passion, but the stable bond of a love founded on mutual congeniality and respect, they would be justified in uniting their lives outside of the law, if they were strong enough to bear the social consequence which must naturally follow from the infraction of the law. This they resolved to do, and from that time they have lived happily, contentedly, and hopefully together. All their best friends approve of their course, and no truer wife to her husband, no more tender mother to his children, for she has none of her own, is to be found in all England, than this brave and true woman.

Of course, in a society so rigid as is that of England in the outward observance of the moralities—though it is whispered that, under a decorous regard to the conventionalities, plenty of indecorous acts are committed and winked at—such a course as that of Mr. and Mrs. Lewes puts them outside of general social recognition. Mrs. Lewes never visits the house of other people; she receives only her special friends at her own. Since she has achieved fame, she might be received by many ladies who, before this, would have refused her entree to their homes, but she neither desires nor will accept their proffered recognition. She did not overstep the conventional laws of society without due consideration; she knew the price she must pay for a happy home and a satisfied heart, and she is content to pay it, nor does she find it too high.

It was a perilous experiment, and one that no woman, unless she be as strong, as brave, and as pure, and as sure of holding her lover as Miss Evans, would do well to repeat.

Though Adam Bede was the first work which brought Mrs. Lewes prominently into notice as a writer, it was by no means her first effort. Very few people, like the Baroness Tautphias, achieve fame as an author without serving a previous apprenticeship at literature. "The Initials," which made the name of the English wife of the German Baron a household word in two continents, was actually the very first attempt its author made at writing. She was devoted to painting, but the oils and colors she used being pronounced in part accountable for her failing health, were taken from her by the physician's order, and she was literally driven to her pen to fill up her idle and heavily-hanging hours. Nothing is more wonderful in the history of literature than the brilliant novel which this mere tyro in art produced.

But Mrs. Lewes had no such experience of rapid success in the path which she had entered upon. She herself tells us that she had for years been an untiring and diligent worker, translating, writing essays and stories, which brought her no reward in fame, and but small compensation in money. "Adam Bede" first made her famous, and her subsequent novels, "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," "Felix Holt," "Romola," and "Middlemarch," have steadily augmented her reputation. Each has its troop of admirers, who consider it her best work. Mr. Greeley regarded "Silas Marner" as her finest effort, but we think few would be found to agree with him.

A Diet of Leather, Iron, Felt, &c.

Some physiologist has been giving a contemporary the results of some investigations and calculations in this field of diet. His statements are curious enough:

When we pour milk into a cup of tea or coffee, the albumen of the milk and the tannin of the tea instantly unite and form leather, or minute flakes of the very same compound which is produced in the texture of the tanned hide, and which makes it leather as distinguished from the original skin. In the course of a year a tea-drinker of average habits will have imbibed leather enough to make a pair of shoes, if it could be put into the proper shape for the purpose.

A great many things go into the mouth. This is not an original remark. We have seen it somewhere. But it is an alarming fact. We drink, every one of us, a pair of boots a year. We carry iron enough in our blood constantly to make a horse-shoe. We have clay enough in our frames to make, if properly separated and baked, a dozen good-sized bricks. We eat at least a peck of dirt a month—no, that is not too large an estimate. The man who carelessly tips a glass of lager into his stomach little reflects that he has begun the manufacture of hats, yet such is the case. The malt of the beer assimilates with the chyle and forms a sort of felt,—the very same seen so often in hat factories. But, not being instantly utilized, it is lost. Still further; it is estimated that the bones in every adult person require to be fed with lime enough to make a marble mantel every eight months.

To sum up, we have the following astounding aggregate of articles charged to account of physiology, to keep every poor shack on his feet for three-score years and ten:

Men's shoes, 70 years, at 1 pair a year	70 pairs
Horse shoes, 70 years, at 1 a month, as our arterial system renews its blood every new moon	840 shoes
Bricks at 12 per 7 years	120 bricks
Hats, not less than 14 a year	920 hats
Mantels at 1½ a year	105 mantels

Here we are surprised to observe that we eat as many shoes as we wear, and a sufficient number of hats to supply a large family of boys; that we float in our blood-vessels horse-shoes enough to keep a span of grays shod all the while; that we carry in our animated clay bricks enough to build a modern fireplace, and in our bones marble enough to supply all our neighbors with mantels. We have not figured on the soil, at the rate of a peck a month; but it is safe to say that the real estate that a hearty eater masticates and swallows in the course of a long and eventful career would amount to something worth having, if sold, like the corner lots on State street, at $2,000 a front foot.—*Phrenological Journal.*

CHINA.

The Arts and Sciences in the Celestial Empire—Lecture by a Chinaman.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Mr. Laisun is proving himself capable as a Commissioner of Education, not only for his young countrymen in this new world, but also for the new world itself, which he is wonderfully enlightening by his always vivid and interesting lectures. His address before the Scientific Association, last evening, was of the best he has given. The speaker, after a brief and as it proved needless apology for inability to treat properly of scientific topics, commenced an instructive and entertaining talk about the antiquity of the arts and sciences in China, by laying down the principle that the prosperity of any nation was commensurate with its patronage of learning and the arts. China, he said, once boasted the proudest civilization, and her ingenuities were even now the wonder, if not the admiration of the world. Nearly all the great inventions now traced their origin to a nation truly ancient.

Porcelain was common in China as early as 163 B. C., and attained its greatest perfection 1,000 years ago, while porcelain ornaments have been discovered which dated back twelve centuries before the Christian era. China-ware was common in Europe while China itself was yet unknown. Then came the Dutch navigators, who for long years supplied all Europe with this ware, till the taste for it grew to a passion, and fabulous sums were offered for simple specimens of ancient porcelain. The finest pure white porcelain was the product of the Tokian kiln, and was in the shape of cups and ornaments, with devices under the glaze, which were only seen when held up to the light. This kiln was now destroyed, and its beautiful porcelain was very rare. The blue and white porcelain was made at Nankeen until the Tai Ping rebels took the city in 1852. The only considerable porcelain manufactory in China at the present time is at Ting teh Chin on Poyang Lake. Inferior porcelain was made at many places, but nothing that could compare with the work of former days. The discovery of the much-prized crackled China-ware was purely accidental. Two brothers who manufactured porcelain once quarreled and separated, each setting up for himself. One night, through ill-will, one of them poured cold water in his brother's kiln, which was filled with porcelain still hot, but, instead of being ruined, as was intended, it came out crackled porcelain and made its owner rich. All porcelain was made from a clay or mineral called kaolin, which was flexible, infusible, and a pure white color bordering on flesh red. The kaolin was found in mountains, amid blocks of granite, and that of China and Japan was whiter than the European article. When agglutinated by the addition of feldspar, and fired, or baked, it became semi-transparent. The uses of kaolin were almost universal. Household utensils, roof tiles, flooring slabs were all formed from it. But the greatest monument of procelaining was the Nankeen tower, which was built of solid porcelain bricks, when Nankeen was the capital, 800 years ago. Its walls, glistening in the sun, were visible for miles, and it stood for ages, the pride of Nankeen, until destroyed by a rebel fanatic in 1852. The art of enameling in gold, silver, and copper was also of very ancient date, and was carried to a high state of perfection. Everything could be enameled. The different colors were obtained by mixing them with the kaolin before the porcelain was made.

The art of printing was known in China 5,000 years ago, and the practice of printing on paper from chiseled blocks was practised now as then. The characters were written on thin paper, and plastered face downward on the block. Then it was gently worked with the fingers till the paper was removed and the characters remained. Then the wood was cut away and the characters left in relief. The printing was done wholly by hand. First the printer inked the letters with a brush, at the same time reaching with his left hand for the paper. With a single motion the paper was laid across the block and a few rubs with a dry brush completed the operation. An expert printer struck off from 8,000 to 10,000 impressions daily. The whole of the Chinese language has, however, been printed from moveable types, copied from the Europeans.

Books in China were not dear, and all the standard histories and school books are very cheap. The whole of the Cunfucian classics were sold at from 30c to $1.50, according to the quality of the paper, while the Chinese primer, containing 1,086 characters, sold from 1⅓ to 2 cents per copy. The Chinese never laid duties on books.

Although the invention of gunpowder was claimed by both Germany and England, yet incendiary projectiles were known in China 300 or 400 years B. C., while Grecian historians relate how the progress of Alexander was barred near the Ganges because the gods of the country shot thunder and lightning. The chief feature of Chinese gunpowder was the larger amount of sulphur used in its composition.

The mariner's compass was also invented by a Chinaman, 4,000 years ago. The Chinese called it a needle pointing to the south, because it was the height of disloyalty to say pointing to the north, which place was worshiped by the Chinese as the dwelling place of their ruler, and because the Chinaman was opposite to every one. But the Chinese have regarded this useful instrument as the prototype of the cold north star, and though extensive navigators have relied on it but little.

In concluding his remarks, the speaker alluded feelingly to the trade in opium, which, he said, was ruining his country, financially and morally. Since its introduction, the trade was increased to such an extent that the imports of this article exceed the exports of the country, causing a steady drain on the Nation's wealth.

The Ancient Greek Better Instructed in Science than Ourselves.

Prof. Agassiz in opening a course of lectures at Cambridge, the other day, said: In some ways the study of natural history has lost rather than gained in modern civilization. You would be surprised to learn how well-informed the Greeks were, for instance, about the structure of animals. All college students know that the ancients delighted in critical analysis of intellectual problems, as well as in dramatic and poetical composition, and in all beauty of sculpture and architecture. But I think their familiarity with nature is not so well known as their culture in letters and art. Aristotle knew more of certain kinds of animals and their general relations than is known now. For instance, he never confounded sharks and skates with ordinary fishes, while all modern naturalists would put them in one and the same class. Strange to say, I have studied the selacians on the South American coast by the light of Aristotle's researches upon them in the Mediterranean sea, made by him more than 2,000 years ago. I can fairly add that the knowledge of Aristotle on these topics is so far ahead of the current information recorded in modern works of natural history that his statements can only be understood by one who has made a special study of these animals. The community evidently shared his knowledge, for he refers to text-books of natural history which must, from the details he gives about them, have been superior to those we have now. You may seek in vain in the anatomical atlases of Wagner or Carus for information about the structure of the reproductive apparatus of selacians, to which Aristotle alludes as contained in the text-books of anatomists and belonging to the current knowledge of the time. My aim is to give you in this course a comprehensive though very condensed sketch of zoological science in our own day and generation, attempting to do what Aristotle did in his zoology. I wish I could handle my subject with the same mastery. I am forced to begin with the most elementary facts, for in the present state of our schools, where natural history is almost ignored, I cannot, even with a cultivated audience, take any knowledge of my subject for granted among my hearers.

LIMA.

Sketches of Life in Peru.

The Public Fountains and the Cathedral.

The Festival of Senor Del Mar—Earthquake-Shocks.

Fertility of the Soil—Appearance of the Women.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, Peru, March, 1873.

Lima is a large, old Spanish town, built in the Moorish style, with round pagoda-towers to its Cathedral and principal buildings; is built on the River Rimac, which runs through the city; and is 7 miles from Callao and the sea.

THE CLIMATE

of Lima, Callao, and, indeed, of nearly all Peru, is one of the most delightful in the world; is never subject to either extreme of heat or cold. The sea-breeze tempers the sultry summer-months,—December, January, and February,—and a fan is never needed, nor do we feel that oppression from the heat that exists in our Northern climate. The thermometer never reaches to 90 degrees, and we cannot sleep at night, even during the summer months, without a blanket on the bed. Neither do we ever experience any inconvenience from rain, snow, or storms of any kind, as rain or snow never falls here. All the land is irrigated, and all the water is brought from cool mountain-springs for drinking purposes, household use, the fountains in the public squares, &c.

Lima is a walled city, of about 150,000 inhabitants, and it is safe to affirm that in no other city of its size in the world can be seen such

A MIXED POPULATION,

representing *all* nationalities, with perhaps fewer Americans than any other residents.

The streets are long, dark, and narrow, with wide stone-flag sidewalks, and very sharp-edged cobble-stones for paving. Consequently, there is little, if any, driving in carriages,—horseback riding, and the driving of small, heavily-laden donkeys, being the usual mode of conveyance. There is never any hurry or bustle in these crowded streets, nor, indeed, among the dreamy Peruvians themselves,—one of their favorite sayings being, that "There is nothing gained in rushing through life." The inhabitants of Lima nearly all prefer living in apartments over the stores and shops,—these homes being always built in the form of

PROJECTING BALCONIES,

overhanging the shops below; and, in the narrower streets, one can lean from one balcony and almost or quite touch the one opposite. These balconies are always built of entire glass casements, with linen awnings, or shades, to be drawn down at pleasure, on the inside; and these front balconies are always the breakfast-rooms of the entire family. They do not breakfast until 11 a. m., and then small tables are set in these narrow balconies, which will only accommodate two or four persons at each table. How often I have sat at my late breakfast, newspaper in hand, and, looking from my open window, as I was seated at my own table chatted and laughed with my dark-eyed neighbor opposite!

There are very many public squares, or plazas, in Lima, with

FOUNTAINS AT PLAY,

surrounded by iron railings and locked iron gates. Outside of these gates are lilies, roses, and camellias, in perpetual bloom, and long marble benches, filled by day and at evening with weary passers-by, or dusky children, and their still more dusky Cholo nurses. At these fountains, four times each day, excepting on the Sabbath, congregate the aquadors, or water-men, and the still more noisy donkey-boys, importunate and shrill, filling their little water-casks, which are carried by donkeys, and sold to families in Lima at a rial (10 cents) a cask. No one except these water-men have the privilege of unlocking these tall iron gates and getting even a glass full of this clear spring water as it falls into its huge marble basins. These water-men pay a license to the authorities of the city for buying this water, and they then distribute it among the people at so much a load, and four times a day.

Built on one side of the most public plaza, stands

THE OLD CATHEDRAL,

with solid stone front, and massive iron doors. Those heavy Moorish towers have been leveled seven times from the throes of earthquake-shocks, in the past century; and yet it looks so solid and imposing that it would seem as if twice seven earthquakes could not crumble its gigantic proportions. Its floor is of mosaic marble, and there are no seats or pews within its immense walls, as the Peruvians bring their own tapestry kneeling-rug to service, and never sit, but kneel, during the entire service. To sit would be sacrilege. The altar, of solid silver, is of itself more than the entire size of many of our smaller churches; and under solid depths lie mouldering the bones of the conqueror of Peru, Pizarro; while sleeping under the mosaic floor, in damp dungeon-tombs, are crumbling back to dust again the bones of the former Incas of Peru, the ashes of King Alonzo, Archbishops, and old Viceroys.

Among the peculiarities of Peruvian life are the numerous

FEAST-DAYS AND FESTIVALS,

which seem so strange to a foreigner. Rarely a week passes but that a procession passes through the public streets on its way to and from some church or cemetery, attended with some religious ceremonies, which can never be witnessed except in Catholic countries. The observances of Lent, and the celebration of Easter-day, as well as the three days of the Carnival, have been so often described that I will not present them to the reader; but I will mention a procession in honor of a saint who is canonized only in Lima and Callao. The anniversary of the destruction of old Callao by an incoming sea and an earthquake-shock, in 1746, has been always celebrated by all Peru in a grand festival, and the bearing of an immense image through all the streets, placed upon a platform, and that platform carried upon the shoulders of twenty men,—the image of

SENOR DEL MAR,

or the Lord of the Sea. There is a tradition that, when old Callao was destroyed by the tidal wave, nothing was left to tell of the famous city except this image, seven feet high, which formerly filled a niche in some ancient church. This image was in some mysterious way preserved, and found imbedded in the sand among the ruins after the sea had receded. It was carefully preserved, and handed down as a relic of that day of the total destruction of the place and people, was canonized as a saint, and stands in state in a prominent place in the Cathedral. Once a year it is brought out, and, borne on the shoulders of men, and followed by an immense crowd, it is carried down to bless the sea, to quiet its waves, and to preserve Peru from destruction by earthquake for all time. The people have the most implicit faith in Senor Del Mar, and the procession is very imposing and fine. The Senor Del Mar has a hideous red wig, and a horribly-painted face; but the point lace of his robe, the diamonds of his mitre, the exquisite gold thread embroidery that covers his stately form, and the rich satin and gold of his gilded chair of state, form a strange contrast to the unnatural plaster-of-Paris countenance, and the grinning expression of his whole face. Around his canopy, and before him, are bands of music; priests swinging censors; the different brotherhoods of monks and friars; the Sisters of Mercy; little girls dressed in white, and each bearing a lighted taper; boys in uniform, holding an elegant white silk canopy, under which walks a priest, chanting as he goes; and, on each side, the people en masse. When this image has been carried in solemn state to the sea, he is gently lifted from the platform, and, while all heads are uncovered and all the people kneel, he is solemnly lowered to the surf, the tip of his feet only reaching the water. Then he is supposed to have blessed the waters, and stayed them from again enfolding a second Callao in ruin, and is borne back to his niche in the Cathedral, there to rest until the anniversary-day occurs again.

The late earthquake-destruction of San Salvador recalls vividly to my mind

THE TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE

of the 13th of August, four years ago, when we were in just such a state of unrest and fright as those terrified inhabitants are to-day in San Salvador. Senor Del Mar failed to save us that day, although all good Peruvians claim that it was entirely through his intervention that, at that time, when nearly the entire coast was laid in ruins, we in Lima escaped with little injury. And our Lord of the Sea is to be brought out again as soon as we hear full particulars of the destruction in Central America, and is to be borne in procession, not to the sea, but beyond the walls of old Lima, a full mile, out to the ruins of old Callao. Here he will be set down amid the dry sand and ashy soil of those relics of a century ago, and, while the people prostrate themselves among the protruding hummocks and crumbling bones around them, the priest will stretch out his hands over the engulfed city, and call loudly upon the Saint to protect them from another such destruction; and women will wail and weep, and fall upon the earth over the sand that entombs a city; and men will grow pale; and the priest, with impressive gestures, will enact the awful tragedy of the earthquake over again, in speech and gesture.

But, if Senor Del Mar averts a total destruction of Peru, he does not prevent

FREQUENT SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE.

There is always a certain ominous rumbling in the city, preceding an earthquake-shock, be it ever so slight, or of ever so short duration. A shock often lasts only for a few moments, and it will be quite over before one, rushing from the house, can reach the open street. The sun may be shining (but it never shines for very long, nor is it ever entirely clear, being obscured by light clouds always, except for a very few moments at a time, as the evaporation must take place in the clouds to form the water we need on the mountains), and suddenly a dark blue sky will deepen into blackness, similar to the appearance of a Northern sky before a thunder storm. Then, before we feel any perceptible motion, the entire brute creation—feeling the vibration of the earth, doubtless—will begin to exhibit marks of terror. Vagrant dogs, that prowl around the streets, watchful and hungry, will, with tails between their legs and heads down, tremble and howl in abject terror; donkeys will stand with drooping heads, and bray, and lie down prostrate, unheeding whip or spur; upon the wide, flat roof, cats that but a moment before were demurely watching for some stray chicken (chickens are kept in large coops upon the roofs, surrounded by flowers, plants, and often dovecotes and gardens), now lie, and roll, and cry in frantic wailings; hens quickly fly to the inner coop, and bring their heads under their wings; horses tremble, and lie down panting, with distended nostrils; and all human beings, old and young, cry in horror,

"SOL TEMBLOR"

(the earthquake), and rush out the nearest door into the middle of the street, to avoid the falling timbers of the houses. Then the solid ground begins to roll and jar; the doors and windows rattle as if some invisible spirit was trying to unhinge them; dust rolls in clouds through the air; sometimes the very earth itself rises and falls in long, billowy undulations; the tall towers of the Cathedral sway and crack, and the great bell tolls in deep vibrations, keeping time to the great convulsions of Nature. Men, women, and children kneel and prostrate themselves in the streets, praying, crying, and often falling into deathly swoons; and, if the shock is a severe one, the crash of falling chimneys and timbers, and the upheaval of the paving-stones, with the angry mutter of the sea, form a scene that one can hardly describe, and that a person can never imagine unless he is surrounded by just such appalling circumstances.

But I have wandered from Lima and its environs. Lima lies in a deep valley, shut in on all sides by

HIGH, BLEAK, ASHY MOUNTAINS,

with no green blades of grass, no foliage or shrubbery to vary the monotony of their barren surfaces. There is not enough of vegetation visible on the stony and almost inaccessible sides to support life, and there can be no cultivation of their dry, salt-petre soil. Beyond them, on one side, the sea rolls its great breakers against these spurs of the Cordilleras; and, on other sides, you see fields of verdure and the most luxuriant foliage.

NATURE HAS DONE EVERYTHING

for this country, for everything that can grow in Northern soil flourishes here almost without cultivation; and here also are to be found, growing in the greatest profusion, tropical fruits of every variety and kind. As soon as one crop of grain is gathered, another is put in; and I have often seen in the same field the corn just coming up, the ripened corn being gathered for market, and the old, dead stalks being cut down for the cattle. Yet the soil has a gray appearance, and so much resembles ashes that you are led to exclaim, "How can things grow in such a soil." But in all the country between Callao and Lima are the finest olive and orange plantations, bananas, fresh figs, and lucious white grapes, seeming to spring up without any nurture; and you can ride for a whole day under the orange trees, without seeing any one at work, and perhaps, at the entrance of one of these haciendas, a few sleepy Chinamen or Cholos will be playing cards, or rolling on the grass, and, if you offer a rial for some fruit, one of them will rise from the ground only long enough to grasp the money, and will tell you to ride in under the trees and help yourself, and then will resume his game, although the oranges and pine-apples may be going to decay for lack of labor to gather them and carry them into market. And yet, with so fine a soil and climate, and capable of raising the finest potatoes (both Irish and sweet), and the best flour in the world, Peru does not raise enough of any of the staple articles for her own home-consumption, and is obliged to depend upon Chili for potatoes, apples, peaches, wheat, &c.

THE PERUVIAN WOMEN

are at once the most beautiful and the most indolent I have ever seen. They are all dark,—some of the Indian blood of the old Incas, and more of the Spanish-complexion; but still, as they use powder in great profusion, they have the appearance of being very fair. They all have regular, pensive features, large, liquid black eyes, very small hands and feet, are very graceful, courteous, and dignified in their behavior. No lady ever appears in the streets unaccompanied by a servant or duenna (often only a small servant-girl) until she is married; and, as everything bought at the shops is taken home by the purchaser, it is customary for all ladies, and gentlemen also, to have a servant accompany them to carry parcels, etc. The Peruvian ladies never wear a bonnet or hat, not having changed the olden custom of wearing the manta upon their heads. There is an appearance of great sameness in the women, as every one, mistress as well as maid, wears the eternal black cashmere or merino manta (a yard square of black cloth brought across the forehead just over the eyes, put just behind the ears, and one end of it thrown over the chest and across one shoulder). This manta not only drapes the head, but covers the shoulder to the waist, and, although the hair is entirely concealed from sight, yet the fine, oval contour of the face is preserved, and a fringe of black lace from the shawl just veils, without concealing, the soft, expressive eyes.

WALDA.

"BRIDGEPORT."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your correspondent is an old man, who has lived to see two generations swept across that bourne from which no traveler returns; and sixteen years I have spent in slandered "Bridgeport,"—the "Pandemonium," the "vestibule of Hell," as some persons have complacently called it.

Inordinate and vile hankering for sensation to the contrary notwithstanding, I hereby defiantly fling back the slander into the teeth of the bigoted defamers of thousands of humble but honest citizens who, with their toil-hardened hands, have earned their independent homesteads; who lead industrious and virtuous lives; and who are above the law, because committing no crime against the law.

Now that murders, slanders, and other sensations are getting to be epidemic in the land, should not honest editors see to it that their energetic and ubiquitous reporters do not exaggerate through an overweening fondness for rounded periods and glowing paragraphs?

For instance, those four last horrors committed against society in this city, are all charged to unfortunate Bridgeport, though those deeds of blood were committed from one to two miles outside of it. The fact of the case is, the Archer road begins at State street, and runs clear through to the Illinois River, and whatever of crime is committed along that line, or across it, is saddled upon unfortunate "Bridgeport." Who can calculate the amount of injury done to the character and property of this people through careless and indiscriminate censure of the press?

We all know that Bridgeport was the centre of packing-houses, and is partially so yet, and, also, of city slaughtering-houses. These have attracted a crowd of men from Canada, Cincinnati, and other points. The Stock-Yards are their rendezvous now, near which three of the late murders were committed, but, as usual, were charged to us.

There are more causes yet for social evils amongst us. We are surrounded with brick-yards, inviting hosts of reckless youths from outside parts; and, with hell-cribs licensed by those in authority to deal out maddening liquids to young mad-caps who earn much money, and, thanks to our advanced civilization, have not learned, and will not learn, the necessity of husbanding their hard earnings for their own and the public good. With all these surroundings, are we not more sinned against than sinning, especially as we have but one policeman for the protection of the lives and property of every two or three thousand of us?

CAULKER.

ARCHER AVENUE, April 17, 1873.

NAMES.

There is a very pleasant paper in the *New Englander*, by Prof. J. S. Sewall, of Brunswick, Maine, on the subject of "Name Words in the Vernacular," in which the origin, changes and perversions of names, and their incorporation into the English language from sources the most various, are discussed with abundant intelligence and very agreeable results. Conceiving the language to be a gallery of art, Prof. Sewall takes the name-words for the busts and statues and portraits contained in it, and goes on to speak of them individually. This, and two other passages, we transfer to our columns.

THE ART GALLERY OF NAMES.

Let us examine its treasures. The first samples we should come to would be those in which the name is directly affixed to the object without change; as the Armstrong gun, Remington rifle, Minie ball, Argand burner, Drummond light, Mansard roof, Babbitt metal, Baldwin apple, Graham bread. Prominent natural objects are often so distinguished, as Hudson River, Bunker Hill, Delaware Bay—even to the stars, Herschel and Leverrier. It is common to call a man's works by his name, whether hand work or head work. Thus we do not read the plays of Shakspeare, the poems of Wordsworth, the essays of Carlyle—we read Shakspeare, Wordsworth, Carlyle. We call a violin a genuine Amati. A painting is a Rubens, a Titian, a Turner, a Vandyke, a Murillo. The temperature is so many degrees Fahrenheit. A monstrous lie is a Munchausen. Such as these are in common use, and greatly enrich the defining power of the language. In many instances of this direct application, the thing which takes the name goes off with it, and leaves the man who furnished it forgotten. Joseph Ignace Guillotine has disappeared behind the terrible machine he introduced. The droll "silhouettes" in our magazines never remind us of the French Minister of finance whose dogged economy doomed his name to be fixed derisively to the cheapest of all portraits. We read of a "lazaretto" without thinking of Lazarus. "Music" does not recall the muses, nor does "museum," nor "mosaic." There are even traditions that the word "derrick" is all that now remains of one Theodorick, a hangman at Tyburn, who long since vanished from his ghastly stage.

Another class is made up from that immense number of names which have received a termination and do duty as adjectives; Darwinian, Baconian, Machiavellian, Calvinistic, Copernican, Homeric, Mosaic, Pauline, Mohammedan, &c. Carlyle speaks of Brummellian politeness. James Russell Lowell says Wordsworthian, Lockist, Kantist, and even Popist. The only requisites for attaining to this much of fame are, first, to bring on some new thing in art, religion, philosophy, literature, or state; and, secondly, to bear a name which will make a pronounceable adjective. We can call a stanza Spenserian, Tennysonian, Anacreonic; but euphony would go mad over such terminals as Moore-an, Keats-y, Southey-istic, Goethe-an, Longfellow-ine, Thackeray-ic; however worthy of the honor those eminent names might be. Some of these name-adjectives have become specifically appropriated to a particular fact, and have no other application; as Fabian policy, Torricellian vacuum, Elizabethan age, Cæsarian section, Fallopian tubes, Gordian knot, Justinian code, Napoleonic ideas. This is a common usage among professional men, and for the description of scientific facts. The same is true of the possessive: for example: Napier's logarithms, Archimedes' screw, Halley's comet, Glauber's salt, Bright's disease—each of which contains a whole chapter of history in itself; to say nothing of such current phrases as Hobson's choice, Pandora's box, and such pet pseudonyms as Mother Carey's chickens.

The most interesting class of these personal words is that in which the name lies unsuspected until driven from its covert. It is easy to recognize Mesmer in "mesmerism," Galvani in "galvanism," Daguerre in the "daguerreotype" We can really guess why those irreverent iron-smelters should call a mass of metal which will not yield to the hottest blast a "shadrach." King Mausolus offers us a convenient term for our most sumptuous tombs. The Prince of Latin orators descends to us in the modern Italian "cicerone." We hear of Gerrymandering a district, Rareyfying a horse, Dunning a debtor, out-heroding Herod. Such words carry their origin in sight. But when we hear of a "maudlin" speech, we get at first no hint of Mary Magdalen. A "dunce" would never remind us of the subtle Dr. Duns Scotus, nor a "pander" of the Trojan General Pandarus. A "pasquinade" tells us nothing about the mutilated statue of the gladiator dug up 300 years ago in Rome, and the snappish cobbler Pasquino, who lived opposite.

THE MYTHOLOGICAL ELEMENT IN OUR LANGUAGE.

To return to our own language, but few examples will be required to show how largely it has assimilated this mythological element. The gods of Olympus have presided over its growth, and still live in such common terms as "jovial," "martial," "saturnine," "mercurial." The last-named deity served the alchemists under the guise of quicksilver, and, with his Greek name, has furnished our theologues with their "hermeneutics." Bacchus does duty in our Christian civilization as a synonym for the pleasures of dissipation, just as much as he did among the people who personified the vice and then worshiped it; and has as large a following of "bacchanalians." The goddess who presided over harvests still names our "cereals." Another makes our maidens "vestals," and the "mosaic" pins they wear commemorate all the muses together. Hymen and Cupid are almost as familiar personages in our literature as the events they inspire. Vulcan is still at his forge in our "volcanoes," and we have so far undeified his godship as to set him to work "vulcanizing" rubber. We have been taught to sing "Great Pan is dead;" but he can be only constructively defunct, for an epiphany of him occurs in every "panic." Pallas is commemorated in "palladium." Even the two great systems by which savans have attempted to map out the original cosmogony, are put forth christened in the name of the two pagan gods, as the Plutonian and the Neptunian theories.

The demigods are as much at home in our Christian literature as the gods. Curiously enough, modern conditions seem oftentimes to be more expressly prepared for these impersonations than the melodrama in which they played their role before. They affiliate with Christian culture wonderfully. There are more "chimeras" in modern thought than in ancient myth. The tasks of the present day are more "Herculean" than in the time of Eurystheus. The modern "atlas" receives a more universal homage than its giant prototype ever dared to claim. The civilization of our age is equipped with more hands than Briareus and more eyes than Argus; and in its facility of adaptation is more "protean" than Proteus himself. And we have still other and equally valuable importations from the cloud-land of classic myth. Those fabulous monsters which peopled the fancy if not the forests and waters of ancient Greece, are at home with us also. Part human, part bestial, part divine, they stand among the enigmas of the past, and doubtless embodied the fears, the fancies, the hopes or the doubts of the early generations. We adopt them, and they serve the new regime as willingly as the old. They go not grumbling to their task like Caliban, but spring to it with a cordial alacrity like the genie of Aladdin. It would be difficult to compute the usefulness of these *ignes fatui* of ancient poetry dutifully submissive as they are to the demands of our material age: "hydra," "gorgon," "siren," "sphinx," "harpy," "satyr," "sybil," "hippogriff," "dragon," "phœnix," "centaur," "sylph," "fate," "faun," "nymph"—the simple mention of these few will show how largely modern language is indebted to the grotesque side of ancient religion for convenient terms in which to express some of its ideas.

VERBAL ACCIDENTS.

The accidents in language can be illustrated also by observing the many instances in which a name seems to be present and is not. The constellation Charles' Wain, for example, is not so entitled in behalf of any Charles, royal, plebeian or mythical, but is simply a corruption of "the churl's wain." Satan may possibly have much to do with making "lucifer matches," but it is not his name, however, which is attached to the patent. The "muscovy duck" has no relation to Moscow, but is a blunder for "musk duck." The "turkey" was misnamed for the country from which it did not come. The emblem of constancy, "rosemary," is fragrant with memories not of Mary, but of the sea. "John Dory" is a highly satisfactory fish and of splendid hue, but of such extravagant fins withal that the savans have given him the ineffable title *acanthopterygious*. "John Dory" has certainly the advantage in point of euphony, and looks if it were another borrowing from the useful John, but instead is a corruption of *jaune doree*, golden yellow. "Demijohn" is another which has an abusive sound, as though the typical John were so addicted to containing raw spirits that the name had come to be a synonym for the original package; but demijohn is our modified pronunciation of the French *dame jeanne*, which is itself a corruption of Damaghan, a Persian town famous for its glassware. Among our birds are several which bear personal names. Beside those which have been already mentioned, may be noticed the "magpie" and the "robin." The "canary" bears the name of its original home. But the familiar "bob-o'-link" is a song-name; and Bryant has only written out in full the title by which this loquacious little sprite is forever nicknaming himself, and which he should be allowed to wear *summa cum laude:*

> Merrily swinging on briar and weed,
>   Near to the nest of his little dame,
> Over the mountain-side or mead,
>   Robert of Lincoln is telling his name.

The "whip-poor-will" bears another song-name, and among insects, the "katydid;" and Morris and Holmes have tried to translate their dainty notes into the rougher sounds of human verse.

A NEW NATION IN GRISTLE.

From the Herald and Presbyter.

Asia is the fruitful mother of nations. History, philology, and tradition unite with revelation in tracing the origin of the great races of the world to an Asiatic cradle. Latin and Greek, Celt, Teuton, and Sclave migrated from an Asiatic home, and Europe owes its greatness to races born on its sister continent. The Magyar and Turk have led the more recent swarms from the old hive.

For several centuries no new migration has pushed through the mountain-passes to disturb the peace of Europe. New races have not grown from the prolific cradle, and the old races,—Chinese, Persians, and Hindoos,—have been losing vitality, and fast going to decay. Asia seemed to have lost the power of giving birth to energetic nations, capable of a great career, and an indefinite future. But Mr. Palgrave, an Englishman of large observation, has just published an interesting volume, discussing Eastern questions, in which he calls attention to a young nation, still small and circumscribed, but giving promise of rapid and vigorous growth.

The home of the new people is adapted to nurture a vigorous stock. It is a kind of Switzerland in Asia, hemmed in by mountains, with high table-land, supplying a healthy climate, a fruitful soil, and a great diversity of temperature and productions. It extends from the Anatolian coast near Trebizond to the lofty peak of Demavend, and includes the mountain range called the anti-Caucasus, while the historic peak of Ararat lies near its centre. Its provinces are now included under three different governments, Erivan and Keribagh belonging to Russia, Azerbyan to Persia, and Kurdistan and East Anatolia to Turkey. But they are more closely connected with each other than with their several governments, and social and religious ties are far stronger than civil relations.

The location is remote from the sea, giving no hope of commercial growth, but the remoteness is also a safeguard against invasion, while other natural advantages are numerous and important. The country, though high and even mountainous, has not a severe climate, but will compare favorably with Southern Germany. Its mountain snows give birth to many rivers emptying into the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean and Black and Caspian Seas, and watering the region with unfailing streams and springs. The lower valleys are admirably suited to the cultivation of rice and tobacco, and abound in grapes and all the fruits of a temperate clime. The table-lands are luxuriant in fertility, giving to the farmer immense crops of wheat, and oats, and corn, and rye. The mountain sides supply the best grass for pasture, and can sustain without culture innumerable flocks and herds.

The timber is said to be the finest in the world; forests of soft wood, such as pine and hemlock, and hard wood, such as oak and walnuts, beech, and elm, and ash. Minerals also abound, only awaiting for the enterprise of the miner to yield ample stores of wealth. Silver and gold and copper and iron have already been found, and appearances indicate that coal is equally abundant.

But climate and soil have little worth, unless manhood of a high type goes with them, and Mr. Palgrave speaks in high terms of the various stocks that are blending together to form this new people. The Turcomans are the most numerous element, a brave and hardy race, that once showed high capacity for rule, and had a wide sway over Western Asia. It is rare for a race that has lost power to recover its position and develop anew. But Mr. Palgrave says they are full of energy and hope, convinced that a great future lies before them. They are abandoning their nomadic habits, and settling down to agricultural labor with a patience and enterprise which give promise of rapid growth. The Georgians are becoming very numerous, migrating in large bodies to escape from Russian despotism. Asia holds no better material for a vigorous nation. The Caucasians, also, driven from their mountain fastnesses by Russian invasion, find a cordial welcome in their new home. They are the handsomest race in Asia, with the full capacity for development of their European kindred. These all have in them good stuff, and need only favoring influences to attain a high civilization. A fourth element, the Koordish, is barbaric, untamed, and nomadic. It will be hard material to fuse and shape, but they are brave and hardy, and their wild blood may infuse enterprise and daring into the growing nation.

A common religion unites these various tribes, and inspires a profound hatred of Russia as a common enemy. They are Mohammedan in faith, with some of the old enthusiasm, which once sent forth the Koran and the scimetar with a power hard to resist. If they can grow into compact strength for a few years, secure alike from Russian or Turkish interference, they may be able to hold their mountain passes against an invader. The various tribes are freely intermarrying and drawing together with a community of interest. Their progress is already wonderful. Large and beautiful villages are springing up in every part of the country, and the gain is more marked in industry, intelligence, and enterprise, than in population. When the Turkish Empire falls to pieces, an event which present tendencies seem to make inevitable, this young people may come to the front in Southwestern Asia, and prove themselves worthy of supremacy. Great leaders may spring up with an organizing power to combine and direct the vital energies of a vigorous nation.

STRIPES AND STARS.

WRITTEN BY AN UNKNOWN INMATE OF AN ARMY HOSPITAL.

> I lay me down to sleep,
>   With little thought or care
> Whether my waking find
>   Me here—or *There*.
>
> A bowing, burdened head,
>   That only asks to rest
> Unquestioning upon
>   A loving breast.
>
> My good right hand forgets
>   Its cunning now,—
> To march the weary march
>   I know not how.
>
> I am not eager, bold,
>   Nor strong,—all *that* is past.
> I'm ready—*Not To Do*,
>   At last—at last.
>
> My half-day's work is done,
>   And this is all my part;
> I give a patient God
>   My patient heart.
>
> And grasp His banner still,
>   Though all its blue be dim;
> These stripes, no less than stars,
>   Lead up to Him.

The Home of Victor Hugo.

Victor Hugo has made a wondrous show-place of his house on the isle of Guernsey. It is a sort of Wardour street repository, drawn from the palaces of France. When we visited it in 1868 and 1871, we saw a table that had been the property of Charles the Second; part of a state bedstead of Francis the First; a service of crockery presented by Charles the Tenth. There were also bed-room tapestries from Fontainebleau, as well as embroidery from the needle of La Pompadour. Perhaps now, 1872, Victor Hugo may have added to his poetical curiosity shop a bit of furniture from the Tuileries, as a memento of his old enemy, "Napoleon le Petit." What changes and chances these two men have seen! In June, 1848, Victor Hugo, Louis Napoleon, and M. Thiers were all being voted for together in the Paris elections. Paris has coquetted with the first, has played see-saw with the second, and is now under the heel of the last, and, in 1848, the least favored of the three. What with antique oak carvings, tapestried walls, Dutch-tiled fire-places, statues, mirrors, Chinese porcelain figures, and stray curiosities of all kinds, Victor Hugo's house bears a very unconventional aspect. We can quite understand the feeling of the aristocratic "sixties" and "forties" of Guernsey, in their well-upholstered mansions, looking upon the great man in their midst with some disdain, and as too eccentric to visit with. The great curiosity of all in Hugo's house is the number of maxims and mottoes one meets with everywhere. Carved on oak, embroidered on velvet, embossed on leather, they swarm like Balzac's creditors. They creep out from everywhere; from behind the stove, from out of the chest of drawers; they scale the windows, they attack the doors. These mottoes represent different sides of Victor Hugo's life and thoughts. On a great pinnacled chimney-piece we find a chronological list of earth's benefactors, thus: "Moise, Socrates, Christ, Colomb, Luther, Washington;" and Victor Hugo's selection of the greatest of the poets, viz.: "Job, Isaie, Homere, Eschyle, Lucrece, Dante, Shakspeare, Moliere." In another place we find an epigram upon a timepiece, relating to the hours:

> They all leave their mark on the body as well as the soul,
> They all wound, alas! the last one only cures.

Some of the inscriptions have a religious suggestiveness, as where, under a death's head, we find the words, "Nox, Mors, Lux." Perhaps the article that strikes a stranger most curiously is a huge wooden chair conspicuously placed by the table in one of the rooms, and with a chain drawn and fixed across its arms. This is known as "The chair of the ancestors;" and on it are inscribed the words, "Les absents sont la." On the arms of the chair are the names of some departed members of the Hugo family. The great writer's sanctum is at the very top of the house, a sort of attic room walled with glass on two sides, and from which may be seen the finest view in Guernsey; as at this height one seems to have the blue sea immediately below and around. Here, in a corner of the room, is a small deal writing-table, and here, or just above on the parapet, M. Hugo, or his great felt hat, may be discerned very early in the morning by the passer-by.—*Temple Bar.*

"ATLANTIC."

BY B. F. TAYLOR.

From advance sheets of the Lakeside Monthly for June.

> Ay, build her long, and narrow, and deep;
> She shall cut the sea with a scimetar's sweep,
> Whatever betides and whoever may weep!
>
> Bring out the red wine! Lift the glass to the lip!
> With the roar of great guns, and a "Hip! hip!
> Hurrah!" for the craft we will christen the ship!
>
> Dash a draught on the bow! Ah, the spar of white wood
> Drips into the sea till it colors the flood
> With the very own double and symbol of blood!
>
> Now out with the name of the monarch gigantic
> That shall queen it so grandly when surges are frantic—
> Child of fire and of iron, God save the ATLANTIC!
>
> All freighted with power below and above,
> The heart of a fiend and the wing of a dove—
> Tumble in the brave cargo of life and of love!
>
> Good for a thousand souls! Hustle them in!
> Your mother and mine shall the census begin;
> Then tell off the children too little to sin!
>
> With furnace of fire and forest of mast,
> She can conquer the calm and rally the blast;
> But fuel is costly! Coal-heavers avast!
>
> Ah, those ebony heaps that cumber the hold
> Can never be reckoned in silver and gold—
> Ten lives to the ton, and an anguish untold!
>
> Alas for the lack of a handful of coals;
> Alas for the ship that is haunted with souls;
> Alas for the bell that eternally tolls!
>
> All aboard, my fine fellows! "Up anchor!" the word—
> Ah, never again shall that order be heard,
> For two worlds will be mourning ye gone to a third!
>
> To the trumpet of March wild gallops the sea;
> Old white-crested troopers are under the lee—
> The World and New World and Soul-World are three!
>
> Great garments of rain wrap the desolate night;
> Sweet Heaven disastered is lost to the sight:
> "ATLANTIC," crash on in the pride of thy might,
> With thy look-out's dim cry, "One o'clock and all right!"
>
> Ho, down with the hatches! The Seas come aboard!
> All together they come, like a passionate word—
> Like pirates that put every soul to the sword!
>
> Their black flag all abroad makes murky the air;
> But the ship parts the night as a maiden her hair—
> Through and through the thick gloom, from land here to land there,
> Like the shuttle that weaves for a mourner to wear!
>
> Good night, proud "ATLANTIC!" One tick of the clock,
> And a staggering craunch and a shivering shock—
> 'Tis the flint and the steel! 'Tis the ship and the rock!
>
> Deathless sparks are struck out from the bosoms of girls,
> From the stout hearts of manhood in scintillant whirls,
> Like the stars of the flag when the banner unfurls!
>
> What hundreds went up unto God in their sleep!
> What hundreds in agony baffled the deep—
> Nobody to pray and nobody to weep!
>
> Alas for the flag of the single "White Star,"
> With light pale and cold as the woman's hand are
> Who froze in the shrouds, flashed her jewels afar,
> Lost her hold on the world and then clutched at a spar!
>
> God of mercy and grace! How the bubbles come up
> With souls from the revel, who stayed not to sup;
> Death drank the last toast, and then shattered the cup!
>
> *Who* crushed those poor hearts that wild terrors environ?—
> Atlantic of water? Atlantic of iron?
> The den where they bearded the granite old lion?
> The God of the sparrows? A breath from Mount Zion?
>
> Bring the World into court! Bid the verdict be given!
> "To this true word we render, resistlessly driven,
> And so say we all—NOT GUILTY, 'fore Heaven!"
>
> Poor handful of carbon! Call humanity's roll
> For the fellow who thought, "Ah, how costly is coal!"
> He loses who bids *any* price for his soul!
>
> And Christ died for this man—this pitiful creature!
> Made like the noblest in fashion and feature—
> Saint John the Belov'd and the Wilderness Preacher!
>
> Too sordid for soul and too subtle for sod,
> Let us lock out of heart the poor animate clod,
> And leave the new Cain and his brother with God!
>
> * * * * * * * *
>
> In the clash of the leaves of the frantic woods,
> And the turbulent whirl of the angry floods,
> And the rumble and roar of the cloudy broods,
>
> In the height of the storm you have sometimes heard
> The melodious voice of an unseen bird,
> And so clear and so brave that your heart was stirred.
>
> It seemed to be Faith set anew to a song,
> That the weakest of things need never fear wrong
> If they only believe in the true and the strong.
>
> In that bitterer storm when the plunge of the wreck
> Tossed the white forms at will that were strewing the deck,
> As the foam-flakes are tossed on a war-horse's neck,
>
> And men growing dim in their hunger for life,
> And husband in frenzy abandoning wife
> To struggle alone in the desperate strife,
>
> Then a voice, brave and young, rose sweet through the din:
> "Lend a hand! I'm alone with a life-time to win!"
> 'Twas the song of an angel rebuking the sin.
>
> Then the brute that's in men slunk back to its lair—
> Strong fingers were wound in the boy's curly hair—
> "Pass the lad right along!; My chance he shall share!"
>
> Well done, little John! For you smote their left flank
> And summoned them back to the heroes' front rank;
> 'Mid death and disaster, John Henly we thank!

The Royal Family.

London Correspondence of the New York Times.

The High Church people are very angry with the Royal family just now. The Duke of Edinburgh's equerry and confidential friend, Elliot Yorke, has married a Jewess, daughter of Sir Anthony Rothschild, and is about to be married himself to the Czar's only daughter, who, of course, belongs to the Greek Church. On Thursday night the Duke and the Prince of Wales voted for the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister—I fancy the first time they ever voted at all. Then the Princes go to the theatre night after night, although we are now in Lent, and even the Queen does not scruple to hold courts and levees in that sacred season. A more practical grievance is that of the ladies who cry out about having to go to court in winter weather with bare arms and shoulders. They have to take their place in their carriages in a long line of vehicles early in the forenoon, in order to be in good time. A carriage, even with the windows up, is not a very warm place, and all the roughs and ragamuffins assemble to peep through the windows and criticise the appearance of the "quality," in very free and easy language. "Oh, my! here's a skinny one!" or, "Lor'! she's fat enough for a first prize!" is about the pleasantest remark the poor, shivering, red-nosed devotees of royalty are likely to hear concerning themselves. After an hour or so spent in this cheerful and exhilarating manner the ladies who are going to pay their respects to their sovereign are ushered into a large and by no means warmly-ventilated room in the palace. Here there is more waiting and shivering. Then the Queen arrives, and there is a bold rush through the velvet barriers leading to the throne-room; young and old Admirals and debutantes, Captains and dowagers, swords and flounces, are pell-mell crushing and rustling into the presence of royalty, when rank and beauty at last arrive, short of breath and very red of face, for the free scrimmage outside. Years ago Leech showed up the scene in a cartoon in *Punch*. It was an old story then, and it goes on still the same as ever. Of course, if fine ladies were once to be allowed to go to court, clothed decently and comfortably, and reach their sovereign without a competitive struggle at the door, the British Constitution would certainly tumble to pieces.

ESPERANZA.

An Incident of Life at Spa.

Do you know the music-room in the Redoubte at Spa? The large expanse in the centre of it is kept clear for dancing, and spectators whose minds and toes are not light or fantastic remain in the cloisters which surround it, and which are well supplied with comfortable chairs and sofas. Sometimes it happens that the young men are indolent or timid, and the young ladies stiff, and then the smooth shining floor is a desert, and, in spite of the floods of light and music, there is something depressing about the general aspect. But that was not the state of affairs one August night, although the majority of visitors present *were* English. There had been a great deal of fraternization at the tables d'hote of the different hotels; walking, riding, driving parties had been made up daily; the foreign element was just sufficient to correct the British stiffness, without being numerically strong enough to provoke its exclusiveness. Altogether a very pleasant little society was formed in the place that season. Millicent Lund was an attractive member of it; a handsome, high-couraged girl; an orphan, sole surviving child of a drysalter, consequently an heiress. While at school, from the age of 12 to 19 that is, she was happy, but her guardian's wife had patronizing manners, which Milly quietly put up with till she was 21, and then took charge of herself—that is, she engaged one of her old governesses, who was getting too blind and deaf to teach, and would consequently have been otherwise destitute, to accept the nominal position of taking charge of her; but of course it was a sinecure. People were shocked; but much Milly cared for that! She sat on a sofa behind one of the pillars, talking to a black-haired man of about 30, who dressed rather too well for the expression of his features, which were intelligent.

"I am afraid of you, Mr. Bertram," she was saying.

"Are you?" he replied. "How people are maligned; I heard that you were afraid of no one."

"Perhaps you have been slandered also."

"Shall I tell you a romantic story?"

"O yes, please."

"Do not let your expectations rise," said Bertram; "there is nothing sensational about it. Upwards of a year ago, I happened to be staying at Brussels during the Carnival. The Countess G. had a fancy to give a masked ball, and I received an invitation. It was a very brilliant affair, and at the same time the company was select, for the hostess received all her guests on arrival singly and unmasked, in a small ante-room, so that none but those who were properly invited could gain admittance. I had not been in the room five minutes before I saw a blue domino, who produced the most extraordinary effect upon me that I have ever experienced. Up to that time I had laughed at mesmerism presentiments—everything which is connected with a mysterious intercommunication of spirits. But now the fact of the existence of secret sympathies was forced upon me. I knew at once that this was the only woman I could ever love. Of course I had often thought myself in love before, but now I saw that I had given that name to a passing fancy, which never reached my heart. I spoke to her, I danced with her. How the night passed, I have no idea; it seemed gone before it had well begun."

"You saw her face before she left?"

"Not for a moment. Nor was I able to discover who she was, or where she came from, afterwards. That she was English, I am confident, though she spoke Italian all the evening."

"I am quite interested," said Miss Lund. "What was her height and her figure?"

"Like yours."

"Indeed! And the color of her hair?"

"Yours exactly."

"And you have never met her again?"

"Not till this evening."

"Really, Mr. Bertram," said Milly, laughing, "you almost look as if you were going to claim me as your mysterious domino."

"No; I remember my promise."

"And that was?"

"Not to claim her until she wrote or uttered the word 'Esperanza.'"

"Really, you have kept your word, and told a veritable romance; the lady has only to turn out a ghost or a ghoul to make it complete," said Miss Lund; but as she spoke she started and turned pale: it was only with an effort that she completed her sentence.

Bertram, looking round for the cause of this emotion, saw that a new arrival at Spa, a man whom he knew slightly in England, had just entered the room, and he experienced that pleasing thrill which animates a pointer on snuffing a gamey scent, or a dramatic author when the idea of a plot comes into his head, for he relieved the tedium of a somewhat lethargic existence by watching the little social romances going on around him. If he had been a tattler, this might have proved a mischievous propensity, but he kept his discoveries to himself, or only intimated them to the principal actors, for his amusement consisted in knowing what other people failed to perceive. The young man who had just entered moved up the room, looking right and left for acquaintances. Presently, he saw Bertram, who came forward and shook hands with him, asked him when he had arrived, what hotel he was staying at, and other little common-places, while he was answering which he saw Miss Lund, and could not prevent a slight start before he bowed coldly. The young lady replied with a distant bend of the neck.

"You know Miss Lund?" said Bertram.

"I had met her once or twice. But they are going to dance again, and as I am not in a mood of violent exercise, having only just swallowed my dinner, I shall go and have a look at the Trente-et-Quarante."

Though not a gossip himself, Bertram by no means objected to take occasional advantage of the gleanings gathered by members of that fraternity, so he went and sat down by Mrs. Cracket.

"So you have been making love to the heiress," said she.

"Rash, under your very eyes, wasn't it?" he replied. "But what is there between her and Graham?"

"Do you mean to tell me that you don't know?"

"How should I? I was not aware of Miss Lund's existence till this evening."

"Well, they were engaged for ever so long; he was at her house every day; most improper, with only that poor old Miss Corney to act as chaperone; when suddenly she broke off the match. The airs these parvenus give themselves!"

"Was there no cause, then?"

"Oh, I suppose it was some jealous whim, and there may have been some occasion for it. You men are all alike."

This was quite enough for Bertram to start upon, and he made no more inquiries. But he enlisted himself in the troop of the heiress' admirers, which was pretty numerous, "took the Lund shilling," as he himself expressed it, and being an adept in the art of making himself agreeable, was soon promoted to the rank of a leading partner and first shawl-carrier, vice Williams and Venables, told off respectively to Miss Corney and the lap-dog. This distinction did not put him up unduly, for the discriminating young man perceived that the preference was afforded him, because he seldom approached the topics of love or matrimony, and when he did, it was always in a tone of badinage.

Yet there were times when she assumed a coquettish air, which seemed to invite him to more serious flirtation, but this was when Graham was present, and appeared to be observing her.

"Now," said Bertram to himself, "there are two courses for the male spoon to pursue: either to clear out the place altogether, or follow the female spoon's lead." Graham adopted the latter course, and harnessed himself to the car of a handsome young widow, who dressed gorgeously, rode fearlessly, talked slangily, danced untiringly, and *sat down to play*.

The manners of the little English community assembled at Spa were very much relaxed from the standard set up by each individual member at home. Persons, even of different sexes, spoke to one another without a formal introduction; young ladies danced sometimes twice consecutively with the same partner. The majority only went once to church on Sunday, and devoted the rest of the day to long walks in the woods, the perusal of secular journals, and listening to the band, which played other music than Handel's. Many who frowned at sixpenny whist at home as gambling staked their florins and five-franc pieces at roulette and rouge-et-noir. But there was one tacit law which the female portion of the British visitors adhered to religiously, and which forbade them to take seats at either of the play-tables. They might stand behind, and make their little stakes over people's shoulders, with an air of assumed indifference as to whether they lost or won, if they pleased. That was considered to be mere looking-on. But to sit down like a regular Gambler, with a big G, was held to be a fearful breach of propriety.

And this crime Mrs. Geylass, the young widow, committed. She constantly took a seat, which was obsequiously vacated for her at the unsocial board, removed her gloves, took a card and pin, piled her stock of napoleons into little heaps in front of her, and went in for the thing in the most business-like way, her admirers clustering round and backing her luck; on the principle, I suppose, that imitation is the sincerest flattery. The admirers alluded to were all men; their mothers, wives, and sisters abhorred her to a woman. They would have cut her, only her late husband's cousin was a Lord, and her own father a Baronet, and she was rich. Blood and money cover more sins than charity, so they bowed and smiled, and answered when she spoke to them. But that was not very often, for the widow preferred masculine conversation.

This was the lady to whom Graham now devoted himself; he procured nosegays for her; he contended for the honor of her hand in the ball-room, and her foot when she mounted on horseback, and his attentions were always most earnest when Milly Lund was present. Bertram smiled approval. "Graham is no fool," thought he; "he has selected the next most attractive girl; just as the Lundy has selected the next (in her blinded judgment) most attractive man." This soliloquizer had no false modesty, you see.

Having thus ascertained that these two young people were desperately in love with one another, Bertram no longer gave himself the trouble of paying so assiduous a court to Miss Lund, and cultivated the acquaintance of Graham, who was too much a man of the world to show a reserve which might betray jealousy, if he felt any, which is doubtful. The two men had not chanced to meet often, but they had been thrown together some two years before in the settlement of a domestic matter in which Graham had behaved in a manner calculated to excite Bertram's esteem, and he was inclined to like the man who knew better of him than most other people did. For our loves and friendships depend quite as much upon men and women's opinion of ourselves as upon their own intrinsic merits.

They breakfasted at the same little table; they strolled afterwards in the hotel garden, smoking; they also consumed their last cigars at night in company, and waxed confidential. At least, the one who had something to confide did it, and Bertram learned that Graham was on the point of going out to Africa to shoot big game.

The other visitors at Spa made a totally different arrangement for the young man, and decreed that he was about to marry the lively widow forthwith. Mrs. Cracket announced the forthcoming event to Millicent Lund as an ascertained fact, and the young lady, believing it, went mad. I do not mean that she required a strait-waistcoat, or put wild flowers in her hair, or sang scraps of song, or danced with her shadow. She did not even show any emotion before Mrs. Cracket and the gossips, but smiled, and remarked that she supposed it was a good match; for she was not of an hysterical nature. But her mind was for the time unhinged, for all that, and she was quite capable of doing some desperate thing which society would have brought in temporary insanity. It was quite true that she had broken with Graham, but then he had no business to marry any one else, etc. How could she appease her resentment; how prove that she did not care one iota for the man she had once been betrothed to? If she could only take the initiative, that would be better still. No one can throw off the restraints conventionally imposed by their fellow-creatures with impunity; if Milly Lund had not indulged her tastes for independence and originality to such an extent; if she had had any experienced friend of her own sex, in whom she had confidence, to advise her, she never would have been guilty of writing, on a sheet of lemon-colored note-paper: *Let me see you to-morrow morning—M. L.*, and dropping it, with her handkerchief, at the Redoubte, when only Bertram was near enough to pick it up. The wisp of paper was not addressed to anybody in particular; that was the only shred of prudence she showed; but then she gave it almost with her own hand, which was very shocking.

"If Graham had known that I had this in my pocket, he would hardly have bidden me such a friendly good-night!" said Bertram, on examining the note before going to bed. And then he put it carefully away in his pocket-book. When he called at Millicent's lodgings, he found her alone, not even Miss Corney being present. She had a wild, excited look in her eyes, and a deep flush on her cheek; and directly the door was closed, she stepped hurriedly towards him.

"Do you know why I have invited you here?" she asked.

Bertram looked as many volumes as he could, and bowed discreetly.

"*Esperanza!*" said she, turning away.

"What!" cried Bertram. "My sympathies were true; you are really"——

"The blue domino!"

Instead of throwing himself at her feet, seizing her hand, and calling her by her Christian name, as he ought to have done, Bertram said, in a musing tone: "Curious! I was never at a ball in Brussels in my life."

"Oh!" cried Millicent, shrinking away, covering her face with her hands, and shedding tears of bitter shame and humiliation.

"I hope you will forgive me," Bertram continued. "I had no idea you would believe my rodomontade, which was only made up at the moment for fun. Pray, do not be distressed; I know all about it. It is pique which has impelled you to listen to the suit of so unworthy an individual; if it were otherwise, I should indeed esteem myself the most fortunate of men. As it is, it is happy that I am neither a needy adventurer nor an unscrupulous lover, or perhaps you might have been hurried into a marriage which would have proved the misery of your life; and Graham would be eaten by lions, hugged to death by gorillas, stamped out by elephants, poisoned by snakes and quinine, and—and all sorts of things. By-the-bye, do you know that he is off to the Cape next month?"

Millicent was too much overwhelmed by the appreciation of the position she had placed herself in to reply; so Bertram went on:

"They have made up a story about his engagement to Mrs. Geylass. Absurd! If he cannot marry one lady, I am certain he will never take another, unless perhaps an Ashantee. Not even for pique. I do wish, dear Miss Lund, that you would make a friend of me, and tell me the real cause of offense in Graham. Do not think me curious and impertinent; I only ask because I have a suspicion that I might be able to remove some false impressions. I was left trustee to a young lady, a cousin of my own, to whom Graham was once engaged; and I know that when the affair was broken off, he was very much blamed. Can that sad business have caused you to think badly of him?"

"Had I—not—a right—to do so?" sobbed Millicent.

"Far be it from me to place a limit to the Rights of Women!" said Bertram. "I only know that Graham was not one iota to blame in that sad affair, the fault being entirely on the lady's side, that he could have cleared himself in your estimation at her expense, if he had not pledged himself to silence; and that he kept that pledge, when the happiness of his life was at stake, is very much to his credit. It is no romance that I am telling you this time, Miss Lund; I give you my word of honor that what I say is true. I was one of those to whom Graham made the promise of secrecy."

When you have nothing more to say to a woman who is crying, it is best to go away. So Bertram went.

When he parted from Graham that night he said: "By-the-bye, I have something to give you, old fellow." And, opening his pocket-book, he produced the little undirected note and handed it over.

On the following morning, Millicent had another caller—an unexpected one this time.

"I have got your note," said Graham, seeing that she looked startled. "What may I hope?"

"My note!"

Graham held it in his hand open. She took it, and read:

Let me see you to-morrow morning.—M. L. "I have been informed that I—was hasty—once; and, if so, I am sorry for any unjust expressions I may have used."

She could not think what else to say. It did well enough.

"But," said Millicent, after an hour's conversation, "you were very proud yourself you know, Harry, not to make an appeal to the trustee people to explain." And though he did not think so, he owned it; just as he would have owned anything just then.

He did not go to Africa to shoot gorillas; he stopped at home, and married the heiress. He is very fond of Bertram; but I do not think his wife likes his friend so well as she professes. That little scene was too humiliating.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Curious Antipathies.

It seems certain that in some cases the dislikes to particular objects, and even sounds, which we are wont to ascribe to affectation, is very genuine and deep-seated. A certain clergyman, we are soberly informed, always fainted when he heard a particular verse in Jeremiah read; and another case was even still more unfortunate, being that of an officer who could not stand the beating of a drum, and eventually died of it. One man would fall down at the smell of mutton, as though deprived of life; another could not eat a single strawberry; and another's head became frightfully swollen if he touched the smallest particle of hare. Orfila speaks of a painter, named Vincent, who was seized with vertigo whenever there were roses in the room. Hippocrates instances one Nicanor who swooned whenever he heard the flute. Boyle himself, in spite of his philosophy, fell into a syncope whenever he heard the splashing of water. The Duke d'Epernay swooned at seeing a leveret, though a hare took no effect upon him—which is as much as to say that he was frightened at a pony, but not at a horse. Tycho Brahe fainted at the sight of a fox, Henry III. at a cat, and Marshal d'Albret at a pig.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE PLANS.

The One Submitted by Messrs. Wheelock & Thomas.

Mr. A. J. York's "Five-Pointed Star" Design.

Description of Messrs. Dixon & Hamilton's Plan.

Plans by Messrs. Welch, Armstrong & Egan and Theodore Karls.

Good Suggestions on the Location of Offices.

On Wednesday afternoon last, the Joint Committees of the Common Council and County Commissioners, with the Board of Public Works, selected eighteen of the best plans from among the forty-nine submitted by various architects. The plans were chosen according to the opinion of the Committee, but it is a significant fact that two of the competitors believed to be engaged in pushing their supposed claims by means of "rings," obtained a maximum vote, Messrs. Rankin and Karls, representatives of the "Government" and "German" rings, being the gentlemen. It is a fact that a majority of the Joint Committee is composed of the most upright men in the city and county government, but if they are unaware of the wire-pulling that is going on, it is high time that they should be made acquainted with it, and act accordingly. Mr. Randall, the third who received the maximum vote is not known to be connected with any ring. Now, however, is the time for the rings, and the "State House" and "Irish" rings, as they are called, should lose no time in putting in their work—and then the Committee can reject all their plans, and select those which depend or merit, and nothing else. There are three or four of these which the Committee could select without in any way doing injustice to the competitors generally.

Of the plans of the "lucky eighteen" we have already given full descriptions of those by Messrs. Rankin, Cochrane & Miller, Murdock, Tilley, Matz, Gay, and Burling & Adler. In our issue of to-day are those of Messrs. Wheelock & Thomas, Armstrong & Egan, Dixon & Hamilton, York, Welch, and Karls. Should the designs offered by Messrs. Randall, Willett, Bengley, and Roy, "Utility" (Rose), and "*Legibus et Fopsilis*," be among the "lucky nine" to the chosen on Wednesday next, they will be given at length.

WHEELOCK & THOMAS.

The plan submitted by Messrs. Wheelock & Thomas is one of the handsomest and richest of those presented by the competing architects, but has hitherto had the misfortune to occupy an obscure position. The plan of the building is an irregular parallelogram, 280x328 feet; each front has an entrance in the centre, under a boldly-projecting portico of detached coupled columns, with broad flights of steps extending out to the street lines. In the centre is an open court, 55x154 feet, with abundance of air and light. The style of architecture is of a pure Italian architecture, the most suitable and expressive for the purpose. The basement is heated in a bold manner with rusticated piers and arches. Above the basement the design is divided into the three Grecian orders, the Doric for the first, Ionic for the second, and Corinthian for the third. The principal features of the design are the porticos, pavilions, and dome. The porticos are three orders in height, the two lower ones being of five intercolumniations and the upper of three, crowned by a pediment. It is proposed to fill the tympana of the pediments with appropriate sculpture, illustrative of the development of the country, and rise and growth of the city. The dome provided by the architect is most striking in its combination of lightness and dignity, obtained in a circular dome always, and in any other case seldom. It is the same in type, though differing in detail, as that of St. Peter's at Rome, St. Paul's in London, the Invalides, and Pantheon in Paris, and the Capitol at Washington. The height of the galleries surrounding the dome, from which a view of the city can be obtained, is severally 187 feet, 228 feet, and 273 feet, while the apex of the dome is 298 feet above the sidewalk.

The location and relative position of the offices for the various departments has been the result of careful and deliberate study. The County and City Departments have been placed as prescribed. In the arrangement of the Superior and Circuit Courts the architects have, with due deliberation, deviated from the schedule before them. The fact of there being no mention of Judge or jury rooms connecting with these courts led to inquiry upon the subject, which resulted in the discovery that thirty-two more rooms would be needed. Hence it was decided to place the four Chancery Courts with the Judge and jury rooms, upon the second floor, and to devote the entire county hall floor to the Circuit and the Common Law Courts. The reading-room of the Public Library has been assigned a fine apartment, 39x43 feet, centrally situated on the second floor, with plenty of light.

A. J. YORK.

Mr. York's plan is one which has already been noticed, being that which bore the motto of a five-pointed star, and was supposed to have been the work of a Belfast architect. It appears that this was a mistake. Mr. York has been in the Government employ, occupying the same position that Mr. Rankin does now, when the latter gentleman's Capitol adventure's were being pretty freely, and none too favorably, criticised. Mr. York's design, like others, is for a quadrangular lot, and stands sixteen feet from the sidewalk all round. The style is a happy combination of the Italian Renaissance and the Oriental, and the effect is picturesque. The building has the advantage of no less than eight entrances,—one on each front and one on each corner. The steps branch out at each entrance in either direction, thus giving the advantage of direct connection with every office. The corners are all round and the building to characterize and unique. On the top of each corner is a cupola. In order to supply the maximum of light with the waste of the minimum of space, Mr. York has, after experimenting freely, decided upon having four open courts, each 40x150 feet. These courts were planned regularly, but a room was introduced into them to show that they could be made available for office purposes when necessary.

The dome in the centre of the building is 280 feet in height and 56 feet in diameter at the base, with fourlights of circular stairs from the sanctuary to the colonnade round the dome, and two flights to the top. The main corridor is 20 feet wide on the main sides, on Clark and LaSalle streets, and 15 feet on the other two sides. The four flights of stairs are lighted by skylights above, 30 feet in diameter. For ventilating purposes the architect has prepared eight flues, two on each corner of the building, connecting by means of air passages with the smoke-stack, which runs up the central ventilating shaft, and produces a perpetual current of air. This is an excellent substitute for the ordinary methods of honey-combing the walls with holes for ventilation.

The coal-vaults are under the sidewalk, and are connected with the engineer's department by means of a tramway. There are four passenger-elevators connecting with the upper floors, two for the county and two for the city. The artesian well is provided for in the centre of the building. The plans were drawn before the specifications of the Board of Public Works were published, but in spite of this their orders have been carried out with minute attention, only one or two rooms having been altered. The various drawings of the plan, perspective and elevation, suggest different places for the clock. The estimated cost of the building is $2,500,000.

DIXON & HAMILTON.

The style of the architecture of this plan is the "Italian Renaissance," treated in a tasty, but not very elaborate manner,—the lines of the fronts being sufficiently broken to give a bold and effective appearance, with the chaste elegance characteristic of the style adopted. There are six entrances to the building,—one in the centre of each of the Clark and LaSalle street, and two on each of the Randolph and Washington street fronts. All the entrances are alike in size and style, and are approached by steps from the sidewalk through a Doric portico, projecting twelve feet from the building and forty feet high. All the streets bounding the building are considered of equal importance in the treatment of the exterior, excepting that as the great majority of the public will enter the building from Washington and Randolph streets, the architect has reason for providing two entrances from each of these streets. On each of the four corners of the building is a projecting tower 48 feet square and 115 feet high, each terminating with a dome. These domes, besides being ornamental, are used for assisting ventilation by a method of construction which cannot be well explained without reference to the drawings.

The central portion of the Randolph and Washington street fronts, between the entrances, is elevated considerably above the average height of the building, in order to give additional height to the Council chambers on the city side and court-rooms on the county side. This terminates with a pediment in the centre, and a small tower on each side. The apex of each pediment is crowned with a single piece of statuary. In the centre of each of the Clark and LaSalle street fronts is a tower 54 feet square, both alike to a height of 25 feet above the main cornice of building, but from this point upward they are totally unlike. The one on the LaSalle street front terminates in a dome, on which is a belfry surrounded by a balcony. This tholus, or belfry, is 16 feet square, surmoun ed by a statue of "Liberty." The line of building recedes from the front of this tower, and from the corner towers, 12 feet, making 39 feet to the sidewalk. The total height of this tower is about 180 feet.

The tower on Clark street is carried three stories above the main cornice of the building, each of the two upper stories diminishing in breadth. From the top of the third story above the main building springs the dome, in which is located the clock, with a dial 7 feet in diameter on each of the four sides. This dome is surrounded by a handsome pedestal, on which stands a statue of "Justice." The height of this dome is 211 feet. The line of building recedes five feet from the face of this tower and from the corner towers, making 25 feet to the sidewalk. In the centre building is an open court, 101x106 feet in size, in the centre of which is the artesian well and a fountain. The elevations of this court were drawn for pressed brick with stone trimmings, but the estimates were made for limestone fronts entire. On the north and south sides of this court are open arcades on each story, connecting the city and county buildings. The floors of these arcades are to be solid limestone, supported by iron columns.

There are two main corridors on each story of the building,—one on the city and one on the county side,—extending uninterrupted through the building from Washington to Randolph streets, and receiving light from two windows at each end on every story, and from the 101 feet of the court in the centre, where the connecting arcades intersect the corridors. The entrances from Clark and LaSalle streets intersect these main corridors at the centre on the principal story.

There are four elevators and six stairways in the building, placed at the most convenient points. The elevators are placed near the intersection of the arcades with the corridors.

There are two grand stairways, each eleven feet wide, located at the east and west end of the open court, projecting in the court in a semi-circular form from sides of corridors. These are four stairways are seven feet wide, and are located in the vestibules at the sides of the corridors, about midway between the open court and Randolph and Washington streets respectively. Beside each elevator is a large ventilating shaft to ventilate the rooms adjacent. The system of ventilation used is the "forced," assisted by the natural.

The arrangement of the rooms for the various offices, etc., has been strictly in accordance with the instructions as regards size and location, with a few exceptions. The vaults required for the county offices on the principal story have been made a little more than half the size called for, as it was impossible to get the room called for on the ground, and retain a uniform interior court and keep the division wall between the city and county on the line.

The difficulty has been overcome by making the vaults two stories in height. On the third story in the county part there are eleven court-rooms, with all the necessary Judge and jury-rooms. Twelve rooms were called for, but on the second story there is spare room for several court-rooms additional, and six or eight large rooms besides, which were not called for. There are provided on each floor rooms supplied with water and sinks for the use of janitors, which is an important feature. There has been provision made in the basement of the city part for the Board of Health as well as where called for in the third story, in case it should be deemed advisable to make the change. There is also a room provided for the Corporation Counsel adjoining the Mayor's apartments on the principal floor, as well as on the second story where called for.

All the rooms are abundantly lighted and arranged with great care for their respective purposes, and are well supplied with all convenience. The basement floor is 9 feet above the grade of the sidewalk, and in any other case seldom. It is the same in type, though differing in detail, as that of St. Peter's at Rome, St. Paul's in London, the Invalides, and Pantheon in Paris, and the Capitol at Washington. The height of the galleries surrounding the dome, from which a view of the city can be obtained, is severally 187 feet, 228 feet, and 273 feet, while the apex of the dome is 298 feet above the sidewalk.

The location and relative position of the offices for the various departments has been the result of careful and deliberate study. The County and City Departments have been placed as prescribed. In the arrangement of the Superior and Circuit Courts the architects have, with due deliberation, deviated from the schedule before them. The fact of there being no mention of Judge or jury rooms connecting with these courts led to inquiry upon the subject, which resulted in the discovery that thirty-two more rooms would be needed. Hence it was decided to place the four Chancery Courts with the Judge and jury rooms, upon the second floor, and to devote the entire county hall floor to the Circuit and the Common Law Courts. The reading-room of the Public Library has been assigned a fine apartment, 39x43 feet, centrally situated on the second floor, with plenty of light.

A. J. YORK.

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The Washington and Randolph street entrances are modeled after the usual fashion in designs of this style, being defined by bold and very beautiful porticos, with coupled columns of the Doric and Corinthian orders, and surmounted by pediments supported by caryatides, and charged with allegorical groups of sculpture. The necessary flights of stone steps lead to these entrances, and while they give them an imposing character, are, perhaps, to a critical eye, less to be preferred than the more unique and convenient approaches on Clark and LaSalle streets.

The dome, in this building, is placed out of the centre, at the end of the great vestibule on Washington street and about 80 feet back from the front on that street, and is onto one-half on the county and one-half on the city side, the lower portion being set apart for a public meeting-room or rotunda, opening on the balcony, which overlooks the court-yard. This affords the best possible opportunity for the holding of mass-meetings. In the arrangements of the numerous other apartments, the architects seem to have strictly adhered to the printed instructions of the Committee, the different suites being arranged in the stories as required, with abundant vault-accommodation and water facilities.

The general style of the design is a combination of the Italian and modern French Renaissance.

THEODORE KARLS.

The principal feature of this plan is to admit air and light to every room in the building from the outside, thus giving the best ventilation and light.

The author has submitted two sets of plans, the first in a scale of ½ inch, as required by the Committee, containing all rooms as required in the respective stories, the second drawn in 1-16 inch scale, differing in the interior arrangement considerably from the first, but offering in every respect many advantages which ought to be duly considered. In both designs the main fronts and main entrances are placed on Clark and LaSalle streets—both fronts designed in the same manner, and to be built exactly alike all through. The fronts on Randolph and Washington streets are to be also uniform and alike, as shown on the plans. The centre of the whole structure is occupied by a rotunda fifty feet in diameter, 275 feet high, crowned with an elaborate dome.

By passing through the four main entrances by means of wide and grand vestibules and passages, entrance is obtained to the rotunda from all four sides. The centre of the rotunda forms a large fountain and water reservoir, in connection with an artesian well. Statuary, fresco-paintings, and galleries give the interior of the rotunda a monumental character. On the north and south sides of the rotunda two large open courts 55x100 feet each have been placed, bordered by corridors 20 feet wide, connecting with all offices and court-rooms, thus giving additional light and air to the same.

A prominent feature of this plan is the placing of all offices and court-rooms on the outside, none inside, and giving plenty of air and light by this arrangement, and the open and well-lighted corridors around the inside courts and rotunda. The communication between the different stories is established by six conspicuous stairways and four elevators, arranged in a manner best adapted to the wants of the public, easily found, and comprehended.

The perspective view represents the structure designed in classic Renaissance style modernized. The centre portion of the main fronts is highly ornamented by Corinthian columns and statuary, and is connected by imposing colonnades two stories high with corner pavilions, which are substantially constructed. The corner pavilions and the centre portion with porticos, project 20 feet before the main building, thus enabling the placing of the columns clear.

Groups of statuary placed symmetrically on the balustrades and elevated portions, enhance the beauty of the structure, and give the whole a monumental character. The cubical contents are 8,359,128 cubic feet, and total costs will amount to $3,000,000.

SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

The following communication seems to contain some good suggestions. It is perhaps too late to take action upon the subject referred to, but "better late than never." It is worthy of serious attention at all events:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While the external appearance of the plans for the new Court-House is being freely criticised, it might be well to invite suggestions as to location of offices and the internal arrangements of the proposed building, which is, after all, the most important matter.

Anyone familiar with the location of offices in the old Court-House, or in the present temporary structure must have observed that certain officials have a way of grabbing for the most convenient and best located offices without any reference to the public or the fitness of things. The Board of Public Works with its various departments, the Tax Commissioner, City Attorney, Fire Alarm Department, etc., took possession of the best portions of the ground floor of the present Court-House, leaving the real court-rooms the inconvenient, out-of-the-way, and, in some cases, badly-ventilated and poorly-lighted rooms of the second floor.

The arrangement in the old Court-House was somewhat similar. And now, so far as we can learn about it, it seems to be intended to have the court-rooms of the new Court-House on the third floor, and locate the clerks and draughtsmen of the Map Department, Special Assessing, Sewerage, and other city officials on the more convenient and accessible second floor.

That is all wrong and should be prevented. In the location of places, the rule should be that the most accessible and best lighted rooms be set apart for the things that necessarily demand the attendance of the greatest number of people. The court-rooms the whole year round require the attendance of a large number of jurors, witnesses, parties to the litigant, and lawyers. They are nearly always thronged, and by all sorts and conditions of people who are obliged to be there, ten-fold more than any other department or place of business that will be located in the Court-House, excepting, perhaps, the Tax Collectors' offices. It is gross injustice to compel them to toil up and down two or three flights of stairs, while the convenient and commodious rooms of the first and second stories are usurped by a few clerks and employes whom only a few people have any occasion to visit.

The court-rooms should not be higher up than the second floor. And, considering the spaciousness of the proposed Court-House, there is no reason why room should not be made at least far the County Court and the common law branches of the other courts, say six rooms in all, on the first floor. It is so in the St. Louis Court-House, and is evidently a just and proper arrangement.

The Tax Collector's, Comptroller's, and Mayor's offices, offices of the Clerks of Courts, and the Recorder, should be on the first floor. The Board of Public Works, with all their adjuncts, Tax Commissioner, City and State Attorneys, Fire and Police Commissioners, and all the minor officials, should be located on the third floor, or else accommodated in the basement.

The misfortune is that some of those officials have too potent a voice in arranging things, and allow their views of their personal convenience to override the just demands of the public. Let us have this matter thoroughly looked into before the plans are settled.

LEX.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 19.

This week closes upon a considerably closer money market than last. The movement of currency from the West to New York, and the heavy remittances of Western merchants to Eastern creditors which have contributed to relieve the stringency in New York have had the reverse effect here. At the same time there has been a temporary decrease in the movement of Western products by rail in anticipation of the opening of lake navigation, and this also has contributed to make money closer here by diminishing the supply of New York exchange. Some of the banks report money full as easy as at this time last week, but the majority, and especially those in the grain trade, have less to lend now than then. A large amount of capital is now absorbed in carrying grain that will be released within a week or two after navigation is fairly open. The supply of money in the open market has diminished considerably, and, though there has been no decided advance in rates for money, it is more difficult to negotiate even first-class commercial paper. The ruling rate for prime paper is 12 per cent. On collaterals of the best local stocks money is still to be had in some instances at 10 per cent, but the difficulty of getting it has forced some well-known stocks to be sold, and prices are in several instances lower than they were three weeks ago.

New York exchange was scarcer and the price higher to-day, with sales between banks at 60c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,572,364.81	$291,942.02
Tuesday	3,090,852.26	444,456.03
Wednesday	3,065,009.94	271,682.20
Thursday	3,171,229.86	211,306.11
Friday	3,019,412.99	312,768.96
Saturday	2,874,382.11	348,817.92
Total	$18,793,252.57	$1,780,970.24
Corresponding week last year	14,734,322.06	1,409,748.68

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	137	140
Fifth National Bank	127	...
Commercial National Bank	140	...
German National Bank	128	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	100	...
Northwestern National Bank	93	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	125
City National Bank	145	...
National Bank of Illinois	110	...
National Bank of Commerce	102	...
Chicago City Railway	163½	166
West Division Railway	95	100
North Division Railway	100	...
Pullman Palace Car	113	113
Chamber of Commerce	94	98
Traders' Ins. Co.	104	107

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	117¾	118¼
5-20s of '64	117¾	118
5-20s of '65	119¾	120
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¾	117¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	119¾	119¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¾	117¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6s (new issue)	115¾	115¾
Gold and Gold Coupons	117¾	118
Gold Exchange	....	118¾
Sterling Exchange	107¼@108¾	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99¾	& int.
Cook County 7s	99¾	& int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	92@95	
LAND WARRANTS.		
160's Not War 1812	170	185
120's Not War 1812	125	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	135

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	7,517	3,602	5,837	5,367
Wheat, bu	14,035	700	8,616	11,628
Corn, bu	92,797	93,940	24,334	26,409
Oats, bu	44,680	22,300	27,971	21,399
Rye, bu	327	350	....	5,490
Barley, bu	4,150	1,990	7,341	17,782
Grass seed, lbs	69,580	69,451	203,859	40,838
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	5,100	....	20,000	....
Cured meats, lbs	219,920	199,200	634,080	351,200
Beef, brls	....	....	....	15
Pork, brls	66	80	1,865	....
Lard, lbs	56,710	132,380	20,250	159,910
Tallow, lbs	30,320	25,740	19,850	20,000
Butter, lbs	33,715	33,835	15,300	37,460
Dressed hogs, No	18	13	....	....
Live hogs, No	11,162	7,389	4,844	1,999
Cattle, No	2,311	2,411	2,820	2,382
Sheep, No	1,174	1,566	1,271	1,267
Hides, lbs	179,293	111,040	128,020	128,188
Highwines, brls	200	214	200	278
Wool, lbs	23,810	105,790	7,000	47,000
Potatoes, bu	6,430	4,255	1,068	58
Lumber, m ft	1,250	728	737	1,083
Shingles, m	1,000	2,300	1,893	1,638
Lath, m	225	40	33	50
Salt, brls	140	210	234	1,057

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 1,011 bu wheat; 724 bu corn; 2,340 bu oats; 951 bu rye; 852 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 26,860 bu wheat; 12,598 bu corn; 11,287 bu oats; 6,757 bu rye; 9,882 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 25 cars wheat; 104 cars corn; 82 cars oats; 1 car rye; 8 cars barley. Total, 185 cars. Also, 28,800 bu rejected corn, by canal. Total, 112,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	April 19, 1873.	April 13, 1873.	April 20, 1872.
Flour, brls	42,630	52,162	28,452
Wheat, bu	56,583	109,637	46,449
Corn, bu	282,277	140,500	308,620
Oats, bu	214,440	183,160	161,312
Rye, bu	3,277	7,337	2,054
Barley, bu	19,620	53,910	14,886
Live hogs, No	55,236	40,950	46,259
Cattle, No	20,244	14,004	16,546
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	42,140	50,998	27,947
Wheat, bu	101,007	191,623	142,935
Corn, bu	82,821	52,893	240,402
Oats, bu	165,970	150,419	147,129
Rye, bu	4,204	7,957	14,020
Barley, bu	42,781	78,622	82,864
Live hogs, No	48,327	62,582	34,095
Cattle, No	15,612	12,251	13,378

Again the "area of low barometer" has gone past us, and the commercial and agricultural world is gladdened by a sight of the sun, almost as much as were Kritikobalio and his change. There is the land "beyond the snow." Everybody was glad to look into a clear sky this morning; even those who may lose by the decline of prices that would attend the assurance of good crops. And with good reason; for they know that crop failure would make the whole West poor once more, even if it did not reproduce the financial disasters of 1857. It is not too late yet to hope for a good yield, and, with favorable weather in the future, that would be secured. The changed meteorological conditions stimulated to considerable energy outside. Everybody was following the example of the mariner, in shaking out reefs, shipping was preparing to move, and the work of rebuilding proceeded with renewed vigor. The painters were especially active, covering many acres of surface with new coats of pigment. The lumber-yards were alive with buyers and teams. In the great wholesale houses there was not much more doing than usual, as the outside world had not yet had time to come in; but a few days of fine weather would bring country traders and their orders here in great numbers.

It is understood that the peculiar shipments of corn, referred to in our issue of this morning, have been about made up to date, so that the Saturday night summaries of grain in store, reported on Tuesday, may agree with the facts this week, as they did last. This is better than if it had been worse; but it may be respectfully submitted that "these things ought not to be," and it would be well not to repeat them. Suppose a fire had occurred in certain elevators on Tuesday or Wednesday last, where then would have been the evidence of the "bogus corn in our warehouse system?" The world would have again cried out "swindle," though there is no reason to believe that the transaction was other than a slipshod specimen of miscalled business accommodation.

The amendment to the rules offered by Mr. T. T. Gurnee was adopted to-day, providing for a limitation of the hours of trading. The Board of Trade has resolved not to enforce contracts that are not made between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. It would probably have been better to add, "unless ratified between those hours." Some of the provision men are understood to be opposed to it, as the rule will cut off the Even Board. However advisable it might be to bring about this result, it is by no means necessary, however. If members of the Board want to trade outside the hours, they can do so, if they have confidence in the man they trade with; and if there are any members of the Board who cannot be trusted, the others should refuse to trade with them.

To meet the new order of things the bell will in future be sounded at the hours of 9 a. m., 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and 5 p. m.; and the sound will be the official signal to members.

The freight question is the subject of much talk and no little wire-pulling, just now; both sides doing all in their power to swing the market in the direction they want it. The report spread yesterday that wheat had been taken at 30c per bu to New York is authoritatively contradicted. Nothing has yet been taken to that point at less than 55c per 100 lbs, which is 33c per bu on wheat. It is expected, however, that rates will decline within a few days.

Lake freights are even more uncertain. The combination of grain shippers is reported to have offered four or five of their vessels at 12c for corn, and are betting that corn will be carried at that figure. The object of this is surmised to be to cause an advance in corn, the combination being long on that article, while they do not offer the vessels for wheat, in which they are believed to be still short.

The season of navigation is not open yet, and vessel men report that there is a solid pack of ice, extending to a distance of some 60 miles each way from the straits. But there is no doubt that this ice is fast giving way, and much of it is already covered by water, which insures a speedy melting.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, and grain was easier, in sympathy with fine weather. But there was none of that weakness which so many expected. There are so many orders here to buy on the anticipated decline as to prevent it from occurring, though receipts were on the increase; and the markets assumed a more healthy, because steadier, tone than for several days past.

The condition of the market for staple and fancy dry goods was without change in any essential particular. Considering the unfavorable surroundings of the market, the movement is much more active than could reasonably be expected, and if we except some of the less popular brands of cottons, and the heavier woolens, the market maintains the firm tone that has characterized it for sever weeks past. A few of the leading brands of brown and bleached cotton, and some favorite styles of prints are becoming scarce, but the general stocks are complete, both as to size and assortment. Nothing occurred in the grocery market to disturb the quiet that prevailed earlier in the week, and the easy feeling recently developed is still prevalent. The weakness here is mainly attributable to the depression in the Eastern market, where the extreme tightness of the money market has caused a depreciation in the values of all the leading staples, as well as in most side goods. A few days of pleasant weather would, no doubt, greatly stimulate the demand, and cause a general hardening of prices. Canned goods continue dull, the principal demand, as for some time past, coming from local retailers. Corn and tomatoes are in short supply, and are held with great firmness; but, aside from this, the market is lacking in strength. Cheese was quiet at previous rates. Coal was dull, and unchanged in price. The condition of the unpaved streets and alleys is such that dealers find it next to impossible to make deliveries. In the dried fruit market few changes were noted. Quiet still prevails in all departments, and for domestics the feeling is unequivocally weak. Apples and peaches are almost wholly neglected, and there were sellers at a material concession from the quoted prices. Berries are in moderate stock and are steady. Fish remain steady at the quotations. The hay market was nearly bare of loose descriptions, and the few loads offered commanded extreme prices, $20.00 being realized in one or two instances for timothy. The present scarcity is of course only temporary, being due to the unsettled condition of the roads. Hides were steadier, the moderate receipts of the past few operating to check the downward tendency of prices. There was no change in the leather, pig iron, and tobacco markets. Oils were moving more freely, as were also paints and colors, and the prevalent feeling was rather firmer. Carbon oil was held a shade higher. Wood was in fair request, and was steady at the late reduction, or at $11.00 for beech, and $12.00 for maple.

There was no particular change in the lumber trade at the yards, except that a pleasant day caused a more cheerful feeling among dealers, and should the weather be favorable an active trade is anticipated. The receipts at the wholesale market are still limited to a few cargoes. Lath are quotable at $3.25; shingles at $3.25@3.37½, and No. 2 boards at $14.50. A fair degree of activity was witnessed in the market for metals, nails, iron, and naval stores, and the firm prices were as a rule adhered to. Building materials were in moderate request. The market for wool and hops remains quiet, the prices for the former staple being weak and downward in tendency, those for the latter are held strongly, as the supply of hops in the country is becoming reduced. Dealers report a better inquiry for broom corn, all grades sharing in this improvement. The better qualities of sorgo and Chinese cane common corn is in ample supply. Hungarian and millet seed were in fair request and firm; timothy and clover were also ruling strong, owing to light offerings. Potatoes continue in good request for shipment, particularly choice peachblows, which are firm at 60@65c on track. Green fruits were in moderate demand; prices are unchanged, but weak, for apples, as a good many of the offerings are in bad condition. Poultry was scarce and firm. Eggs were in fair supply and demand at 13@14c.

Highwines were very quiet, but steady at the advance of two days ago, though New York was quoted lower. Sales were limited to 50 brls at 87c per gallon. There were no buyers at over 86½c at the close.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged—carriers asking 15c on corn, and 16c on wheat to Buffalo. There were rumors that freights were down to 12c on corn, but they were not substantial. The market is, however, dull, and some of the vessels fitted up for grain will probably be sent to the lumber districts. The total number of vessels engaged for grain is 82; they will take out 233,000 bu wheat, and 1,770,000 bu corn.

Provisions were stronger. Mess pork was the article that received the greatest attention. It was active, and advanced 60c per brl under a brisk speculative demand, which was believed to be principally from the short interest. The smallness of the quantity made last winter induced many parties to buy ahead, in the belief that it would prove to be good property; and now the short interest are forcing the market up against themselves in the anxiety to fill. Meanwhile the pork is not bought for eating, and we note that the shipments are almost exclusively of old pork, which may yield a profit to the late Montreal corner, after all. Lard was only in light demand, but in sympathy with pork it advanced some 15c per 100 lbs, closing strongth. Meats were very quiet, but were held at full previous prices by the few parties who have round lots on sale, and none are offering small lots. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $17.10@17.15; do seller May, $17.20@17.25; do seller June, $17.60@17.65; do seller July, $18.00@18.05; prime mess, some days old pork, $16.00@16.50. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.60@8.65; do seller May, $8.65@8.67½; do seller June, $8.85@8.90. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6¾@6¾c shoulders; 8¾@8¾c for short ribs; and 8¾@8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¾@6¾c. English meats, 8¾@8¾c for short ribs; 9½c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½@7¾c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear rib; 10c for short clear, and 12½@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@8¾c; grease quotable at 5¾@6¾c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork seller May at $17.20; 1,000 brls at $17.00; 500 brls do at $16.95; 500 brls do seller June at $17.55; 500 brls do at $17.50; 500 brls do at $17.45; 1,250 brls do at $17.40; 500 brls do at $17.25; 3,000 brls do at $17.20; 500 brls do seller July at $18.00; 750 brls do at $17.75; 500 brls do at $17.60; 1,000 brls old mess at $16.00; 500 tcs lard seller May at $8.65; 250 tcs do at $8.60; 100 tcs do at $8.55; 1,000 tcs do seller June at $8.90; 250 tcs do at $8.82½; 100,000 lbs short ribs, seller June, at 8¾c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending April 17, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Ha's lbs.	Sh'ders lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Week ending Ap'l 17	7508	443	1960	494800	1310684
Same week 1872	3206	2101	2981	251809	917740
Since Nov. 1, 1872	181801	1660754	5933	3046114	14460112
Same time '71-'72	71417	1429211	56042	25177101	89629973

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders 1,046 boxes, short rib 541, short clear 64, Stretfords 256, Staffordshire, 38, South Staffordshire 214, long hams 631, long rib 45, Irish cut'107, Cumberlands 112, clear backs 5, Birminghams, 5, bacon 271, bellies 22, long clear middles 6,817 pieces, Yorkshire cut 38 boxes, long backs 23.

Since the 19th of March there was shipped South, about all to New Orleans, via Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 10,932 brls of old pork, including 3,000 brls now in transit.

Flour was dull and weak, but not quotably lower, being reported "steady" in New York. There was very little demand, and that entire.y for local dealers. Sales were reported of 150 brls winter extras at $7.50; 25 brls spring extras at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.40; 100 brls rye flour (Forest City) at $4.25; 25 brls do on private terms; 20 brls maize flour at $6.00. Total, 530 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $0.00 on track. The following were the asking quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.25 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—10 ACRES IN Selby's Subdivision.
5 or 10 acres in Staves' Subdivision, near Cornell.
10 or 20 acres near Northwestern Railroad Company's new car shops.
5, 10, or 15-acres Stony Island and South Chicago-ave.
75 acres on Northwestern Railroad, 10 miles from Court-House.
5 or 10 acres at Hinsdale; fine for subdivision
9 houses and lots at Hinsdale, from $2,000 to $12,000.
147 acres at Downey's Grove, on C., R. & Q. R. R.
80 acres at Gregg's Station, on C., R. & Q. R. R.
A few property and lots at Harbordale, near Austin.
Bargains in acre property and lots near Brighton.
Bargains in acre property near Northwestern Railroad car shops.
Also, house on 12 rooms, lot 140x250 feet, at Hinsdale.
D. L. & W. W. PERRY, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE AT KENWOOD STATION—THE whole or a part of those splendid lots fronting on Lake and Madison-ave., between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within 350 feet of the Kenwood Depot. Grounds highly improved with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and by far the most desirable residence property south of Chicago; being in a very select neighborhood and offering, as they do, an unobstructed view of the lake, substantially removed from the railroad to be free from all danger or annoyance therefrom. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH 2 large grounds, at $1,600, $1,800, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, and up to $8,000. Also, 2 and 3 acre lots and houses to rent. Inquire of the owner, at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., or at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND LOTS in Hyde Park and the Lake-side, also fine building lots in same vicinity. Will take pleasure in showing property to look at the property at any time. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 86 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VICINITY OF HYDE PARK—HOUSE, new and newly furnished; good grounds, new barn and carriage house. A bargain for cash. E. 74, Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND BLOCKS AT THE WEST Forty-eighth-st. depot, within a quarter of a mile of the Northwestern car shops. Some good houses and building lots at Austin, and some acre property. Also Humboldt boulevard and near Irving Park. CRAPIS & SNOW, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT, AT OAK Park, 2 miles east of Austin Station, on C., R. & Q. R. R. Terms easy to cash purchaser. Apply to H. SCHROEDER 140 North Union-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN WINnetka, 10 large, rich soil, cistern, etc., nice lawn, shade and fruit trees; 2 acres choice land, being 50 feet above the lake, and running to the lake shore; price $6,000; one-half cash. Inquire of C. D. HAMILTON, 29 State-st., corner Washington, or E. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—ONE-HALF OF THE corner of Sixty-seventh-st. and opposite Beck's Park. This property is platted and graded and ready for sale or improvement. Inquire of party in interest at Room 6, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN N. W. ¼ SEC. 30 AND 120 acres in blocks north in City of Chicago, all O. & M. W. Ridge, in Washington Heights. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 8, 122 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF 28 ACRES ON NORTH Branch, and accessible by gravel road; also near railroad. The premises are adjacent to city, and available for subdivision. E. MANLEKRE, 13 Honore Block, or 1091 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 82 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres on Sec. 11, 39, 13.
40 acres on Sec. 29 and 30, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—10 ACRE LOTS, NEW COTTAGE OF each; half improved; good, dry land; some timber; at Hobart Station; Chicago, 32 miles. Price, $70 per acre; terms easy. Office open Tuesdays and Mondays. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—HOUSE AND LOT, $4,000; one-half cash, balance 7 per cent; only 4 blocks southwest of depot; lot 70x160; house, 8 rooms, garret, cellar, etc. Inquire at 114 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—GROVE-LOT AT WASHINGTON Heights, three blocks from depot, 52x200 feet; monthly payments. Inquire at 154 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN ENGLEWOOD; lot 75x194; good house, 9 rooms, and new barn, cheap; 5 minutes' walk from cars. Inquire 18 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO RAISE money—1,000 feet on Monroe and Wood-sts., on Englewood, for $12 per foot only. Call quick. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 16 Boone Block.

FOR SALE—$6 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER OF Ogden-ave. and Sixteenth-st., 300 feet north easterner of Ashland-av. and Forty-ninth-st., 300 feet southeast corner of Stony Island-av. and Seventy-first-st.; 132x132 in Hide-Park, on Lake Shore, and South Park Station. This property is said to be the prettiest on the great Park. Will sell any or all of the above-described property cheap for cash, or on time at low rates of interest. NELSON THOMASSON.

FOR SALE—IF SOLD SOON—$28 PER ACRE, $1,700 cash, will buy 40 acres in Sec. 25, 39, 14, seven miles from Chicago; one-half can be paid 1 and 2 years; perfect title. Call at the Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE LOTS SIX 138 at Hinsdale, 4 years' time, $300 per lot. Every lot suitable for a nice home, and near cars, schools, churches, and markets. Terms, $5 cash and $10 per month. Call on EDMUND D. ROCKWELL, 5 Portland Block, only agent for this property, 59 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—$30 FEET IN 50 FEET lots in original Subdivision of Irving Park, near depot; terms easy. C. W. TOWNSEND, Room 36, 93 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—A DESIRABLE residence, pleasant location, convenient to depot. Address E 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, 29 acres at C. & N. W. R. R. car shops. O. E. GLOVER, Room 26, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LOTS IN THE BOULEVARD of fashion east Madison, on 3 years' time at 8 per cent interest; railways and horse cars will, within a year, make it residence property; 15 cents' ride to garden of Washington stones. Apply to owner of WM. L. OGDEN, Chamber Tribune Office, 9 to 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, NICE 5-STORY RESIdence, with 8 rooms, range, dry cellar, graveled soil, beautiful front yard and oak grove, convenient to depot, on Galena Road, 4 miles from city limits; must be sold to close estate. Inquire on depot for C. PEARSE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON ON EASY terms, a new house in Kedzie & Keeney's Addition, containing 6 rooms, 4 closets, bath-room and buttery. Apply to J. W. HOWARD, 154 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—25 PER CENT GUARANTEED—YOU can buy lots at Hinsdale, and pay one-half the appraised value in 4 years, at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR DEpot, two lots, 50x138 feet, east of R. I. Road, at $100 each, cash; lots in same block selling at $250. J. MINTO, 154 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES; HIGH STATE OF CULtivation; good dry land; 32 miles from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad; one-fourth mile from Hobart; population, 1,000; churches, schools, stores, etc.; price, $250; balance in monthly payments of $25 per month. Apply to owner, in inquire of party in interest at Room 6, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4 NEW COTTAGES AT CAZENOVIA on C. & N. W. R. R., only $1,000 down, small payments on or six monthly payments to suit buyer. Also, lots on easy terms at $200 each. RHODES & CLARKE, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE LOTS AT WASHINGton Heights, only $100 each, on C. & N. W. R. R. Level, beautiful land, perfect title; abstract free; title at three years to all who buy. C. W. DEAN, 138 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, HOUSE WITH LARGE or small lot ranging from $2,000 to $15,000, on easy terms; 12 acres 9 miles from depot for $600 per acre; 15 acres on Sec. 9, 38, 12, $600 per acre; 10 acres on Sec. 2, 38, 12, $600 per acre; 5 acres on Sec. 36, 39, 11, $100 an acre; will trade for city lots. W. LELAND, 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, GOOD HOUSE AND lot with block and a half of depot; $3,000, $200 cash, balance in monthly payments of $25 per month; sell or will exchange for home on leased lot in South Divi. sion. Address C. B. WAITE, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—FOUR CORNER, 200 FEET FRONT, on 35th feet deep on Cottage Grove, Irving Park; terms easy. Address OWNER, 203 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE 40 ACRES OF LAND AT FALA tine, for $850 cash; a bargain for some one. EDWIN A. HIBBARD, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR ROCK ISLAND CAR Shops at $400; Holt, Thirty-ninth, and Wentworth-sts., for $300 each, on long time. No payment required down in 12 months. G. D. WINTER, 161 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY CANFIELD & MATTESON, 80 LaSalle-st.:
20 acres Sec. 27, 39, 14.
20 acres Sec. 34, 39, 14.
14 acres Sec. 15, 39, 13.
40 acres Sec. 14, 39, 14.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES IN AUSTIN, VERY cheap; one to rent; one to rent; possession 1st of May. W. H. WOODBURY, 87 East Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR NORMAL Park, 2 lots, 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, each, containing 1 house, bath-room, etc.; lot 50x175; will be sold as a bargain and easy terms.
Also 2 two-story brick basement house, 10 rooms, bath-room, etc.; lot 50x175, with barn, fruit and ornamental trees, near all the depots.
Parties needing a suburban home will do well to call on me on Monday, as we can offer extraordinary inducements. WILSON LEE, Room 15 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY—SEVERAL WELLbuilt, handsomely situated houses and lots in Ravenswood. W. P. JONES, Room 16 Bryan Block, 126 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$5, $6 OR $10 ACRES AT MAYWOOD AT a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to B. M. DURHAM, 1s LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL 10-ACRE BLOCKS IN Section 15, 39, 13, Arlington Heights. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 42 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN SECTIONS 15, 39, 13. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 42 Otis Block, LaSalle and Washington.

FOR SALE—WORKINGMEN, ATTENTION!—GOOD lots, Arnold-st., near Forty-fourth; only a few left; $200. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 122 West Madison.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BARGAIN HOUSE AND LOT BE-tween Wabash and Ashland-avs., Van Buren and Jackson-sts.; price, $6,500 to $8,000. Address WATSON, 102 West Van Buren-st., over jeweler's.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE, NORTH OF THIRTY-fifth-st., and east of State—25-foot lot, with or without house; if with house, must be modern. POTTER, KING & CO., 286 and 288 Wabash-av.

WANTED—WOULD LIKE TO BUY, AT A BARgain, store or good business property, for cash. Address F 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT—SMALL house, with barn, between Harrison and Washington, and Sangamon and Halsted; if purchased, price $2,500 to $3,000; $250 down, balance $20 per month; if rented, $15 per month payments at end of first and second years. Address, with full particulars, O 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER for a residence in good location. JACOB C. MAGILL, 61 and 63 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A LOT 25 FEET FRONT BY THE 187 feet deep, west of Union Park, south of Kinzie, north of Polk, and east of Robey-st. Price about $1,100. Address J. C. 382 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A NICE COTTAGE AND LOT in good location; about $700 down, balance monthly or quarterly. Address 321 North Halsted-st., Singer office.

WANTED—$50 TO $100 FEET, BETWEEN CENTRAL-ave. and Wood-st., south of Madison-st.; must be cheap. Address, stating price, F 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 OR 3 LOTS ON STATE-ST., SOUTH OF limit; corner preferred in exchange for large house and lot.
FOR RENT—Nice rooms to rent to small families. H. MOYNIHAN, 322 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE GOOD HOUSE OF from 8 to 10 rooms, with full-sized lot, located between Ashland-av. and Robey-st. and West Van Buren and Lake-sts.; one-third to one-half cash, balance in 1 year, 10 per cent. Address GEO. W. BROCK, Chicago.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—ON LONG CREDIT OR WILL exchange for city property, 200 acres, with good improvements, situated about 7½ miles southwest of Quincy, Ill., and in the county seat of Pike County, Ill. Price very low. One-fifth part cash required, balance may remain on long credit, made payable in any installments at dates to suit purchaser. Title perfect. Apply to JOHN CANNON, city goods store, 149 South Halsted-st., or ANDREW CHARLES, 50 and 52 Rose Island-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM IN Kankakee County, on Illinois Central Railroad, 49 miles from Chicago, 31 Manteno, 400 acres; 180 acres under cultivation. Will take part city property. SELDEN FISH & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM OF 187 ACRES, on line of C., A. & St. L. R. R., distant 31 miles from Chicago. Farm in high state of cultivation, well watered and nice stock plenty. Will give a good bargain to any one wanting a No. 1 farm. Address C 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 160 ACRES, in the northeast part of Kansas, near to town and railroads. The farm is in very good order, and will be sold for cash for about half its real worth, as the owner has to go to Europe. Apply to F. SELNING, 124 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT at Winetka; also several farms in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Kansas. L. L. WILSON, Room 4, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FARM IN COOK COUNTY; FIRST-class one in Wisconsin; will trade in Iowa and Kansas, very cheap. L. L. WILSON, Room 4, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WELL-IMPROVED AND DESIRABLE stock farm of 97 acres in Burnett, Cook County, Ill., and adjoining a thriving town on the C., R. & Q. Railroad, and within ¼ mile of two railroad stations. Will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for soon. Also offered for a short time at a most decided bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 93 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a fine stock farm of 240 acres near Elgin, Ill. Address or call at Room 28, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—320 ACRES OF LAND in Gosper County, Nebraska; one and other improvements. Will exchange for city property. G. C. SMITH, 127 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE 160-ACRE stock farm, all fenced, only two hours' ride, in a manufacturing village, at a station, with two miles frontage on a river and creek intended to be navigable for other property. Address owner, No. 183 Michigan-st., corner North Dearborn.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, HOUSE-Renting Agents, No. 205 West Madison-st.:
3 brick houses, Nos. 45 and 47 Sixteenth Green-st., 10 rooms each, bath room, &c., $1, 150 per year each.
4 houses, 6 rooms each on Noble-st., between Kinzie and Hubbard-sts., $25 per month each.
House No. 282 Park-av., 9 rooms, $60.
Cottage, 5 rooms, No. 26 South Wood-st., $20.
House, No. 713 Washington-st., 8 rooms, $35.
5 rooms, No. 81 South Green-st., $10.
7 rooms, No. 19 South Green-st., $20.
Cottage and brick basement, 5 and 3 rooms, West Taylor-sts., 15 rooms, $25.
6 rooms, No. 314 West Randolph-st., $40.
Store No. 216 West Randolph-st., $25.
4 rear rooms, No. 257 West Randolph-st., $20.
Store 257½ West Randolph-st., $25.
Store corner Fulton and Desplaines-sts.
7 tenements, 5 rooms each, on Fourth-st., near Elizabeth, $16 and $20 each.
6 rooms, No. 75 Rucker-st., $30.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS FROM MAY 1, 1873:
No. 643 Michigan-av., with good barn.
No. 1306 Wabash-av.
No. 1305 Wabash-av.
No. 1393 South State-st.
No. 1 Polk-st.
No. 340 West Harrison-st.
No. 338 West Madison-st.
No. 1171 West Van Buren-st., 15 rooms, suitable for a boarding-house.
No. 87, 89, 93 Hoyne-st.
No. 207 Ann-st., 6 rooms.
Nos. 429 and 431 South Clark-st.
Nos. 421 and 423 South Clark-st., up-stairs.
No. 803 South Clark-st.
Nos. 824, 826, and 828 Fourth-st.
Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 7 Ogden-pl.
For sale by Real Estate Agents, Reaper Block, No. 97 South Clark-st., Rooms 9 and 10 (opposite old Court-House).

TO RENT—THE 4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, 228 Washington-st., suitable for magazine, manufacturing, or business purposes. W. H. HOWLAND, 125 Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 2 HUBBARD COURT, 10 or 11 rooms, house in very good repair, with furnace, gas fixtures, and bath-room complete; also barn. Apply to A. No. 1 tenant. Inquire MYRON L. FRANCE, No. 376 Wabash-av., or of OTTO MORE, 7 Market-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, a part of a very desirable 2-story brick house, now keeping, in one of the best locations on South Side. Address E 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE, NO. 13 EAST HARRIson-st., near Wabash-av.; apply to BRANDT & HOFFMANN, 125 South Clark-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, ALL MODERN improvements, on Prairie-av., north of Twenty-fifth-st.; good barn; rent $200 per month. Address F. 6, Box 148.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON PRAIRIE-AV., ALL THE modern conveniences; good barn; part of furniture for sale; north of Twenty-fifth-st. Address C. O. 6.

TO RENT—A NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, BATHroom, closets, etc. Inquire at house, 1007 West Monroe-st., or 92 West Lake-st., for sale of furniture for sale, if desirable. Rent $40 per month.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, 323 COTtage Grove-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., $40 per month. Store and dwelling, 3 rooms, $20 per month. Also 2 to let. Apply at Room 16, 145 LaSalle-st. JOHN O. LONG.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS ON the corner of Brown and Taylor-sts., near Blue Island-av. Inquire at 502 Taylor-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE IN GOOD ORDER, No. 194 Paulina-st., one-half block from VanBuren-st. cars. Apply to D. COLE & SON, 138 West Madison-st., or BIGELOW BROS., Park-st., near Twenty-second-st., Hyde Park.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE, WITH GARDEN OF one acre, cheap. W. WALLER, No. 8, 220 State-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD COTTAGES AND houses 6 blocks from Union Park. W. WALLER, No. 8, 220 State-st.

TO RENT—NO. 13 BRYAN PLACE, TWO-STORY brick house for $300 if paid in advance for the year. Now rents for $1,000. S. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 160 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BOARDING HOUSE, 81 ROOMS, full of boarders. Apply at 203 West Lake-st., from 2 to 4 p. m., Monday. JOHN DAVIS.

TO RENT—SEVEN FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 32 Winnifred. Also 7 rooms unfurnished. References required.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, THE UPPER PART OF a cottage and furniture for sale, one block from Lincoln Park; $25 per month. Address O 66, Tribune office, for 3 days.

TO RENT—A FINE TWO STORY AND BASEMENT house, corner Paulina and Kinzie-sts, near Union Park. Hot and cold water, bath-room, etc. House will accommodate 20 boarders; furniture for sale or to rent. Apply at 169 Dearborn-st, room 17, or on the premises.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF COTTAGES ON WEST Taylor-st. May 1, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 256 WABASH-AV. ALSO, A large building in the rear, suitable for laundry, carpenters, or blacksmith shop. J. S. GOULD, 139 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS ON THE WEST Side, with modern improvements; one of the best boarding-houses in the city. J. S. GOULD, 139 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—TWO-STORY COTTAGE, 22 Seymour-st., between Lake and Fulton, near horsecars; 5 rooms, bath-room, pantry, closets, etc.; also lake water, cistern, and barn; rent, $30. S. M. SOUTH, 28 Seymour-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 12 rooms and closets, marble mantels, bath-room, cold water; modern improvements; on West Side, near Robey-st.; $1,200 per year; will sell carpets now on floor cheap. Address C 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME house, 14 rooms, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-first-st. Large lot; large barn. Rent $1,200 per year.
A pleasant and convenient house, 6 North May-st.
Stores and dwellings corner West Division and Noble-sts. Large stores on West Madison-st., and one on East Twenty-second.
Also, several dwellings at $40 per month.
GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS,
16 Bryan Block, 101 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—PART OF HOUSE NO. 1466 PRAIRIE-av.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, 38 NEbraska-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, a new, neat and convenient six-room cottage, with closets, water, etc., and comfortably furnished, for board of owner and one or two gents. Rent $20 per month. Address, giving references, P 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—216 WALNUT-ST., 2-STORY HOUSE, 9 rooms, bath-room, gas, and water; house in good repair; rent $30 per month. Apply to Fire Marshal WILLIAMS, Room 6 City Hall.

TO RENT—312 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., FRAME, with brick basement, 11 rooms, with modern improvements. Inquire of MRS. BORCHERDT, No. 85 Slegel-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 32 NORTH ROBEY-ST., 7 rooms, marble mantel, hot and cold water, bath-room, gas and fixtures; rent $25 per month. Inquire 138 North Wood-st., or of D. COLE & SON.

TO RENT—BY SPENCER & HENCKEL, REAL estate brokers, 92 East Washington-st., a 2-story and basement house on Wabash-av., north of Sixteenth-st., elegantly and completely furnished.

TO RENT—NO. 82 SOUTH PRORIA-ST., HOUSE newly painted, containing 9 rooms, with large lot at $30 per month. Apply at office of Prairie River Land Company, basement 127 Fifth-av., and 1458 Madison-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE 105 SOUTH PARK-AV. Two-story and basement marble front (new) on Indiana-av.; near Thirtieth-st.
Two-story frame house (with basement), 294 Michigan-av.
Two 2-story frame houses, 157 and 159 Shurtliff-av.
Two-story frame house in Burnside-st.
Brick house 369 Burnside-st.
GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG,
Rooms 3 and 4, 160 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE 629 FULTON-ST., near Wood; has 10 rooms with all modern improvements. Apply to the owner at 204 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—DO NOT PAY HIGH RENTS UNTIL YOU have seen the houses we can sell on easy terms and monthly payments. From $150 to $3,500. REED, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SECOND FLOOR OF 204 South Park-av., containing 7 rooms, closets, water, etc.

TO RENT—NO. 213 NORTH STATE-ST., TWO-storied and basement brick house, near corner of Chicago-av., to a family without children. Will rent the house furnished. Apply on the premises or to A. No. 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE 1104 Indiana-av., on 5 years' leased ground; price, $1,500; $300 cash, balance monthly; immediate possession. H. C. BAILEY & SON, 154 and 156 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF TWO-STORY HOUSE 7 of 8 rooms, 2 grasses, and pantry. Call at 128 North May-st., down-stairs. WM. AMERSON.

TO RENT—HANDSOME WEST SIDE COTTAGE ON 50-foot lot; low rent to party buying furniture. Address U 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, 13 ROOMS, 1 West Washington-st., and the entire furniture for sale at a decided bargain. Apply to WM. H. MILLARD, Room 6, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, 2 FIRSTclass marble front houses (one furnished) on avenue south of Twenty-second; also, new on Warren-av., S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—NO. 686 WEST MONROE-ST. ALL modern improvements. Apply at house after to-day.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY BASEMENT BRICK; 10 rooms, besides store rooms, bath-rooms, closets, and first-class furnace, gas fixtures and mates, parlor halls all modern improvements, gas fixtures and mates, parlor halls all modern improvements, good neighborhood, convenient to street or steam-cars, on a south Side-av. Rent, $1,200; near Forty-second-st. Address O, 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 61 AND 63 South Clark-st.:

SOUTH SIDE.

19 Chestnut-pl., 2-story frame and basement 20 rooms, $110 per month to 20 good tenants.
Cottage-place, 2-story frame, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, $60 per year, $40 in advance.
Cottage Grove-av., 2 and 3 doors, second floor, 9 rooms, $28 per month; third floor, $30 per month.
Cottage, 5 rooms, No. 2 Fourty-fourth-st., furnished, $6,000; owner will board out $2,000 of rent.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., a 2-story and basement marble front, 10 rooms, bath-room, etc., $1,200.
South Park-av., marble front house, Mansard roof, 20 rooms, $2,500.
South Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, 14 rooms, good barn $1,800.
South Park-av., houses of 5 rooms, $25 per month.
Twelfth-st., near Indiana-av., 2 2-story and basement bricks, rents from $1,000 to $1,200.

NORTH SIDE.

177 How-st., 14 rooms, bath-rooms, hot and cold water, one block from the Larrabee-st. cars.
Hurlbut-st., 2-story frame, brick basement, near Clark-st. cars, 10 rooms, $35 per month.
LaSalle-st., near Oak, 8 2-story and basement brick houses, $45 per year.
Lincoln-av., near Clark-st., 2 2-story and basement brick houses, 11 rooms; cheap.
Belmont-av., near Ashland-av., 2 2-story and basement marble front houses, rents from $1,000 to $1,200.
Adams-st., near Secley-av., a 2-story and basement brick house, 8 rooms, $30 per month.
Fulton-st., near corner of Sedgwick, 2 2-story and basement houses, 9 rooms, gas and water, $30 per month.
Thirty-first-st., a 2-story and brick basement house, 14 rooms, $1,000; cheap.
Halsted-st., 7 rooms, bath-room, gas, water, all in good order; $30 per month.

TO RENT—THREE HOUSES OF 6 ROOMS EACH, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-fifth, $30 per month. H. J. GOODRICH, 358 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES ON NOBLE-AV., near Division-st., 6 rooms each, $20 per month.
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 548 SOUTH Park-av., containing 9 rooms and bath room, by W. M. C. DOW, No. 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME house, 894 Wabash-av., ten rooms; all the modern conveniences; rent $1,200. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, TO A RESPONSIBLE tenant, house 44 Sheldon-st., near Washington; owner will remove one room, taking board outside, and let balance for $175 per month; house contains 10 rooms and large attic; has bath-room and modern conveniences, marble mantels, chandeliers, etc. Also, one or two families who wish to re-let rooms. Inquire at 75 Loomis-st., first house south of Adams, east side, after Sunday, before 9 a. m. or 6 p. m.

TO RENT—621 FULTON-ST., TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling, 9 rooms; water, etc. Apply to TREASURER Hooley's Opera House.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE ON FULTON-ST., near Union Park, 10 rooms and barn. Rent reasonable. Apply at 43 North Ashland-av.

TO RENT—OR LEASE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR some person: The large boarding-house and saloon No. 320 Randolph-st., with barn; rent low; terms easy; gas and water; possession immediately; room for 30 beds; saloon fixtures and bedding for sale cheap. Cause for selling, ill-health. Call on the premises.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN IMPROVEments, completely furnished, piano, silver, and bedding, insulated, 37 Cottage Grove-av.; price, $100 monthly. Also, 503 South Clark-st. Apply to WM. H. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers and Brokers, office 128 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-FLOOR OF A HOUSE, seven rooms, at 240 West Tyler-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 844 WEST HARRISON-ST., BEtween Robey and Hoyne; $20 per month. Inquire of the owner, 240 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, CONTAINing 7 rooms, 2 closets, and pantry, with water and kitchen, on the corner of North-av. and Wood-st.; near Wicker Park; rent very low per month. Apply to R. CHESTER, Lamp Manufacturer, No. 4 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—5-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME house, 9 rooms and bath-room, on Third-av.; in good order. Address W 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 120 SOUTH WOOD-ST., NICE 8-story and basement house of 11 rooms, with good barn.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—NO. 34 ALEXANDER-st., cottage of 10 rooms, besides pantries and closets, suitable for one or two families. Inquire at No. 628 State.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS FROM MAY 1, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at 343 Douglas-place.

TO RENT—460 BUTTERFIELD-ST.—SIX ROOMS and closets; $20 per month.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 1223 WABASH-AV. RENT $70. Inquire at No. 1232 Wabash-av. C. W. PENN.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON JACKson-st., east of Centre-av., No. 301, containing 15 rooms, large bath-room, hot and cold water, marble basins, marble mantels, wash-tubs, &c.; barn; large grounds, 80x180. Also, 3 or 5 rooms overlooking Jefferson Park, on the corner, Jackson-st. and Centre-av. Inquire of premises, or to D. COLE & SON, Near Ashland-av., and Van Buren-st., 3 2-story frame houses, 9 rooms, $45.

TO RENT—NO. 357 WABASH-AV., 12 ROOMS, &C., at $1,450. H. J. GOODRICH, 358 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THREE HOUSES OF 6 ROOMS EACH, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-fifth, $30 per month. H. J. GOODRICH, 358 Wabash-av.

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WM. H

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT--MARBLE-FRONT STORE AND BASEment 180, 182 West Lake-st., near Paulina; first-rate location. Apply at Room No. 8, in building.

TO RENT--CHEAP, SHOW-WINDOW, WITH COUNter, shelving, &c., in restaurant at 378 State-st.; splendid change for the right party. Inquire in Fruit and Fancy Dining Room.

TO RENT--20 LARGE ROOMS OVER STORES NOS. 258 and No. 261 South Clark-st.; good stand for boarding-house; close by the Pacific Hotel and new Custom House and Post-Office; rent reasonable to responsible tenants under sixteen. Inquire on premises, from 9 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m.

TO RENT--BY H. C. MOREY, 79 CLARK-ST.--ONE basement or lumber office. No. 79 Clark-st., Ingersoll Block, 30x50, with private office 12x22, with safe, counters, etc.; also offices with vaults in second and third stories. Also the third floor of No. 232 East Washington-st. at a low rental.

TO RENT--STORE, corner Ogden and Lincoln-avs., Basement 24 and 26 South Desplaines-st., 67x80, $600. Stores 71 West Kinzie-st. and rooms above, $75 per month.

TO RENT--RARE CHANCE TO SECURE OFFICES or studios near Tribune office. Address W X, Tribune office.

TO RENT--NEW BRICK STORE CORNER Lake-st. and Western-av. Splendid location for grocery or hardware business. Apply at 96 West Lake.

TO RENT--A LARGE BARN, REFITTED TO SUIT tenant. Apply at 205 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT--ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 67 Sherman Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at No. 3.

TO RENT--THE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SECOND floor of 56 Lake-st. Apply to J. G. FINLAY & CO., 70 South Canal-st.

TO RENT--NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen, with care, in a private family, at Schlesinger's. Also small barn. Apply at 271 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, FOR light housekeeping and offices, in Daxy's Block, northeast corner of Madison and Clark. Inquire of DAXY & SON, 126 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--TWO SUITES OF ROOMS, 4 ROOMS each, on lower floor. 538 Burnside-st.

TO RENT--4 ROOMS, FROM MAY 1, WITH A small lot of furniture for sale; rent low. Apply at No. 260 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--MAY 1--TO SMALL FAMILY, 5 NICE rooms, $25. 329 Washington-av.

TO RENT--ROOMS--FOR ONE YEAR FROM MAY 1, in the second story of the new brick building, suitable for man and wife; pleasant location; brick building, and by street-cars; southwest corner Lake and Wood-sts. Inquire on the premises, 726 Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, en suite or separately, in the elegant marble-front building, 172 Washington-st., every modern convenience; rent to be reasonable as well as an elegant home; first-class tenants only to be had next door. Apply Monday. Refer to owner.

TO RENT--FROM MAY 1--267 BUTTERFIELD-ST., near Twenty-seventh, second floor, new house, six rooms, water, &c. Apply at 276 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT--NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, in a private family, with bath, in a private family; references exchanged. Also small barn. Apply at 228 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--FROM MAY 1--FLAT CONTAINING 6 rooms and bath, with water in kitchen; suitable for housekeeping; over store 70 Wabash-av. Inquire in store.

TO RENT--THE TWO UPPER FLOORS OF NO. 144 Lake-st., containing 12 rooms, conveniently arranged for housekeeping, with barn; $45 per month. Apply on first floor.

TO RENT--163 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., A 7-ROOM house, with bath, &c. For terms, apply or address G S H, 205 West Adams-st.

TO RENT--FROM MAY 1--THREE ROOMS PARtially furnished, suitable for housekeeping. Rent, $25. 1045 State-st., second flight.

TO RENT--ONE LARGE FRONT PARLOR, UNfurnished, to two gentlemen, without board, suitable for an office, or light business; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, 726 WABASH-AV., corner Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT--ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN Hillman's Block, 140 Dearborn-st., between Washington and Randolph, to gentlemen only. References required.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENeral business in second and third stories of brick building, near Randolph and Jefferson-sts.; have inside blinds, with gas and closets on same floor. Apply at Room 40, No. 105 Clark-st.

TO RENT--COMFORTABLE SLEEPING ROOMS for gentlemen; private family, marble front house, West Washington-st., near Ann. Address X 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO SMALL FAMILY FOR HOUSEkeeping, the first floor of dwelling No. 185 Twenty-third-st., near Wabash-av. Apply at 221 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--4 PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, with housekeeping for a small family. Inquire at 261 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--4 UPPER AND 1 LOWER ROOM, IN cottage 626 West Indiana-st. Inquire at 431 West Lake.

TO RENT--ONE SUITE OF NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, at 21 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY ONLY--5 rooms at 1154 State-st.; rent $25 a month. Inquire at news store.

TO RENT--A NICE SUITE OF ROOMS FOR bachelors, 146 Jackson-st.

TO RENT--93 SANGAMON-ST., 5 UNFURNISHED rooms. Inquire Monday a. m.

TO RENT--NEW FRONT ROOM, ALCOVE, GAS, bath, and closet. 617 Burnside-st.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED FRONT SUITE, ALSO large furnished room suitable for two or three gentlemen. 183 Jackson-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM TO A gentleman; gas and closet; terms moderate. Call at 36 North Sangamon-st., after 6 this evening.

TO RENT--3 OR 5 SMALL ROOMS TO PARTIES getting meals elsewhere. Splendid location. 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--SUITES OF ROOMS IN THE NEW building 183 Dearborn-st., between Monroe and Twenty-ninth-sts. Apply at the store in the building, any morning between 10 and 11 o'clock.

TO RENT--A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and family, one block west, to Union Park. Call to-day, or in the evening during this week, at 538 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT--ELEGANT ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, furnished and unfurnished, in Sherman Block, opposite Sherman House. Inquire on upper floor.

TO RENT--FIVE NICE ROOMS; WATER IN KITchen. Call at Nos. 7 and 9 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT--TWO FURNISHED AND ONE UNFURnished room, in a marble-front building on Wabash-av., between Eighteenth and Eighteenth-sts. Inquire at 1 Sherman House, or 1 Wabash and Clark-sts.

TO RENT--ROOMS EN SUITE FOR SLEEPING-rooms and offices, on Clark-st., between Congress and Harrison-sts. Apply at office of The Pruning Vinegar and Pickle Co., 239 and 241 State-st.

TO RENT--4 ROOMS WITH WATER, HALF A block from the street-cars, and barn if wanted. 325 Fourth-av., West Side.

TO RENT--FROM MAY 1, A LARGE, PLEASANT room, suitable for unfurnished, in one block of Union Park, in first-class family. Private family, no children. Call at Room 62, 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--4 ROOMS IN FRONT, OR 3 IN REAR OF 1,182 State-st. Rent reasonable to small family; possession on or before May 1. Inquire at building.

TO RENT--PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED and unfurnished, throughout, at 119 South Dearborn-st., after 10 May. Also, a bedroom 12 x 24, Tribune office; or at building, after May 1.

TO RENT--4 ROOMS ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Sixteenth-st., $20 per month. Apply at 69 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT--THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 461 WAbash-av., corner Peck-court, consisting of five rooms, with gas and water in each room, bath and blower on the floor. Will let the rooms single, in suites, or the whole together; possession May 1, 1873. Inquire in Room No. 4.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR a morning couple or single ladies; accommodations are first-class. Reference required. Apply at 203 Chicago-av., near Division.

TO RENT--AT 324 NORTH CARPENTER-ST., A furnished front sleeping-room to one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT--A LARGE FRONT ROOM, ONLY $12 per month, at 49 South Throop-st.

TO RENT--245 WEST LAKE--A LARGE FRONT parlor, unfurnished; no housekeeping. Also a furnished room. E. HUGENI CADWELL & CO., Room 5, 192 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, and without board. 134 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SUITAble for one or two gentlemen. Apply at 28 Willard place.

TO RENT--MAY1, AT 32 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., VERY desirable rooms to parties wishing first-class accommodations.

TO RENT--NICE ROOMS AT 774 MICHIGAN-AV. Terms next.

TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, and small room, with or without board, in a private family; 180 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, AT 221 Park-av.

TO RENT--3 ROOMS, PARTLY FURNISHED, FOR housekeeping for man and wife. 1207 State-st.

TO RENT--AT 307 WARREN-AV., TWO LARGE, airy rooms, excellently. Day-board and street-cars convenient.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS NEAR THIRteenth-st. and Wabash-av. Front room and bedroom, suitable for gentlemen, with board. Also, back-room and bed-room (not connected). References required. Address N 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A SUITE OF NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, 2d floor, 1,184 State-st. with or without board, No. 80 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT--A NICE SUITE OF ROOMS (2) IN HALstead-st., Opera House building, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. Possession 1st May. Apply May 1. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT--A FRONT PARLOR, FURNISHED, FOR gentleman and wife. 138 West Monroe-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT--THE MOST DESIRABLE ROOM ON L the South Side, 35x120 feet, steam elevator and heating apparatus, 81 and 83 Monroe corner State and Monroe-sts. Apply to ANDREWS & CO., 186 to 194 State-st.

TO RENT--A SINGLE FRONT ROOM IN A FRIstate family, with use of bath-room for gentleman. Call at 34 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT--A NICE FRONT ROOM, WITH AN AL cove, suitable for 2 gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; gas pass the door. Apply at 350 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--DOUBLE PARLORS, BASEMENT OF 3 stories, and range of rooms, in good business location. 1,000 RAILROAD, 170 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--1 SUITE AND 1 SINGLE ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, without board, in Palmer-row (Twenty-fifth-st.), near the Lake.

TO RENT--FRONT CHAMBERS, FURNISHED, IN a private family, 1,171 Prairie-av., modern conveniences; references exchanged. Address Z 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT--PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board. 67 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, WABASHav., south of Twenty-second-st.; private family; first board next door; for gentleman and wife; elegant home and good location; fine chance for first-class parties. Address S 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TWO TENEMENTS NO. 262 LAKE-ST., of 6 rooms each, with closets, at $20 per month; also barn to rent on the premises. Inquire at 317 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS, 95 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR Madison, $20 per month. Call Monday.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AT 124 West Washington-st. Terms, $12.

TO RENT--A SMALL TENEMENT ON EACH floor in the rear story of house with rear yard; rent the 1st of May, at 76 West Erie-st., for a reasonable rental; 6 rooms and closet on each floor.

TO RENT--PLEASANT ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing, or suitable for light business, or doctor's office. 177 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--PLEASANT ROOMS; ALSO BARN. 562 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--TO GENTLEMEN ONLY--TWO NICE rooms in a private family at 110 South Green-st., near Washington. Address Z 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS. ALSO ROOMS suitable for housekeeping. Apply at 294 Randolph-st.

TO RENT--AT 1031 INDIANA-AV., FURNISHED room to rent. A very desirable newly furnished front room, second floor; gas, water, and all conveniences; location very fine; good day board can be procured near by. Terms very moderate.

TO RENT--AFTER 1ST MAY PART OF HOUSE ON the corner of Lake and Sangamon-sts., suitable for light housekeeping. Address X 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT--4 ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS, 9 EAST Twenty-second-st. DR. STEPHENS.

TO RENT--TO A RESPECTABLE SMALL FAMILY--4 rooms and closets, and water up stairs. 169 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--587 MONROE-ST., CORNER OF LEAVitt, without board, pleasant unfurnished rooms, single or en suite; bath; basement room with hot and cold water; no children in the house. References exchanged.

TO RENT--SUITES OF 5 ROOMS, GAS, WATER, and water-closets with each, suitable for housekeeping, in Thompson's Block; light and airy. WM. THOMPSON, 29 West Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED--TO RENT--HOUSES FOR FIRST-class families in all parts of the city. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished house, on South Side, on one of the avenues preferred; a fair price will be paid, and promptly. Address W 69, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED ROOM ON the West Side, for a single gentleman, with gas and use of bath-room; in North Side, near Chicago-av., where there are no children; from May 1, neighborhood near Union Park preferred. Apply, stating price, by letter, W 66, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a large single room or suite of rooms, without board, on the South Side; references exchanged. Address D 6, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A COTTAGE FOR A FAMILY of three, rent not to exceed $20 per month, south of Washington-av. and west of Union Park. Address V 69, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY MAY 1, 3 OR 4 ROOMS for housekeeping for family of three, in a quiet house east of State-st., south of Twenty-second-st.; will pay good rental; address Z 22, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SUITE OF ABOUT three unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, by a quiet family of two, within one and a half miles of Court-House. Address Y 27, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FURNISHED COTTAGE or house, 7 to 10 rooms, nicely furnished, good neighborhood, on West or South Side, and at moderate price. Small, careful and responsible. Address P 45, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--HOUSE FURNISHED OR partly furnished, with 14 or 15 rooms, between Washington and Jackson-sts., and Lincoln-av. and Wabash and Michigan-avs.; between 7 twenty-third and Thirty-first-sts. Good owners. Must be first-class. Address Z 12, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY MAY 1, OR SOONER, the lower part of house or cottage of 5 or 6 rooms, in good repair and neighborhood, on West Side, by a responsible and prompt paying tenant. Rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address, with full particulars, Z 45 Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMily, a suite of furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Location central. Address D 18, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--SIX GOOD AND PLEASANT rooms on first or second floor, east of Sangamon, between Adams and Jackson, by a good paying customer. Address Z 24, Tribune office. Room in Major Block, corner Madison and Lasalle-sts.

WANTED--TO RENT--TWO GENTLEMEN WISH a furnished room in private family, with or without board. Address G 38, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE CONTAINING 10 rooms and modern improvements, in A genteel neighborhood and near horse-cars. Address Brockton Toll Company, 42 Lake-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--SMALL HOUSE; PLEASantly located in South Division. Address P 9, Box 229.

WANTED--TO RENT--FROM THE 15TH OF MAY, or thereabouts, until the 1st of November, or December, a cottage, rambling or convenient, in the city. Chas. ANDRIEUX, 115 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A YOUNG MAN, AN unfurnished room, about 10 by 12 feet, with or without board, in a private family, on West Side. Will be pleasant if suited. References given. Address CLAY, 59 North Jefferson-st., third floor.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY MAY 1, ROOMS OR A small cottage for a quiet, careful family of four. No children. Location east of Clarke-st., between Lake and 12 Three-sts. Rent not over $20 per month. Address D 39, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--AN UNFURNISHED sleeping-room, within five minutes' walk of Kinzie-draw-bridge, by a young man. Address S 93, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--SMALL COTTAGE BY A good tenant on North Side, within 15 minutes' ride of South Water-st. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--MAN, WIFE, AND ONE child, 4 or 5 rooms, in good locality, between Lake and Union Park and Robey-sts.; rent not to exceed $16; prompt-paying tenant. Address Mrs. W., 72 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--3 OR 4 GOOD ROOMS SUITable for housekeeping, by gentleman and wife, in good location, on West or South Side; references given. Address Z 35, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--SITTING-ROOM AND BEDroom en suite, on Madison or State-st. Address, stating lowest price and locality, Box 306, Post-Office.

WANTED--TO RENT--PROMPT AND CAREFUL tenant, small house, first floor, for housekeeping. Send terms B 7, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE WITH 15 OR more rooms; would like to board owner, with privilege of taking other boarders. Address S 98, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A GOOD DWELLING containing 12 rooms or upwards, on any of the avenues east of State and south of Twenty-second-st., by a good tenant, willing to pay $1,200 or $1,500 a year. Inquire of H. BRUNSWICK, 47 and 49 State-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--ON SOUTH SIDE, EAST of Butterfield-st., cottage or lower part of house; rent not to exceed $25. Address Z 53, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, kitchen, pantry, closets, etc., situated in a good locality; rent not to exceed $20. Address P 9, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--3 OR 5 ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping. Address, stating terms and location, U 34, Tribune office. Inside preferred.

WANTED--TO RENT--DESK-ROOM, WITH WINdow, in some business office on Madison-st., on or near the corner of either LaSalle, Clark or Dearborn. Must be in basement, or first floor above. Address P 84, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A GENTLEMAN, A furnished room within 5 minutes' walk of the Court-House. Address, stating terms, X 39, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A GOOD HOUSE; MODERN improvements, 10 or 12 rooms. Must be in good, well-to-do neighborhood, and near horse-cars. Address Z 69, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY AN ELDERLY WIDOW lady, without encumbrance, one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family. Address Mrs. YOUNG, 47 South Curtis-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A RESPONSIBLE party, a house containing 10 or 12 rooms, suitable for a boarding-house; would prefer a furnished house if suited. Send terms prepaid. Address P 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--COTTAGE 695 WEST ERIE-ST.; $20 TO a good tenant. Inquire at 169 South Halsted-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPAN WE RATTLED OUT SOME 9 HEAD OF horses yesterday, what Mrs. Sellers will call out any trouble at their real value, and the demand is splendid. Shippers and all others will find it to their advantage to call before buying. Stable and yards room for 200 and customers for 1,000 good ones within the next ten days. Both buyer and seller come and see us. 1 to 7 Twenty-second-st., corner Wentworth-av.

AUCTION! EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURday of horses, wagons, carriages, harness, 1 hack, and a car-load of mules and horses; sell some of both to-day and to-morrow. Private stabling for horses; money advanced on goods. C. BRIGGS, 21 State-st.

A FINE LARGE BAY HORSE FOR SALE FOR seat or stables, 609 West Madison-st.

ANY PERSON HAVING AN OPEN WAGON OR buggy of any description, for sale can find a ready customer at 207 and 209 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, buggies, &c., at low prices, at 207 State-st. J. SMITH.

A GOOD BUGGY HORSE AND HARNESS FOR $100, at 56 Forster-st., off Harrison.

BECAUSE WE HAVE CUSTOMERS, CAN SELL three or four hundred set of second-hand wagon and carriage harness. Bring them to 207 and 209 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

CALIFORNIA BUGGIES AT 263 STATE-ST., TOP buggies weighing 250 lbs; open business buggies 175 to 200 lbs; hunting buggies 150 lbs.

CELEBRATED STALLION ETHAN ALLEN, JR., will stand this season at 61 State-st., the best stock horse in the West for speed.

CARRIAGES AT COST FOR TWO WEEKS--TOP and open; and Concord buggies, park and basket phaetons, rockaways, Democrats, business wagons, and spring carts. Also a large lot of second-hand buggies cheap. 264 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--A FIRST-CLASS BAY HORSE, 6 years old, kind and true; weighs about 1,150; good single, suitable for carriage or express. Enquire at 66 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE--ONE WAGON, NEARLY NEW; SUITable for the grocery business. Call at 539 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--ONE WHITE HORSE; VERY DOCILE; suitable for family driving. Call at 220 W. Madison.

FOR SALE--ONE SECOND-HAND BUGGY, ONE second-hand harness, and a nice brown horse that a lady can drive. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress.

FOR SALE--A HANDSOME YOUNG SADDLE horse. Address P 51, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE--TWO PAIR LARGE SIZE WORKING mares, 7 years old, weighing 2,600 lbs. Can be seen at the stable, 1 block south of Archer-av. bridge, on Halsted-st., near Bridgeport.

FOR SALE CHEAP--ONE SECOND-HAND PHAETON, nearly new; one second-hand Concord buggy, with shafts and pole; one second-hand Democrat wagon; all in good order. Inquire at 1 Sherman House, or 1 Wabash and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE--TWO PAIR LARGE SIZE WORKING mares, 7 years old, weighing 2,600 lbs. Can be seen at the stable, 1 block south of Archer-av. bridge, on Halsted-st., near Bridgeport.

FOR SALE--A FEW VALUABLE COVER POINT pointers; will be sold cheap to parties that can give them a good home. Inquire at 1 Sherman House, or 1 Wabash and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE--TOP BUGGIES, PHAETONS, CARRYalls, open buggies. G. W. ABBOTT, 140 Michigan-av.; stone office.

FOR SALE--A BUGGY IN USE A VERY SHORT time, and in prime order. Address P 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--A COAN & TEN BROEKER CONCORD buggy, with shafting top, little used, and set double harness, cheap. 97 W. O. TAYLOR, Am. Bridge Co., Office 251 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--15 HORSES, 5 LUMBER WAGONS, 1 buggy, 13 sets harness, heavy and light, all in good order; will sell cheap or trade for real estate. Will give time to honest man. Apply at 159 Mitchell-st.

FOR SALE--A CAR LOAD OF HORSES AND 40 mules at WARREN'S Stable, northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE--A FIRST-CLASS EXPRESS WAGON, horse and harness. Apply for three days at 321 Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE--THE CELEBRATED TROTTING stallion Black of Oak Cliff, also some fine drivers. ACKERMAN, 55 Eldridge-court.

FOR SALE--TWO GENTLEMEN'S DRIVERS, ONE fast mare, double and single harness, one cheap top buggy. ANTHONY, 78 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE--CLARENCES, LANDAUS, coupes, cabriolas, Phaetons, rockaways, Top and open buggies. All from first-class makers, at reasonable prices. 263 and 265 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE--A SMALL STYLISH BAY MARE, 5 years old, perfect harness and buggy, cheap. 247 Madison-st.

FOR SALE -- FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. BROWN & BRO., 165 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE--TWO SADDLE PONIES, TWO TROTting gelidings, fast pacer, worked and driven; Omaha Stables. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 147 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE--"BAY SAM"--A 6 YEAR OLD, 15 smooth, genteel-looking road horse of much promise; can step a mile in 3 minutes by good watch; has had no training. Can be seen at barn, 241 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE--HORSE, HARNESS AND BUGGY, $150; buggy nearly new. Call at 606 Burnside-st.

FOR SALE--2 OF THE FINEST LIGHT ROAD WAgons in the city, cheap. Can be seen in the rear of 1,000 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE--2 GOOD HORSES AND 2 FAIR PINE 7 mules from the country. Must save money, and will sell them cheap. Apply at 51 East Polk-st., at once.

FOR SALE--A FINE PAIR OF MATCHED MARES, 6 years old, just in from Illinois, very handsome, high colored; only $425. 266 Wabash-av., Monday and Tuesday.

FOR SALE -- TWO SECOND-HAND EXPRESS wagons and one yacht-box buggy, cheap, at 203 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE--LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds, at 209 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE--$200--HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness; horse a paper; best saddle-horse going. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE--VERY CHEAP--A GOOD SOUND 9-year old horse, top buggy, and harness. Address G 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--CHEAP--3 HORSES; ALSO, A BLOOD mare, 5 years old, with colt. No. 11 Ahlandt-pl., near Twenty-third.

FOR SALE--AN OPEN BUSINESS WAGON, AT most low price, $115. PERKINS BROS., 117 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE--A GOOD, SOUND, AND GENTLE mare, 7 years old, and used to the city, weight 1,100 lbs. Can be seen at the rear of 608 State-st.

FOR SALE--PAIR OF WELL-MATCHED CARriage horses (full brothers), cheap; can be seen and tried at Sale and Boarding Stable, rear 187 Twenty-fourth-st., 2 blocks. GOLDWELL.

FOR SALE--A FEW GOOD HORSES, CHEAP. Must be sold. 99 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE--A GOOD CLOSE CARRIAGE, CHEAP, or would trade for an express rig, at BASSETT'S Boarding Stables, rear of 15 and 17 Harmon-court.

FOR SALE--TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND BUGgies, cheap. PARKER, 156 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, $200. Inquire of CLARK, 402 and 404 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--ONE OPEN AND ONE TOP BUGGY. Apply at barn, rear 13 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE--A GOOD COVERED DELIVERY wagon, cheap, for cash. Apply at 123 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE--THE BEST HORSE IN THE CITY, for a lady; sound and gentle; trots in 3.30; top buggy and harness. Apply at 168 La-Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE--A COUPE, SUITABLE FOR ONE OR two horses, a light covered buggy phaeton and a new single harness, all in good order, cheap for cash, together or separately. 57 and 59 Eldridge-court.

FOR SALE--A GOOD TEAM, HARNESS, AND wagon, with box, cheap. Apply at 78 Coolidge-st.

FOR SALE--CHEAP, A GENTLE SORREL MARE, 5 years old; can be handled by a lady. Inquire at 823 State-st.

FOR SALE--A NUMBER OF HORSES, AMONG them a good saddle-horse. 304 and 306 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--CHEAP, HORSE AND EXPRESS, AT 642 Maxwell-st.

FOR SALE--A GOOD YOUNG BUGGY HORSE, suitable for a lady; open buggy and harness; also, fresh cow, with calf; at No. 283 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE--A FINE BAY HORSE, HEAVY MANE and tail, 5 years old, good to ride or drive; also sold; will canter under saddle, drives single or double, a good trotter, and very gentle; price $200; also, a good family carriage, two-seated, nearly new, cheap for cash. Apply at 97 Aberdeen-st., on Monday, or after.

FOR SALE--CHEAP--BRIGHT BAY HORSE, WARranted sound, 16¼ hands high, 6 years old this spring; goes single or a splendid family horse. Inquire at No. 264 Madison-st.

FOR SALE -- AT A BARGAIN -- GRAY MARE suitable for general delivery or express wagon, at HAWKES & TRUDELL'S livery stable, Third-av., near Jackson-st.

HORSES, WAGON, AND HARNESS, AND FIX-tures for a grocery store for sale. Inquire at 1374 South Halsted-st.

HORSES PASTURED BY THE WEEK OR SEASON H by V. FREDENHAGEN, farmer and breeder of Guernsey cattle, Bensenville, Addison, Du Page Co., Ill. Refer to Reed & Sons, 36, 38, 40 Van Buren-st., or A. Lachassee, 360 Michigan-av.

J. R. BROCKMAN, 139 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner of State, has for sale new and second-hand buggies, spring wagons, and carts; has also for sale a one-mule single and double harness; also a few good horses. Will exchange for anything of every description to suit with or without horses.

PASTURING FOR HORSES AT HINSDALE, ILL., by W. LELAND.

SIX BOX-STALLS VACANT FOR BOARDERS, 25 and 27 Wabash-av., corner Lake; entrance on Lake-st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY buggies, business and delivery wagons, new or second-hand, is at the factory depository of BOYDEN & PERSONS, 104 to 110 Fifth-av., near Monroe. Any kind of work in this establishment; everything guaranteed.

TO EXCHANGE--A FIRST-CLASS TOP-BUGGY horse; must be reasonable. If convenient, would take the buggy. Reference given and required. Address Z 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT--BY A LADY--TWO PLEASant rooms on the West Side, unfurnished. Terms must be reasonable. If convenient, would take the day board. Reference given and required. Address Z 82, Tribune office.

TO RENT--SMALL COTTAGE FOR a gentleman and wife without children; furnished or unfurnished; on South Side, or will take the care of house from parties wishing to leave the city during the summer months. Reference given and required. Address H A W, Room 3, 20 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--A HOUSE 5 TO 8 ROOMS, unfurnished, South Side, north of Twenty-ninth-st., east of Halsted-st. Small family; best of references. Address O 37, Tribune office. Must be cheap. Address OUR PRESENT FRIEND, 139 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT--BY A PLEASANT UNFURnished room, with bed, on North Side. Address given. Address C 6, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A furnished room, without board, on the West Side, between Halsted-st. and the river; within two blocks of Madison-st. Address for two days, with terms, A V, Wash-av.

WANTED--TO RENT--A PLEASANT FURNISHED room for two gents, without board, at moderate rates. Address, stating terms, H 11, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A LARGE ROOM, OR two unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping, for two gents, in a pleasant locality on South Side. Address, with location and terms, S 54, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (no children) desire 3 rooms for housekeeping in a private house; North Side preferred. Call or address, stating price, C. KOOP, 45 LaSalle-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--TO RENT--ANY PARTY HAVING A well furnished or unfurnished house for a good location, and willing to rent, or take rent in board, to a party with no children. Address STONE, 150 State-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS, in good neighborhood, at about $20 or $30 a month; no children. Address S 63, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--MAY 1, SMALL COTTAGE for a long time south of Kinzie-st. and east of Hoyne; will guarantee rent in advance, and keep house in repair; must not exceed $25; state particulars. Address A. JONES, 299 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--I WOULD LIKE A ROOM for parties to board. Terms will be reasonable and exchanged. No attention paid to answers if location and terms are not stated. Address J S, U. S. Ex. Office, 87 and 89 East Washington-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife want to hire a front suite of rooms on one of the avenues south of Twenty-second-st., or will be near a good boarding-house; private family preferred. Best of references will be given and required. Address F. O. Box 209, Chicago.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE ON ONE OF THE avenues by a careful, prompt paying tenant; must not exceed $1,500 per annum. References given if required. Call or address P 85, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--MAY 1, SMALL COTTAGE or rooms, South or West Side, by family of two. Rent not to exceed $20. Address O, 120 Lake-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A COMFORTABLE COTtage containing six or seven rooms, for a quiet family of two, within one and a half miles of Court-House. Address Y 27, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A COMPLETE SET OF TIN ners' tools and machines. Address, stating terms, R 27, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FOUR PLEASANT UNFURnished rooms, in good location, for light housekeeping, by family of three persons; will pay six months rent in advance if party will make it a subject. Address, stating price asked, H 39, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SUITE OF UNFURNISHed rooms for gentleman and wife, with or without board, on or near Michigan-av. Address, stating terms, for two days, B 34, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--ONE OR TWO UNFURnished rooms on the West Side, east of Union Park; state price. Address Z 77, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--ON THE SOUTH SIDE, near first-class boarding-house, two or three rooms, or whole floor, with modern conveniences, for permanent occupancy. Address, with terms, WHITAKER, 1088 Wabash-av.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SMALL ROOM, NEATLY furnished, east of State and north of Twelfth-st. A B H, P. O. Box 5,076.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A MIDDLE-AGED gentleman and wife, 3 or 4 rooms, partially furnished for housekeeping, and near street-cars. Address Z 29, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Lexington, Ky., on Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary appurtenances for killing 1,000 hogs per day; also, a house with three acres of ground attached. This is a new chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business. The establishment in question is well stocked with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT PRYOR & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 16 East Washington-st.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE--THE ADVERTISER, having recently entered into other business, offers for sale the manufactory of staple goods, now doing a very large trade with jobbing houses only. Factory in excellent condition, under charge of a first-class foreman. Will be sold to a responsible party on liberal terms, if preferred, goods manufactured in the piece taken in payment, at easy installments; $5,000 to $6,000 will run the business. Capital required to purchase it. Address D 40, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS CORNER DRUG STORE, DOING A business of $25 per day, for sale. No. 128 Washington-st., corner of Wells. BOOK & CO.

A PRIME BUSINESS MAN, OF CHARACTER AND energy, with good references, and $800 cash, can find an unusually good business opening by calling (in forenoon) at 94 Market-st.

A SMALL STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING goods and toys for sale; also black walnut show case, 7 feet long, 3 tables 12 feet, and 200 feet of shelving; also office desk, 16 feet awning, and 24 yards of carpet. Apply at 242 State-st.

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF GROCERIES AND fixtures for sale 262 Hubbard-st., (corner) North Franklin-st. at very low fig

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE SAFE, NEARLY NEW (2 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft 10 in.). Also lot of shelving. Inquire at 123 South Water-st., 3d floor, Saturday or Monday.

FOR SALE—THE MATERIALS OF THE PORTABLE frame building No. 162 South Water-st., corner Clark; also fixtures, known as City Exhibition Room. Must be sold immediately. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—CROCKERY, WARE, TABLES, counter, chairs, coolers, carpets, platform scale, coal, coffee pots; also 15-foot counter. Basement 221 Wabash.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—4 FIRST-CLASS, NEW 18-feet counters, 22-inch solid walnut tops. Inquire at 91 West Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF ROGERS' PLATED SPOONS and forks, as less than New York prices. 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW OCTAVO NOVELTY PRINTing press, 3 sets of types, etc., for $35. R. VONDERHOOUK, 1194 State-st.

FOR SALE—BAR, COUNTER, AND FIXTURES. Apply to Room 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STONE AND GRAVEL Furnace. Parties wishing to purchase apply to ALEXANDER McKINDY, 241 South Water-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A STRONG BUILDING (brick); at present occupied as a wire bed factory. To be seen at 667 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR SUMmer packing, with ice to order. Also a dwelling-house. Address S 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME BUILDINGS ON ARCHer Ely, near Lime-st., known as Nash's Slaughter House. To be removed. Apply at 159 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—20 BARRELS GENUINE "BEECH Run" whisky, (1870) in lots to suit. C. WOOLLEY, Broker, Room 56 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGER ASSORTMENT of Office Desks than can be found East or West, and at prices defying competition, at A. H. ANDREWS & CO.'S, 186 to 170 Madison.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ABOUT 40 FEET of bookkeeping, writing, and large number of drawers, well seasoned, grained, black walnut and ash, suitable for books, stationery, boot and shoe, or variety store. Address 792, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE in good order, on Twentieth-st.; price, $1,600; will take a horse and buggy or gold watch in part payment. Apply at 403 Blackhawk-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF STORE FIXTURES and goods, separately or together. Inquire at 165 South Halsted-st., news depot.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-SIZED HALL'S SAFE, NEARly new. Apply at Room 16, 164 Washington-st.

FOR SALE OR WILL RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE at 861 West Washington-st. Apply at Room 16, 164 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND TEA, coffee, and spice cans; also tables and counter; suitable for 1625 store; also two store windows. Apply to EKEIN TEA COMPANY, 379 State-st.

FOR SALE—A CARPENTER, BLACKSMITH, OR first-class organ. Apply by mail to 1762 Hubbard.

FOR SALE—A NICE, CHEAP 30-horse power engine and boiler, in good order. Also, 2,000 second-hand brick. Inquire at 1,000 Indiana-av., or 1,000 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT ARTICLE; 50 counties, and no humbug; or to manufacture on royalty. Address O 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NO. 4 SECOND-HAND safe. Inquire at 129 West Polk-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-QUARTER CASK HENNESSEY brands, 14 years old, in bond or duty paid; might be divided. Address O 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SET TINNER'S TOOLS, PATterns, shelves, and counter. 675 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL SAFE, ONLY $40. INQUIRE of Assessor-av., from 7 to 9; after work for the season.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT BANK COUNTER, etc. Apply at BANK OF MONTREAL, 277 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTER AND SHELVING, AT 94 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—TWO COUNTERS AT MRS. H. A. FARNUM'S Dining-Hall, 178 Second-st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SHELVINGS AND COUNters for a grocery store, at 641 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COW AND CALF. PRICE, $40. 226 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE FIXTURES OF THE National Bank, 61 Exchange, corner of Clark and Madison-sts. L. A. KELLER, Receiver.

FOR SALE—SALOON FIXINGS—MIRROR, STOVE, bar, and gas fixings, first-class. Apply 59 Gold-st., corner Gurley.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIXTURES, bottles, etc., complete, of a drug store; some stock if wanted, at 945 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES, from $30 to $300 diameters. For 1873, FOREIGN PHILOS. Opticians and Chemists. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., a few doors south of Harrison-st. Specialties suited for inspection in the eye.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH, IF APPLIED FOR soon, 2½ of Schooner Luber's carries 50 m. Apply or drop a line, to WM. SCARLETT, 260 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE FIXTURES OF A LARGE office, sash and doors, walnut and ash finish, all complete, at 45 and 47 Ilivor-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BILLIARD TABLES AND FIXtures, at 666 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW BILLIARD TABLE. JO. WARNER, Room 8, No. 164 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 6 HERRING'S CHAMPION safe; or will exchange for good driving horse. LANE & BRADFIELD, 143 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES OF LITTLE HAIR STORE, 823½ West Madison-st. Hair store and stamping will remove to 258 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SHOW CASE, GAS FIXTURES, gilt-edge stools, and counter. Apply at 54 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY FINE ORNAMENTAL shrubbery, currants, etc. 362 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—9-FOOT SHOW CASE, CANDY JARS, counter and shelving, cheap. Apply at St. James dining-room, corner State and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—A NICE VARIETY OF GREENHOUSE and bedding plants, cabbage and tomato plants, shade trees and evergreens and flowering shrubs. Inspection invited. Nursery-place and Bonsé-av. Please call and see. M. POWERS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO MASSIVE GOLD AIbert chains and 18 karat, of English manufacture. Apply at 111 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—SHADE TREES, EVERGREENS, AND shrubbery, at my old stand, 707 West Madison-st.; particular attention given to planting on suburban property; all work warranted. A. H. POMEROY.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE A SOUND COMmercial business established for years, which will bear trial, and about $14,000, and desire an interest with like amount and an active partner. More money can be used and will pay handsomely. Address X 50, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN AND about $15,000, to extend a first-class sewing machine business in a growing trade and large city. Address H 84. The machine has no question as to good profits and success, as will be shown; reference given and required. Address H 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 IN A GENTEEL cash business that is well established, and can be rapidly increased by the help of a live man. 116 East Washington-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like to go into partnership with a lady to keep boarders, or to take a house and board the family. Address, for 3 days, 1 Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—HALF INTEREST IN CARpenter and building business for sale; shop and machinery in first-rate order, and business well established; cause for selling, sickness in family. Apply rear 19 Aberdeen-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $8,000 TO $4,000, to buy half interest in a coffee and spice mill; one competent to keep the books, and attend to inside business preferred. Address U 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,500 TO $2,000 capital, in a well established and well paying hotel. Address G L 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 CASH, TO take an interest in a steady business which will pay more than the capital invested every month. Apply at room 26, 126 South Clark-st., from 10 to 12 m.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED MANufacturing business. Call and investigate. DORAN & BOLSTER, 12 North Jefferson-st.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, with $10,000 to $20,000, in a long-established line of a standard article. To a person desiring business, this will be a choice opportunity, as it does not require a thorough knowledge of the business required. For further information, address H 5, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO AN ENERGETIC MAN, who has $1,000, I will sell one-half of my manufacturing business. Must be able to travel or sell goods, as you have the cash, and can pay it into the business inside of two days. References given and required. Call to-day at 61 West Madison-st., Room 6, or Monday at 51 and 53 South Canal-st., second floor, or HENRY W. VAIL.

PARTNERS WANTED—ONE FOR EACH STATE in the Union, to take charge and superintend a manufacturing of a new invention which interests every person. The most useful article ever offered. Call to-day at 61 West Madison-st., Room 6, or Monday at 51 and 53 South Canal-st., second floor, or HENRY W. VAIL, for one week on exhibition at 1020 Indiana-av., every day for one week, commencing April 21, 1873.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $2,000, IN A good paying manufacturing business; investment secured. Address R 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM SEVERAL thousand dollars, by the subscribers, who have an equal amount, in a safe and profitable business. A capitalist preferred, as the additional capital only is requisite to the increased business. An investigation is courted, and a handsome dividend would be granted. A reference given and required. Address H 79, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I CAN OFFER A SAFE, pleasant, and paying business to any gentleman of lady who can invest $1,000. Investment secured from loss. Address U 46, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABLISHED and paying business; must have a capital of $3,000 to $5,000. Address Z 96, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ACTIVE PARTNER with a capital of from $7,000 to $10,000 to engage in a wholesale business well established. Good references required. Address P 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN SALE AND BOARDING stable at 61 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTNER TO run a bus line, or any other place where horses are required. I have 18, with their harness. Apply at 585 Mitchell-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER, WHO can furnish $30,000 or $35,000, to extend an already well-established business, paying from 500 to 600 per cent profit, and can be made to do still better if vigorously advertised. This is a rare chance to those who mean business. For particulars, address T 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, TO JOIN the present proprietor of the Occidental Parlor, and enlarging the business. Twice the amount of capital invested made the first six months. Apply to JOHN McLOGHLIN, 87 Clark-st., Up-Stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE RETAIL MILLinery business. I have a handsome store, and stand in first-class style. Will take a partner with from $1,000 to $2,000 capital. For full particulars, address O. WOOD, 542 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A HALF-INTEREST in a safe, mineral water, and bottling factory. Address P 2, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $10,000 OR $15,000, to extend a first-class business already established on a line of staple goods, affording a large profit, of which we have the exclusive control. Address B 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS man with $800 or $1,000 capital, in a manufacturing business having a good counterpart city trade; or would join the man of same amount, giving stock and devoting

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; ONE SPEAKING French preferred; single man, with reference. Address Box 550, Kankakee, Ill.

WANTED—COMPETENT SALESMAN IN CLOTHing house; salary good. Address, with stamp, X 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A LAW OFFICE; ONE who can write short-hand and report testimony. Address, stating qualifications, H 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SHIPPING-CLERK IN A WHOLEsale grocery; one who knows the business only need apply. A 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK SPEAKING GERMAN and English; must be well acquainted with the retail business. Address DRUGGIST, Lake-City, No. 97.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeeper; a young Englishman preferred. Address P 11, H. Chandler & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Agency, 19 Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS COLLECTOR. Must be competent to assist on books and have undoubted references. Apply at 240 Canal-st.

WANTED—AN ABLE-BODIED, INTELLIGENT man to assist shipping clerk and porter in a heavy hardware house; must have some knowledge of the business. Address, in own handwriting, giving reference, H 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN CIgar store, one who can loan $100 as security for honesty; none other need apply. To such a steady place at small salary. Address K 12, Tribune office, giving reference and when and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerks. Apply in writing, stating salary wanted, to C. W. & H. FARRINGER & CO., 119 to 124 State-st.

WANTED—IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, A smart, active boy, who can write a good plain hand and attend to some correspondence, and assist in book-keeping. Apply by letter, with information and references, for 3 days, to Z 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, ONE QUALified for bookkeeping, and to do the general office-work for a manufactory, can hear of a chance address offered by addressing, with real name, O 55, Tribune office. Small capital required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND WELL-RECOMmended bookkeeper in a wholesale house. German preferred. Address Y 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN; GERMAN PREferred. Address G 43 Tribune office.

WANTED—4 OR 5 EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen. Apply at 180 South State-st., Monday morning, between 8 and 9 a. m.

Trades.

WANTED—GREENHOUSE MEN—ONE FIRST-class man and two or three second-class; need not apply unless well qualified and recommended. W. B. ARKELL, 267 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS A RULER, BOOKbinder, and can set type. Address JOURNAL PRINTING CO., Louisiana, Mo.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE WOODWORKER and blacksmith. Apply to DENNY & GELSHEIN, 119 Clybourn-st., Milwaukee.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS MOULDING POLISHers, on Monday, at 267 West Lake-st.; good wages paid.

WANTED—A SPINNER; NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS need apply. JOHN H. OORWITH, Woolen Mills, Galena, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO WORK AT TUCK pointing. Inquire for ROGERS, at Poole Bros., corner Van Buren and Clark-sts., or corner of Wood and Adams-sts.

WANTED—SIX OR EIGHT PAINTERS AT 305 Wabash-av.; from 7 to 9; after work for the season.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER. ONE WHO thoroughly understands the business required. State terms, when, and address. Address, O 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—CARPENTER—TO WORK AND PAY for a half acre lot at Washington Heights; material furnished. O. W. DEAN, 135 South Clark-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER, FOR steady employment. BROWN & MEYER, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMMER; steady employment. BROWN & MEYER, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—CARPENTER, TO BUILD SMALL house; must be able to put up paper; city lot for sale. EDMUND G. STILES, 39 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

WANTED—A GOOD MINERAL WATER BOTtler; one who understands his business. Address O 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SCROLL-SAWYER TO RUN Gate saw. Apply at corner of Superior and Robertson-sts.

WANTED—TWO MORE WHOLESALE CLOTHing cutters. Apply Monday, at 334 and 336 Milwaukee-av. CLEMENT & SAYER.

WANTED—TWO PAINTERS TO GO TO WORK Monday morning at 7 o'clock, corner Adams-st. and Ashley-av. N. JENSON.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS FOR INSIDE work. Monday morning, at 661 West Adams-st. DRAPER & KNICKERBOCKER.

WANTED—FIVE PLASTERERS MONDAY MORNing, corner North Franklin and Whiting-sts.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER. 120 West Madison-st. G. S. MOORE.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS, ON ADAMS-ST., between Sixth and Seventh and Forty-eighth, Hyde Park. ELLIS BENNETT.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK, APPLY 146 Monroe-st., FIRE PROOF DINING ROOMS.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CALCIMINERS AND two good paint-rubbers. Apply at 7 o'clock, to-morrow after 8 o'clock, or Monday morning.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH HELPER at 44 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS CALCIMINERS at 156 North Clark-st., Parlor Floor. None but first-class workmen need apply. Steady employment. JONES & AYRES. Call Monday morning.

WANTED—SIX PAINTERS; STEADY WORK TO good men. PAGE & PERKINS, 689 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CABINETMAKERS THAT are used to office fitting. Apply at 35 Cork-st., near Kinzie and North.

WANTED—A GOOD COAT MAKER, MONDAY morning, at 39 South Clinton-st. A. B. McLEAN

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands putting together sash, doors, and blinds. None applications than a good workman need apply. BARTLETT'S planing mill, 645 to 657 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PAINTER, TO DO PLAIN work, at 242 Tyler-st.

WANTED—A STENCIL-CUTTER; ALSO A STEEL letter-cutter. S. D. CHILDS, JR., & CO., 115 Franklin-st.

WANTED—GORDON FEEDERS. APPLY AT Printers' Exchange, No. 7 Tribune building. J. W. DEAN.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HOUSE PAINTERS. Call at shop 787 North Wells-st., junction of Clark, immediately.

WANTED—HARNESS MAKER. APPLY AT 89 Davies-st., West Side.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS WORKED two years in a printing office. Advance Building, 107 Fifth-av.

WANTED—GORDON FEEDER, AT 244 AND 246 Illinois-st.

WANTED—2 OR 3 FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE trimmers, at corner of Sedgwick and Division-sts., North Side.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS. THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Company, 71, 73, and 81 State-st.

WANTED—TWENTY PAINTERS. B. S. MILLS, 179 Nineteenth-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GORDON PRESS feeder. Permanent situation. Apply, Monday morning. G. B. RICHARDSON, 74 East Madison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD TEAMSTER AT SOUTH ENglewood. Must give good references. A. F. NOBLE, No. 2 Tribune building.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and do other work. Call to-day at 76 Twenty-second-st., in rear.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER TO WAIT ONLY at dinners, at Bennett's Dining-rooms, rear 32 South Water-st.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO CANVASS for the new improved Home Sewing Machine; in the city or Milwaukee and vicinity. This is a compact, nicely varnished machine, and makes a better lock than any. Are offering unprecedented inducements for the right kind of men. Address C. CADY, City Agent, 113 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A COMPETENT HARDWARE MAN, to sell goods on commission in the country. Address A. W. W., Carrier 22.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 50 Fifth-av., Room 4, Chicago.

WANTED—BOY, FROM 12 TO 16 YEARS OLD, AT the Pharmacy, 619 Wabash-av. Apply to-day and Monday until 10 a. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (OR 18 YEARS OF age (German or Norwegian preferred) to care for 2 horses and do chores around house. Address Q 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN EXperienced boy; must bring good recommendations certifying to honesty and capability. Apply at MRS. BATES' Intelligence office, 15 Peck-court.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN TO HELP WORK at a stock of goods. Room 4, Garrett Block, corner of Lake and Market-sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE photographic art at SMITH'S Gallery, 2 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO KNOW WE HAVE a new articles that sell at sight; large profits. Room 15, 179 East Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS FOR THE FASTest selling book in the market. Address JOHN E. MILLER, 166 West Washington-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE LATEST goods out; agents make from $3 to $15 per day. A. M. RICHARDSON, 119½ Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BRIGHT ACTIVE BOY FOR OFfice work; must be a good penman, quick at figures, and well recommended, at 52 South Canal-st.

WANTED—GOOD MAN, WITH TEAM, TO LOCATE the greatest popular planting business is ready for him. Call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WITH $200, TO PEDdle crockery, glassware, &c., in city, on shares; horse, wagon, and house now ready. Apply 635 West Lake-st., at furniture-store.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN boy about 16 years old, that can speak English, to take in Sabbath-school cards. Call Sunday and Monday between 8 and 9 o'clock, at 170 East Washington-st. ALBERT BROWN.

WANTED—PAINTERS WHO WILL TAKE PART pay for a job in country lot or choice suburban. Call at 151 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEN TO CANVASS FOR the improved Howe Sewing Machine in this city and vicinity. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TEN OF THE BEST SALESMEN IN the country to travel in this State. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR WISCONSIN, $2.25 per day. $5 for Indiana. All free fare. Call early on Monday. 157 Fifth-av., Room 4.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WASHER, AT HENderson's, 1 Sherman-st., Monday.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS FOR THE SINGer sewing-machine. Call at 163 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—FIFTY BEAN-PICKERS AT 181 SOUTH Water-st.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN AS SALESMAN ON COFfee and spice wagon; to a party with acquaintance and trade a liberal salary will be paid. Address N 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO SELL TEAS, COFFEES, AND spices to hotels, restaurants, etc., by a wholesale house. Address H 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 17 YEARS OLD, TO help in kitchen; must be steady. Call at Bayley Hotel, 92 State-st.

WANTED—AT 7 O'CLOCK ON MONDAY MORNing, four colored porters; also six scrub women. Apply at 166 West Adams-st.

WANTED—MEN TO DRIVE SPRINKLING wagon; none but old drivers need apply; also farm hands; none but good hands need apply. Call at 169 South Halsted-st., to-day.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING MAN; one well acquainted with western grocers and druggists. Good permanent position to right man. References required. Call on or address NORTH-WESTERN RUBBER WORKS CO., 188 East Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A LIBERAL PRICE PAID FOR SECOND-HAND furniture. Call or address JAMES HANNEGAN, 105 East Twelfth-st., or 557 South Clark-st.

A NEWLY-MARRIED COUPLE, HAVING A NICE cottage of two rooms on West Madison-st., will give first-class board in part payment for good furniture and carpets complete; state where goods can be seen. Address Z 65, Tribune office, for 3 days.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE set of household furniture, almost new. Only cash customers need apply. Address R 22, Tribune office.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture at 161 West Washington-st., Monday, April 21, at 9½ o'clock, by HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 62 South Canal-st.

ELEGANT PARLOR SET, 3 WALNUT BOOKcases, walnut chamber set, 3 desks, kitchen utensils, carpets, wardrobe, etc., 550 West Lake-st.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices. Chamber sets, parlor suites, lounges, mattresses, 100 Windsor chairs. Empire Furniture Co., 23 West Madison-st. Wholesale warerooms 370 and 372 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, SOME of the best of household furniture, and three second floor furniture, a number of settees, carpets, rugs, etc. Address immediately P 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARpet, 5 rolls; cost $125; will sell for $75. Also, one 4 pillow crib and small walnut stand. 276 Centre-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE FAMILY REFRIGerator and a hat rack. Call at 147 South State-st. Monday or Tuesday, from 2 to 5 p. m.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND hall furniture. Also, two chamber sets, at 203 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL LOT OF FURNITURE—ONE set of Parlor furniture, one Bedstead, at 1 Sherman-st., store. All been in use about a year. Address 29 Michigan-av., Room 3.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AT 283 WEST MONroe-st., parlor, dining-room, kitchen. Also, 2 fine mares, Brussels and ingrain carpets, all new last October. House if desired.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE VANS RANGE, in perfect order, suitable for hotel or restaurant. Apply to S. WILKS, 148 State-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF FIRST-CLASS boarding-house. Call on DIBBLE & LABELLE, 262 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of the United States Hotel, corner of Thirty-first-st., and Cottage Grove-av., are offered for sale under an order of the United States Court.

A rare chance is offered to a party with money. Apply at the Hotel, 2 to 4 p. m., or to the Assignee.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, TO ANYONE WISHing to go to housekeeping, I will sell complete or partially the furniture of cottage known as 433 South Halsted-st. Every article as good as new, and will sell at liberal discount; will invoice at $300 to $400. Can be seen until 12 o'clock to-day, (Sunday), or until 11 o'clock Monday morning.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, A SET OF PARLOR furniture and a splendid footcave piano, or would exchange for a hunter case gold watch and cash, at 60 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHAMBER FURNITURE, CONSISTing of bed, bedding, bureau, commode, cane-set, &c., complete; been in use less than two months. Address Y 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOVES, CHAIRS, EXTENSION table, bedstead, &c., &c., at 155 South Wood-st.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE; EVERYthing complete for housekeeping; costing $300. Inquire at 1,000 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—A PARLOR AND CHAMBER SET, book-cases, pictures, sideboard, and extension-table. Call Monday, after 10 a. m., at 855 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE FOR HOUSEKEEPING; 5-room cottage to rent. Apply at 47 Myrtle-av., Monday and Tuesday.

FOR SALE—A NO. 4½ STEWART COOK STOVE IN good condition, at LEAVENWORTH'S, 218 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GAS FIXTURES AT A bargain, in house 707 West Adams-st. Call Monday.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD LOT OF HOUSEhold furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, stove, etc., in good order. 55 ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF AN 8-room cottage at about half cost. MERRILL & ENGLE, Room 6, Metropolitan Block.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—BRUSH, SON & CO., AUCtioneers, office 204 Randolph-st., make sales of general miscellaneous and furniture, at their store, and to their auction columns for this week. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, office 204 Randolph-st.

IF YOU HAVE HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO DISPOSE of, and would have their full value in cash, call on, or address, L J, 177 Twenty-second-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS ON merchandise of any kind for sale will find a cash purchaser by addressing H 76, Tribune office.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD SURPASSES all. An elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a lounge. Seven styles; all sizes. Adapted to parlor, library, dining room, and office; occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead. Sold on installments of $5 a month. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 202 West Madison-st. Wholesale warerooms 370 and 372 West Madison-st.

THE FURNITURE OF A FIRST-CLASS DINING-room 26, 126 South Clark-st., must be sold this week. Inquire at 16 North Clark-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR HOUSEhold furniture, pianos, mirrors, carpets, etc., in large or small quantities. 55 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—SOME GOOD FURNITURE, NEW, FOR choice suburban lots. Address H 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FINE MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER set. Will pay from $50 to $100. CHAPIN, 214 East Madison-st.

WE HAVE SOME EXCELLENT BARGAINS TO offer at private sale of furnished residences. For particulars call on HODGES & CO., Auctioneers and Private Bankers, 613 West Lake-st.

MACHINERY.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF STATIONARY AND PORtable engines at low prices. W. A. JAMES, ROOKERY & SPENCER, 273 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD FIVE-HORSE POWER upright boiler, and three-horse power engine, as a bargain. Apply at 22 North Jefferson-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AMES PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 8 H. P., in good order, at Harris' safe manufactory, 62 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—COPPER STILL; CAPACITY 800 GALS., with gin head, steam pump, tubs; all nearly new; ready for cash. Address K 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE NEW 4-HORSE PORTABLE steam engine, Blandy manufacture, 5-horse power. Anvils, blacksmith tools, etc. Government Goods Depot, 184 East Lake-st., agricultural warehouse.

FOR SALE—ONE PIMP, 70 JEWELERS' ROLLING Mill, 4-inch gear (Sodge's), nearly new forge (Root's); shear tongs and wire plates (Subbes), at 483 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ON TIME—TO MACHINISTS AND Model Builders—Complete set of tools, nearly new, lathes (Stuart's & Sons), forge, anvil, vise (Parmely), forge plate, dies, etc., etc., the lot at a bargain. Call this week at 483 Michigan-av.

SECOND-HAND IRON PLANERS, ENGINE lathes, planer and matcher, just arrived, for sale cheap. W. A. JAMES, ROOKERY & SPENCER, 273 South Canal-st.

UNTIL MAY 1 WE WILL SELL OUR MACHINERY at a liberal discount, as we intend moving to our new store, 50 and 52 South Canal-st. We do not sell our machinery at cost, but at a liberal reduction. Parties contemplating, or are anticipating buying, machinery, it will be to their interest to call upon us before purchasing, as we have the best manufacturing Company, 37 and 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MILL MACHINERY TO MOVE, IN exchange for lands near railroad, in Southern Nebraska. Address X 45, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ALUNS ROTH AND Wilhelmina Miller, son Erath, of Pilzen, Bohemia. Address MARY ROTH, Barnes House, corner Randolph and Canal-sts.

INFORMATION WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF Dr. Edward Deane, formerly of No. 26 South Clark-st., by HAMMOND & GAGE, Hospital Agents, 54 Washington-st.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ALFRED BRIGGS, who left Montreal three years ago; when last heard from was living at 25 Charlotte-st., Chicago. Time, 24 day of June, 1872. Any friend or acquaintance knowing the same would greatly oblige his brothers by letting them know his whereabouts. Directions for answer, JOSEPH BRIGGS, 12 Visitation-st., Montreal P. Q. United States papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—ANY PERSON KNOWing of the whereabouts of Thomas Nelson, painter, formerly of Chicago, but who has not been heard from since the great fire in 1871, will confer a favor by communicating

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NO. 1 LAUNDRESS AND first chambermaid for a country hotel; wages $4 per week. Also, kitchen girl, cook, and two female cooks, and the help throughout for a hotel 30 miles out; summer season. Also, one for Delaware at 160 East Madison-st. Wanted, general housework girls at 48 West Washington-st; 405 North Clark-st., 277 Adams-st., 1,000 Wabash-av., 787 Indiana-av., 1,000 Michigan-av., 1,000 Wabash-av., 493 Michigan-av., 159 South Jefferson-st., 220 South Clark-st., 120 Van Buren-st., 30 North Ashland-av., 220 South Clark-st., 1,000 Michigan-av., 40 Union Park-court, 1,000 Wabash-av., 975 Monroe-st., 701 Fulton-st.; and girls at Owen Hall, corner State and Van Buren-sts. Chambermaids, laundresses, scrub-girls, and dishwashers, at Kuhn's dining-room, 162 Dearborn-st.; laundry, pantry, and scullery-girls at Tremont House; chambermaids, pantry-girls at Sherman House; cook, Lake-st. Depot; second girl, Lake-st. Depot; kitchen, and pantry girls at Central House; corner West Harrison and Jefferson-sts.; laundresses at 33 Hancock-st.; 30 North Clark-st.; dishwashers and chambermaids at Sand's House, 54 Clark-st.; waitress and chambermaids at Washington; chambermaids and dining-room girls, at Illinois House, corner Canal and Randolph-sts.; cook and assistant; also women for all kinds of work for country hotels, and girls for families in Evanston and numerous country towns. Also, hundreds of cooks, waiters, nursing and private houses in the city. Apply at J. C. WOOD'S Main and Branch offices, 120 West Monroe, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT, RE liable girl to do general housework; small family. South Side. Must bring references, at 135 Thirty-first-st., cor. Calumet-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ALSO NURSE girl. 39 North Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer; must come well recommended. Apply, after Sunday, at 54 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN and sew; must come well recommended, and be competent. Inquire at 625 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL. ALSO, one to wash, iron, and help in kitchen. Apply 513 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL to do housework for a family of two; 317 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKING, AND one for chamber work and assist waiting on table; 378 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at Hyde Park. Apply at 107 State-st., Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 1326 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO COOKING and general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. 54 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO TAKE charge of small family; good home and wages. Apply, with references, 62 State-st., second floor.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; to live on West Side. Apply 667 Burnside-st.

WANTED—AT 622 WEST JACKSON-ST., A SWEDE or Norwegian girl that knows how and is willing to do housework.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, a good cook at 801 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 GOOD GIRLS, MONDAY, FOR CITY and country families supplied with first-class help. Mrs. HAMMOND, 26 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PL

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

A Few Suggestions for Those Who Control the Boulevards and Drives About Chicago—Why Owners of First-Class Horses Should Be Permitted to "Let Them Out" Occasionally.

There was, probably, never a time when so many fast and fine horses were owned in Chicago as at present. Few gentlemen whose incomes exceed the cost of living are content without a valuable trotter with which to take the air of a pleasant afternoon; and the qualities of the mare, as a rule, the cost-lier and faster his horse. Now, it is no consequence to own a horse that can do better than three minutes unless you can have an opportunity to show him off and beat somebody. Therefore, it is unfortunate, in this sense, that it is found necessary, in cities like Chicago, to enforce strict regulations against fast driving. It is of the utmost importance that some restriction be placed upon the rate of speed which may be indulged in on our crowded streets and avenues. Safety to the lives and limbs of pedestrians require it. But the possessors of fine horses may be presumed to have some rights as well. These very men pay a good proportion of the taxes by which the drives and boulevards are constructed, and it is a question worthy of consideration, whether they are not entitled to the privilege of the pursuit of pleasure upon the roads for the improvement of which their money has largely helped to pay, under the present ordinances and regulations, there is not within the limits of this municipality a drive over which a horse may be sent along at a three-minute clip without entering upon his driver the anonymous if probable arrest by a policeman. Upon the South Park Boulevards officers are plentifully stationed during the driving season, with instructions to nab any and all persons found guilty of driving faster than eight miles an hour. The same is true of the North Shore Drive, even beyond the city limits, the authorities of the town of Lake View having hit upon a plan whereby they derive much revenue from the arrest and punishment of Chicago gentlemen who drive fast horses. It appears that their desire is not so much to prevent fast driving, as by means of it to enrich the town treasury; for, finding that the presence of uniformed policemen has the effect of slackening the pace, they send out officers in citizen's attire, so that the unwary may be trapped and fined. The luckless driver, unconscious of the fact that there is a policeman in sight, "lets out" his trotter on the smooth, level drive, and just as he has got fairly interested in the exhilarating and harmless enjoyment of the thing, he is brought up with a round turn by one of these boaks in disguise, and is hauled away to the town lock-up, where, if he should chance to have but little money about him, his horse and buggy are held as a hostage, while he trudges off toward the city for funds. All this is very shrewd and smart in the Lake View authorities, but to horse-owners it amounts to positive persecution.

There ought to be some place in or about Chicago where a gentleman may drive his trotter to the satisfaction of both man and beast. The matter is easily arranged. Suppose, for instance, the South Park Commissioners, and the police of Chicago, the authorities of Lake View, should agree that between the hours of, say, 5 and 10 o'clock in the morning, fast driving will be permitted under proper restrictions; that is, under the regulation of intelligent officers who understand the difference between fast driving and reckless driving. There is a world of difference, as every one knows who ever pulled a rein over a good horse, and the inability on the part of policemen to distinguish between the two leads to much unnecessary trouble. A skillful rainsman, having his horse well in hand, knowing just what he can do and what to expect of him, drives far more safely, both with reference to himself and to surrounding vehicles, than does the clumsy blunderer with his silver mine. The boulevards and the North Shore Drive are intended solely for pleasure-driving, and are, or should be, forbidden to business vehicles of all kinds. Therefore, a portion of the first half of the day could be easily set apart for gentlemen (who like to drive early in the morning) and speed their horses. Let intelligent officers be at hand, if thought proper, to see that there is no more recklessness indulged in, and it will be found that the arrangement would be productive of a world of health-giving enjoyment without any unusual hazard of life or limb. Our horse-owners should have some place where they can indulge their tastes. Nobody likes to drive around the ring of a race-track for pleasure, and, moreover, the race-track is not open to public use in this way. New York has its Harlem Lane, where fast driving is permitted without interference. Chicago should have something of the sort.

THE MAYOR AND THE BEER-VENDERS.

In reporting the remarks of Mayor Medill, yesterday, on the proclamation issued by the Temperance Bureau, THE TRIBUNE reporter makes him say that "he never intended to prohibit the sale of beer on Sunday." This, it appears, was a total misapprehension of what His Honor really did say, which was something to this effect, that he never supposed the ordering of beer would be entirely prevented or prohibited on Sunday. Had the reporter given the matter proper consideration, he could not have credited the Mayor with such a statement. Those who object to Mr. Medill's course in regard to saloon-keepers, will doubtless heap abuse and denunciation upon him for an assertion unintentionally attributed to him in the hurry of newspaper work. They will feel all the more chary when they discover that they have "put their foot in it."

An Illuminated Ice Cavern.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* publishes the following description of an artistic combination of marbles lately made in that city for exhibition in Chicago:

"The Bigelow Manufacturing Company have completed for Buck & Rayner, druggists, on Clark street, Chicago, at once the most unique, and tasteful soda fountain they have made. It is nearly square in shape and constructed of five kinds of marble, the sides of white Italian, arched over by variegated gray Tennessee, with veins of Sienna; the cross panels cutting across the corners being of Bardiglio mottled, with richly-colored Warwick, N. Y., tablets. The coolers are of solid block tin; the fountain having four spouts of the capacity of any other ever made. Crowning the fine structure are four bronze knights supporting gas-burners with elegant ornamented shades, and the fountain is commercially styled the 'Illuminated Ice Cavern.' The mantles and silver cornices and trimmings are of the utmost simplicity, and, therefore, in the best taste, and the cost of the elegant apparatus is $1,200. The Company are also making for Buck & Rayner a fine mineral water case of polished Westerly granite."

Phil. Conley's New St. Charles Hotel.

On Monday, the well-known and popular caterer, Phil. Conley, will open to the public a new hotel, to be conducted on the European plan, and known as the St. Charles, situated on Clark street, between Lake and South-Water, on the site of the old-time hostelry of the same name, well known to all our old citizens. An inspection of the present edifice shows it to be a very elegant and commodious establishment, handsomely furnished, and embellished with every convenience and luxury which the traveling public can desire. If there is anything in the world which a man of the St. Charles knows to perfection, it is "how to keep a hotel." Phil's activity and energy are proverbial, and the tourist or sojourner who places him or herself under the charge of Phil. Conley can say he is a prince of entertainment. All the world, and "the rest of mankind," are invited to the grand opening to-morrow (Monday).

Parker & Tilton, Hatters.

The elegant hat establishment opened a week ago by Parker & Tilton, at No. 89 Clark street, opposite the Court-House, has during the past week been the centre of attraction. It has been thronged daily with customers and visitors, all pronouncing it one of the most elegant stores in the city, and the finest hat-store on the Continent. Their sales the past week have been very large, showing conclusively that Chicago can and will sustain a first-class store in this line of business. Their goods are of the most elegant description, and such as have never been shown in the West by any house before. Their silk gossamer hat, the lightest drab hat manufactured, is their specialty. The firm have had a number of years of a country's trade in the business, and know the wants of the people, French and German spoken.

Progress of the Arts and Sciences.

The truest and most attractive work in designing is a following out of the pure inventions of men who, hundreds of years ago, gave their time exclusively to the study of nature and the treating of its various forms conventionally for the decorating of fine surfaces. One is reminded forcibly of this by a visit to Mr. J. J. Mcgrath's, Nos. 174 and 176 State street. The wonderful collection of taient, both in-doors and out, reflects the greatest credit upon the head of this world noted paper-hanging house; and no firm in the world is able to show such plain results of all advantages the study of our ancestors gave us as this, and the superior fashion, they have now in having work done, of the remarkably fine taste displayed in Mr. Mcgrath's cultivation of a too often neglected art.

The Exposition.

Without making any pretentious parade, Messrs. Shiger, Jenkins & Paxon, at No. 107 State street, present a display of goods in their line which is well worthy to be termed an Exposition. Their stock represents everything requisite in the way of house decorations, window goods, rich hangings in lace, arabesque of original and exquisite design, and bed furnishings suitable for a prince or peasant. None need go away unaided when paper-hangings can be selected at a cost of from 10 cents to $5 a roll, and other needful things in like proportion.

The New Machine

of R. A. Edwards & Co., Nos. 257 and 255 South Canal street, for cleaning carpets without injuring them, has attracted hundreds of visitors, and cleaned thousands of yards of carpets, the past week. It is the only machine in the city where you can see your carpets cleaned, and be free from dust, and breathe pure air. They are doing a rushing business, and they deserve it. Everyone who sees the machine work expresses surprise and gratification that so imperative a want has at last been supplied.

Parlor Organs.

The singularly pleasing solo stops, and the many other valuable improvements introduced by George Woods & Co. into their parlor organs, are rapidly becoming appreciated both here and in Europe. They have opened warerooms in London, and located a branch of their house in this city, on Adams street, near Sinks. Cultivated musical taste selects these organs as by far the most desirable now made.

Notice.

State street is in a fearful condition just now, and does not deter five men from locating there. A. A. Wignall, the well-known boot and shoe dealer, has located on Twenty-second street after the fire, has now re-opened at No. 76 State street, near Randolph. His store is the perfection of neatness, and his stock is complete with everything that pertains to a good understanding. Call and see him.

Cook & McLain.

Now is the time for all to look to their wardrobes, and all having soiled or faded garments should lose no time in handing them to Cook & McLain, No. 60 Dearborn street and No. 92 West Madison street, whose peculiar process restores all such garments to their original perfection. Their mode of getting up lace curtains is far ahead of anything we ever saw. They look like new.

The Floodgates Wide Open.

The soda water season of 1873 will be inaugurated by the "Spa" at noon on to-morrow (Monday). The new and neatly-furnished drug store of Buck & Rayner, adjoining the Methodist Church Block, on Clark street, has its immense soda fountain in running order, and will be conducted in common with their State and Madison street stores as before the fire.

Plastering and Masonry.

Mr. Thomas Drake would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute all orders for plastering and masonry with promptness and dispatch. Special attention given to jobbing and repairing. All orders left at J. J. McGrath's Paper-Hanging Warehouse, Nos. 174 and 176 State street, will receive prompt attention.

1138 Michigan Avenue.

The sale of household goods at No. 1138 Michigan avenue will be held on Tuesday morning next. The house is well-furnished; the furniture is nearly as good as new. See the advertisement of Wm. A. Butters & Co., Auctioneers.

Builders' Hardware.

Our stock, in all departments, is full of the newest and best designs. We invite the attention of all interested in building to our large and excellent assortment in everything pertaining to the business. Our prices will be found satisfactory. Tyler & French, No. 69 Lake street.

Paper-Hangings.

Every housekeeper and landlord intending to purchase paper-hangings should call at Nos. 196 and 197 Wabash avenue. Mr. Spencer H. Peck has opened a carpet and curtain store and added a stock of paper-hangings which he is offering at very low prices.

Croft Brothers,

at No. 157 South Clark street, have completed their stock of cloths for gentlemen's wear, combining in quality and variety a superior assortment. For style and good-fitting garments they are second to no merchant tailors in the city.

Cass F. Maurer,

manufacturer and dealer in foreign and domestic cigars, invites the attention of the wholesale trade to his superior stock of cigars of his own make. Permanently located at No. 187 South Clark street, between Monroe and Adams.

Black Silks.

On Monday we shall open a very attractive stock of black silks from a recent bankrupt auction sale, and at prices astonishingly low,—selling a real good article for $1.00 currency. Also good value in black alpaca. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street.

Change of Time.

On and after Sunday, April 20, trains on Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will leave Chicago at 10:15 a. m. and 10 p. m., and arrive at Chicago 7 a. m. and 3:45 p. m.

Wire Mattresses.

Go to your furniture dealer and buy one of these beautiful National Wire Mattresses, made by the Woven Wire Mattress Company, of Hartford (office 286 State street), and avoid infringements.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water

is drawn by Buck & Rayner at both stores.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Stated conclave Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Business and drill. Visiting Sir Knights invited. By order of the E. C.

CHAS. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

All the members of Miriam Chapter are requested to attend stated communication, Tuesday evening, April 22, to take action on report of Hall Committee and delinquent members. By order of Worthy Matron.

CHAS. S. S. BUTTERS, Sec.

Masonic.

The regular conclave of Georgea Chapter of Rose Croix will be held at the Masonic Temple Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work.

JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Secretary.

A. P. A.

Regular meeting of Washington Lodge No. 1, A. P. A., will be held at their hall, 14 South Clark-st., on Wednesday evening, April 23, for nomination of officers and general business. A full attendance is desired.

GEO. SIMONS, R. C.

Notice.

Meeting United Order American Plasterers at their hall on Dearborn-st., on Tuesday evening, April 22, at 7½ p. m. All members are requested to attend. Business of importance.

JOHN ROE, President.

A. P. A.

All members of Star of the West Lodge, No. 5, A. P. A., are requested to attend the regular meeting on Thursday evening, 24th inst., for the election of officers, at 7:30 sharp. By order of the W. C.

M. MAYAL, R. Secretary.

To Rent—Societies Attention!

A furnished Hall, for Lodge or Society purposes, located in new building, No. 11 South Halsted-st.; will be ready May 1; everything new. Inquire of M. YESEY, southwest cor. Madison and Union-sts.

HOTEL.

Continental Hotel,

479, 481 & 483 STATE-ST.,

CORNER ELDRIDGE COURT.

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS, $2.50 PER DAY.

Permanent and Day Boarders taken at reduced rates.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

Store, 30x100 ft., No. 329 West Madison-st. A 1 location for dry goods. Low rent to right party.

D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 W. Madison-st.

FOR RENT.

Elegant Store, 189 West Madison-st., 25x85, near Halsted-st.

D. COLE & SON,
House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT.

Four four-story and basement brick stores, Nos. 63, 65, 69, and 72 West Washington-st.; steam power if wanted. Also, three upper floors, containing 30 rooms, in brick building No. 25 South Clinton-st.; furniture if required. Restaurant in same building also for sale. Inquire at 16 South Jefferson-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LADIES' OWN MAGAZINE

A GREAT

Success.

Is achieving a success wholly unparalleled in the history of Western literature. It already has a larger circulation in Chicago than any other publication save the leading dailies, and has thousands of readers in all parts of the U. S. and Canada. 20 a year; 10c a copy. M. C. BLAND & CO., Publishers, Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

MOVING DAY.

THE UNION TRAMING CO. is prepared to move all kinds of Household Goods and Furniture, carefully and promptly. Having careful and accommodating drivers, who are experienced in handling furniture, we are sure we can give satisfaction.

UNION TRAMING CO.,
Room 4, No. 158 Washington-st.

NOTICE.

To first-class people who wish for the best of farm, combined with comfortable city residence, large and airy, the perfection of health, a suite of 12 rooms' standing accommodations is now open to receive notice from gentlemen renting the above. Location, South Side, east of State and only 15 minutes' walk from the First National Bank. Day guests invited. Address R 67, Tribune office.

PATTERNS.

PATTERNS.

Mrs. Wyant, 68 Twenty-fourth-st., has just received a supply of elegant patterns from the well-known importing house of S. T. Taylor, New York, who are in weekly receipt of new designs and select styles from Berlin and Paris. Mrs. Wyant has the patterns for the season. Misses' Jackets, Dolman, steamer Jackets, etc., in great variation. Agents wanted in all parts of the city. Taylor's system of cutting taught.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Smith, Darch & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. The firm of Davies, McFarn & Co. will continue the Wooden and Willow-ware business at 31 South Water-st.

THEODORE T. DAVIS,
ALEXANDER MCFARN,
BARNEY DARCH.

New co-partners: ALEXANDER MCFARN, BARNEY DARCH. April 15.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.

LAST WEEK OF THE

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO'S

Dry Goods Stock

AT RETAIL.

103 East Madison-st.,

Between Clark and Dearborn.

Special attention is called to our Thread Lace Collars, Point Applique, Valenciennes and Guipure Laces, and Lace and Linen Sets, which will be sold at half-price. Also to our complete stock of Mourning Goods, which are reduced as follows:

Henriette Cloths from $2.00 to $2.50.
Henriette Cloths from $2.50 to $3.00.
Drap De Almas from $3.00 to $3.50.
Bombazines from $1.00 to $1.25.
Bombazines from $1.25 to $1.50.
Bombazines from $1.75 to $1.50.
Bombazines from $1.50 to $1.00.
Cashmeres from $1.00 to $1.25.
Cashmeres from $1.25 to $1.50.
Cashmeres from $1.50 to $1.00.
Barathea from $1.25 to 75 cents.
Australian Crepes from $1.25 to 75 cents.
Australian Crepes from 75 cents to 50 cents.
Bareges from $1.00 to 75 cents.
Bareges from $1.00 to 50 cents.
Gros de Zurich from $1.00 to 75 cents.
Alpacas from 50 cents to 70 cents.
Alpacas from 70 cents to 60 cents.
Alpacas from 60 cents to 50 cents.
Alpacas from 45 cents to 35 cents.
Alpacas from 40 cents to 30 cents.
Alpacas from 30 cents to 25 cents.
Beaded reps from $1.00 to 75 cents and Grenadines.
Black Lyons Velvets will be closed out cheap.
Great bargains in Linen Sheetings, Linen Pillow Cottons, Table Damasks, Lunch Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Marseilles Quilts, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, and Notions.

The balance of our Cloaks, Waterproof, and Suits (Ladies' and Misses'), and Paisley Long and Square Shawls will be sold cheaper than they have ever been offered in this city. Also all our Black Cashmere and All-Wool White Flannels in Gilbert's and other popular makes at prices much under value to close.

Store fixtures, consisting of counters, tables, shelving, &c., for sale.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY!

Special Retail Opening

OF

French Bonnets

AND

Dress Hats,

THURSDAY and FRIDAY,

APRIL 24 AND 25.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED.

D. WEBSTER & CO.,

Successors to WEBSTER BROS.,

270 & 272 Wabash-av.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

STOVES!

On Wednesday, April 23, 1873, we shall add to our Furnace and Range business a full assortment of COOK STOVES of the latest and most improved patterns, which we shall sell at the lowest prices.

Special attention is invited to our "NEW AMERICAN COOK," with the Anti-Clinker Grate, which is unsurpassed.

Also, a full line of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

We invite our patrons and the public to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

M. W. & F. LESTER,

304 STATE-ST.

Hotels & Restaurants.

BRAMHALL, DEAN & CO.'S

Wrought Iron French Ranges and Broilers, Imperial Coffee and Tea Urns, Copper Carving Tables, and Cooking Utensils, at

GIVAUDAN & TRESTED, Jr.'s,
240 State-st.

REMOVALS.

Turpin, Cottrell & Co.

HAVE REMOVED

TO 52 STATE-ST.,

Where they have a complete stock of Hardware, Bronze Goods, Cutlery, Tools, &c.

REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the Chicago Agency of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE,
General Agents.

REMOVAL.

University Medicines and Cancer Plant, to No. 47 Wabash-av. Also agent for Mann's Hair Luxuriant.

DR. EDWARD HALLOCK, Agent.

REAL ESTATE.

YOUNG MEN,

Bookkeepers, Clerks, any of you who are looking for the best place to invest a small sum with the certainty of a handsome profit, and those wishing to secure a choice lot for a home, come and see what I have down to suit you expressly for you.

H. A. CODDER,
138 South Clark-st.

ON UNION AVENUE.

Two New Two Story Houses

of 8 rooms each; kitchen on ninth floor; lots 16 ft. deep; 24 ft. on alley. Will rent for $20 if not sold this week. T. D. HAMILTON, owner, 156 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE,

A fine two-story frame house, with brick basement, 10 rooms, with modern improvements, on Fifteenth-st., near West Monroe-st., commanding a view of Jefferson Park. For particulars inquire at

HALL'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
87 West Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICE.

Milwaukee-av. Improvement.

The property-holders of Milwaukee-av., between Division and Fifty-first-sts., are requested to meet at Turner Hall, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking action relative to the building and location of a new school-house, and for the completion of the improvement of said street. Contractor McGinnis and Superintendent Hall of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company are invited to be present.

COMMITTEE.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.,

328 & 330 West Madison-st.,

CORNER ABERDEEN,

Successors to HAMLIN, HALE & CO. Retail.

We will offer on Monday, April 21, special inducements in Dress Goods.

3-4 wide Poplin, 12 1-2 worth 25 cts. Japanese Stripe 18 3-4 worth 25 cts. Japanese Silks in all of the new shades, from 50 to 75 cts.

The Princess Marie Silk, entirely new, 50 cts.

Plain Mohair and Cocoa Striped Poplin, very new, 37 1-2 cts.

Silk and Wool Pongee, from 75 cts. to $1.25.

Percales, Cambrics, and Lawns in endless variety.

As we make Dress Goods a specialty, a full stock at way down prices may be expected.

Only a few of those wonderful bargains in our 50-cent Alpaca left.

500 dozen plain and Crochet Dress Buttons, to match all of the new shades in Dress Goods.

100 pieces of Crochet Gimps. 100 pieces Silk Fringes, Black and Colored.

Thread, Guipure, and Yak Laces, every style.

We call particular attention to our $2.00 Black Silk.

100 pieces Black Silk, just opened, from $1.00 to $5.00 per yard.

Shawls in great variety. The best $3.50 and $5.00 Shawls on the West Side.

CARPET CLEANING.

CARPET RENOVATING!

Carpets perfectly cleaned and colors restored by the process of the

New York Patent Carpet Renovating Co.

51 West Washington-st.

Can be cleaned equally well on the floor if desired.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE OF

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS,

Woolens, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

Large Line of Beautiful Black Alpacas,

75 doz. Assorted Parasols, and a lot of Ladies' Wool Shawls.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

TUESDAY, April 22, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Regular Wednesday Catalogue Sale,

AT AUCTION,

April 23, at 9½ a. m., of

Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.

This will be an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of the BEST GRADES of Seasonable Goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

92 Walnut-st., corner Wood.

Genteel Household Furniture,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Mirrors, Whatnots, Upright Rocking-Chairs, Wool Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, China and Glassware, First class Cook and Parlor Stoves; on THURSDAY, April 24, at 10 o'clock. Leave Madison-st. or Randolph-st. cars at W 900 p.m.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

Open Buggies, Democrat Wagons, Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness, 12 Farmers' Wagons,

On THURSDAY, April 24, at 11 o'clock. Must be closed to pay advances.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF

Household Furniture,

from FIVE DWELLING-HOUSES, consisting of Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Cook and Parlor Stoves; Buggies, Express Wagons, and Harness; to arrive W. G. Crockery; on SATURDAY, April 26, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
At 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

600 Imported Canary Birds,

Direct from the Harts Mountains.

Also, 25 Educated Bullfinches,

Taught to sing different airs; and a lot of

English Linnets, Goldfinches, Blackbirds, Thrushes, &c.,

And a large lot of superior PARROTS. Owing to the great scarcity of Canaries, this is a fine opportunity for those wishing birds. On exhibition at our store.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
31 and 33 South Canal-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.

On Wednesday, April 23, at 9¾ o'clock, a splendid line of seasonable goods will be offered to the trade.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
31 and 33 South Canal-st.

At No. 409 West Washington-st.,

On WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock,

THE ENTIRE

Household Furniture

Contained in the above Dwelling, consisting of elegant Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Kitchen Stove and Utensils, China and Glassware &c., &c. A fine assortment of nice goods, nearly new. Rare chance for housekeepers.

TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers.

HAVENS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

HARDWARE AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.

The entire stock of a retail dealer will be sold at 55 South Canal-st., on Monday evening, April 28, at 7 p.m. sharp. The stock consists of Stoves, Fixtures, Tinware, and the general assortment of Stores, Fixtures, Housefurnishing goods, Carpets and Builders' Tools, Shelf Hardware, &c. Will be sold without reserve.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 62 South Canal-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

The entire contents of House No. 71 North Green-st., consisting of parlor and chamber sets, kitchen and dining-room furniture, carpets, crockery, etc. Also, organ and sewing machine, of the best makers. To be sold on TUESDAY, April 22, at 9 a. m., without reserve.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 62 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

ELEGANT FURNITURE

At the residence of JOSEPH ULLMAN,

No. 372 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY MORNING, April 21, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Rosewood Parlor Furniture, Beautiful Chamber Sets, Library, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Large Mirror, Curtains, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Genteel Household Furniture,

229 South Park-av.,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday Morning, April 21, at 10 o'clock.

Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Stoves, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Art Sale

OF

HIGH-CLASS MODERN

OIL PAINTINGS,

By Distinguished American and Foreign Artists from the

New York Art Gallery.

Among this Fine Collection will be found Choice Examples from the following Eminent Artists:

Albert Bierstadt,	Jas. M. Hart,	Wm. Hart,
Geo. H. Hall,	J. F. Cropsey,	E. Rosiere,
J. F. Kensett,	R. Kruttge,	H. De Bust,
Wm. M. Carey,	Jos. O. Frerich,	Gravazzio,
N. Calyo,	P. Rosenberg,	W. A. Turner.

And many others of equal eminence. Now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold

BY AUCTION,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Afternoon and Evenings, April 22 and 23, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, at store

No. 183 East Madison-st.,

Between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

905 Michigan-av.,

NORTH OF TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.,

FOUR-STORY MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE.

ELEGANT FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY MORNING, April 24, at 10 o'clock, Rich Brussels Carpets throughout the house, Elegant Rosewood and Black Walnut Parlor Suits, Elegant Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Oriental Chairs, Hall Rack, Wardrobes, Marble-Top Tables, Lounges, Spring Beds and Bedding, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc. Sale absolute. Parties leaving the city.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TAKE NOTICE! TAKE NOTICE!

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF

Second-Hand Furniture

At Our Salesroom, 87 Market-st.,

On Friday Morning, April 25, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

Being the entire Furniture of three houses, which will positively be closed. Parties having Furniture to dispose of will do well to send it in, as this will be the great closing sale for this month. We make this sale on Friday, in order to give all buyers an opportunity to be present.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

1055 INDIANA-AV.

GENTEEL FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, April 25, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling house 1055 Indiana-av. We will sell the entire household effects, such as Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, etc., etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Beautiful Furniture

At the Marble-Front Residence MR. G. DE LOYNES,

564 Michigan-av.,

AT AUCTION,

MONDAY MORNING, April 28, at 10 o'clock, consisting of very rich Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Easy Chairs, Paintings, Engravings, Bronzes, Vases, Wool Carpets, Bedding, Painted Decorated China and Glassware, First class Cook and Parlor Stoves; on THURSDAY, April 24, at 10 o'clock. Leave Madison-st. or Randolph-st. cars at W 900 p.m.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Magnificent Furniture

AT AUCTION!

At the Marble Front Residence No. 635 West Washington-st., third door west of Lincoln, on Tuesday Morning, April 29, at 10 o'clock, Magnificent Parlor Suits, very rich Chamber Sets in Black Walnut and Gilt Wax Finish, Beautiful Gilt Inlaid Parlor Cabinet, Black Walnut Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Marble-Top Tables, Very Rich Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding, beautiful Carpets, etc., etc. We call particular attention to this sale, being one of the handsomest furnished houses in the city.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

No. 1138 Michigan-Av.,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 22, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

GENTEEL FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

Comprising handsome walnut parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, bedding, sewing machine, cook-stove, refrigerator, kitchen utensils, etc., all having been in use less than one year, equal to new.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY

CARRIAGES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

AT AUCTION,

To pay advances and charges, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at Nos. 27, 29 and 31 Washington-st.

This is the largest number ever offered at one sale in the West. Sale peremptory, terms cash.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE

OF

White Granite and Yellow Ware,

ASSORTED GLASSWARE,

A desirable line of Table Cutlery, Hardware and Plated Goods, on Wednesday, April 23, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Silks,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Straw Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, etc.

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, April 24, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Real Estate SALE,

On Monday, April 28,

At 55 & 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WATCHES.

WATCHES.

The finest imported styles of Ladies' and Gents' Watches, Jurgenson, Frodsham, and Jacot Repeaters and Sporting Watches, superb "United States" Stem-Winders. Full line of the noted home productions of Elgin, in cases of our own make; Howard and Waltham Watches.

AT COST!

In order to make room for our Spring Stock of Watches, we shall close out our present large stock of Watches, which reached us too late for the Holiday Trade, at the actual cost of manufacture and importation.

NO RESERVATION.

2,000 GOLD WATCHES AT FROM $20 TO $500 EACH,

ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av. and 334 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale of Furniture,

Monday, April 21, at 10 a. m.,

at 1373 Indiana-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., will be sold, contents of above house, comprising a general assortment of household goods.

G. DUELL, Mortgagee.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
Office, 126 East Madison-st.

Extensive Sale

OF

ELEGANT FURNITURE!

TUESDAY, April 22, at 9 a. m.,

will be sold on the premises, entire contents of two private residences,

560 & 562 W. Lake-st.,

opposite Union Park.

Furniture of No. 560 consists, in part, of one Steinway Square Grand Piano, two Superior Rosewood Parlor Suits, Fancy Chairs, Rosewood Marble-top Chamber Sets; Rosewood Marble-top Centre Tables; Velvet, Eng. Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; French Plate Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, Parlor Ornaments, Hair Mattresses, Bedding Linen; Silver-plated Tea Sets, China Tea Sets; two Elegant Book Cases; Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine; Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, complete.

Furniture of No. 562 consists, in part, of one Fine Rosewood Piano (Higgins, maker); Parlor Suits, Fancy Easy Chairs, Marble-top Tables, Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains; Eng. Body Brussels, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets; Sofas, Lounges, Super Marble-top Chamber Sets, Toilet Sets, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Stands, Dinner and Tea Sets, French Plate Mirrors, Table Linen, Parlor Ornaments, etc., etc. Also a Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture complete.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
Office, 126 East Madison-st.

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, April 24, at 9 1-2 A. M.,

All the Fine Furniture (bought last fall) at residence 41 Thirty-second-st., between Cottage Grove and Rhodes-avs., consisting in part of one Elegant Rosewood Piano, four Marble-Top Chamber Sets, costing from $300 to $400 each; Parlor Suits, Turkish Easy Chairs, Fancy Parlor Chairs, Brussels Carpets, French Plate Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, Chromos, Elegant Marble Centre Tables, White Hair Mattresses, French Counterpanes, Spreads, Bed and Table Linen, Bedding of all kinds, China Dinner and Tea Sets, Silver and Plated Ware, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture all of the best quality.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
Office 126 East Madison-st.

At 406 West Madison-st.,

WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10 a. m., will be sold, to pay advances.

A General Assortment of New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE.

Comprising marble-top chamber sets, do tables, bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, mattresses, spring-beds, carpets, etc.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
Office 126 East Madison-st.

At 406 West Madison-st.,

SATURDAY, April 26, at 7 p. m., will sell

Furniture, Chromos, Paintings,

GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
Office 126 East Madison-st.

Above sales will be made regardless of weather.

By HODGES & CO.,

Will sell the entire contents of the 4-story brick No. 14 Bishop-court, containing 20 rooms, all furnished complete, consisting of Parlor, Marble-top, Dining, Sitting, Library, Hall, and Kitchen Furniture, 8 bed-rooms, nice lot of Bedding, Pillows, Springs, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, &c., &c., in fact everything in the housekeeping line. Sale positive, without reserve. Come early and examine goods before sale. Take Randolph-st. cars and get out at Union Park, only four doors from Madison-st., on Bishop-court. Runs from Washington-st. to Madison-st. one block. See sign Red Flag.

B. H. MORRISON,
Auctioneer.

AS WE ARE SO BUS